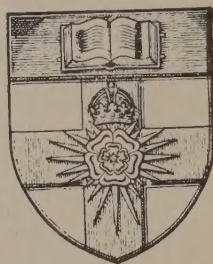


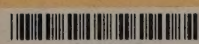
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

—(39.)—

COMMERCIAL REPORTS—*continued.*

Session

12 March 1894 — 25 August 1894.

VOL. LXXXIX.

1894



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1894.

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1894.

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REPORTS ON SUBJECTS OF GENERAL AND
COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

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SUMMARY OF
REPORTS OF BAVARIAN FACTORY INSPECTORS
FOR 1893.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS REPORT, Miscellaneous Series No. 234.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
JULY, 1894.*

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BAVARIA.

MUNICH.

Mr. Drummond to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Munich, June 28, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, in original, the Report of the Bavarian Inspectors of Factories for the year 1893, together with a Précis Translation of its contents which has been drawn up by Mr. A. G. Vansittart, Second Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation.

The Report shows that trade in 1893 was much in the same condition as in the previous year, that is, depressed.

It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the improvement in the condition of the working classes continues, and that they suffered less from the dearness of provisions, owing to the establishment of cheap dining halls and canteens.

Several large factories built lodging houses for the better accommodation of their workpeople, and the relations between master and man were, generally speaking, of a most friendly nature.

I have, &c.

(Signed) VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Précis of Report of the Bavarian Inspectors of Factories for the Year 1893.

ABSTRACT of Contents.

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*Oberbayern.*Juvenile
labour.

There was a falling-off in the number of boys employed in factory work, but an increase of girl workers over 16 years of age is noticeable. 189 factories employed girls over 16 years of age. The hours of work in some factories were increased.

During a certain period (from 3 weeks to 1 month) the hours of daily work in a match factory reached $12\frac{1}{2}$; in cotton, wool, and paper factories, 13; and in a bookbinding establishment, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Women were chiefly employed in textile and clothing establishments, and worked on an average 10 hours per day. There was no night work, and only one case of Sunday work was reported.

Labour in
general.

The total number of hands employed throughout the factories in the Oberbayern district remains much the same as in 1892.

37 per cent. of all hands work 10 hours, or less, per day; 24 per cent. from 10 to 11; 19 per cent. from 11 to 12; and 14 per cent. over 12 hours per day. 4 per cent. of the total number are employed for uncertain times.

Saw works, corn mills, and bakeries were those which kept the longest hours. 76 of the large and 55 of the small factories inspected kept night hours, viz., from 8.30 P.M. to 5.30 A.M.

70 large and 33 small factories, namely those dealing with chemicals, gas, paper, and alimentary substances kept Sunday hours.

Casualties.

765 accidents were reported in the district, out of which number 105 were of a dangerous nature. 18 deaths were registered chiefly from explosions, scaldings, falls, blood poisoning, and spillings. There was an increase of accident amongst those employed in metal, machinery, and building operations. 4 workmen lost their lives in two fatal accidents in the Pilon-powder mill, and in a steam cistern for bending wood.

Health.

With the exception of numerous cases of influenza, the general health was normal. Certain hygienic measures, especially those in connection with a match and Portland cement factory, produced good results.

There were no cases during the year of poisoning by quicksilver or phosphorus, and only one workman, employed in a leather factory, lost his life by blood poisoning occasioned by a finger wound coming in contact with some horn lead substance.

The measures against excessive and noxious dust, as mentioned in the previous year's report, produced satisfactory results.

Separate ironing rooms in the larger factories likewise produced favourable results.

Various measures for the better ventilation of two large printing establishments and cigar factories were adopted.

An inspection by the police of the latrines, water-closets, &c., showed there was still much to be done in the way of improvement, but orders were given that, in future, those places should be kept separated for men and women.

Measures have been adopted for the better lighting of the underground working halls.

The cost of living in general remaining the same as in 1892, and the wages paid to workmen being similar to those paid in the previous year, there is nothing to call for special remark. Cost of living.

The following were the average prices during 1893 of certain necessary articles of life:—

Articles.		Quantity.	Prices.	
			Currency.	Sterling.
			M. pf.	s. d.
Cow beef	Kilo. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 64	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	" ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 72	0 7
Potatoes	Kilos. ..	50	3 0	3 0
Firsts (flour) ..	Kilo. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 22	0 2
Black bread	" ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 15	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs	Number ..	3	0 20	0 2
Milk	Litre ..	1	0 20	0 2
Summer beer	" ..	1	0 26	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The average weekly expenses of a working man's family is reckoned at about 16 marks 97 pf. (nearly 17s.), as against 17s. in 1892. Consequently, average rate of living and prices remain stationary.

The consumption of horse flesh in Munich was the same as in previous years, if anything at all slightly less.

New workmen's lodgings were provided by many manufacturers at cheap rates of rent.

Working men's savings banks, pensions and profit sharings all continue to show an increase. Pension funds and Christmas boxes.

The firm of R. Oldenbourg, in Munich, have set aside the sum of 750*l.* in aid as a pension fund for their own work people.

Christmas boxes are constantly increasing. The great Munich Flower Factory, of Heckel, recently subscribed 233*l.* as a fund towards them. The Munich-Dachauer Paper Manufactory also contributed a sum of 265*l.* towards a Christmas tree for their workpeople.

Niederbayern.

699 factories were inspected. There was a falling off in the number of boys employed in glass works and quarries. The total number of boys employed was 196, as against 130 in 1892; thus an increase of 66. This increase is due to eight new annular kiln tile works having been established in the district which necessitated the employment of extra hands. Juvenile labour.

More girls over 14 years of age were employed than in the previous year, owing to the requirements of a large porcelain manufactory.

1,299 women were employed altogether, chiefly in granite and quarry works, paper, biscuit, and chocolate factories. The (1824) A 3

average daily number of hours worked being from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 11. In tile works women and men were often employed together, but where possible they work separately.

Labour in
general.

In general the number of workmen have increased. Those employed in clay and annular kiln tile works have increased to 15 per cent. over previous year, but, on the other hand, fewer were employed in granite and paving stones, owing to depressed state of this industry and to competition from the north (Sweden).

The glass manufactories in the Bayerischen Wald wish to see a technical school established for the preparatory teaching of painting, &c., to young people.

Casualties.

83 accidents were reported; four ended fatally. The general health was good. In three large factories fountains of spring water were erected which afforded much gratification to the work people.

Cost of living.

In spite of the unusual dry weather the provisions were cheap and the cost of living low.

Wages in the granite industry fell 10 per cent. The average amounting to 1s. to 2s. per day instead of 2s. as in 1892. There was likewise a slight fall in the mirror and polishing manufactories.

A rise in the profits and wages was noticeable in the better kinds of the glass bottle trade.

New estab-
lishments.

Three dining houses were established with a view to enable the working man to obtain cheap food. Canteens sold beer at cheaper rates than usual.

A bathing establishment was opened by the largest match factory in the district, and was used by 1,300 persons.

It was generally to be observed that employers did their best to promote the welfare of their work people.

Pfalz, Oberpfalz, and Regensburg.

Juvenile and
labour in
general.

617 establishments in Pfalz and 766 in Oberpfalz were inspected. Out of the 617 in Pfalz, 2,315 boys from 14 to 16 years of age, and 178 under 14 years were employed. They worked on an average 11 hours per day.

350 more hands than in 1892 were employed in the mechanical working of metals; chiefly in sheet metals and enamels. 300 extra workmen were likewise employed in machinery constructions.

The mirror and porcelain industries were depressed and fewer workmen were employed than usual.

124 men less than in 1892 were employed in mining and smelting works.

There was a falling-off visible in orders for combed wool yarn. 650 accidents took place in the Pfalz district and 289 in the Oberpfalz. A decrease as compared with previous year.

Casualties.

Improve-
ments in
certain
implements.

Improvements are steadily being made in machinery and in implements for assaying.

Some of the tanning houses provided their men, working in lime pits, with mechanical stirrers which proved to be a great boon.

The cost of living remained much the same as in 1892.

Cost of living.

Potatoes were somewhat dearer, but the prices of beef and bread fell slightly.

The wages of men working in quarries fell, but those employed in the shoe industry received a slight increase.

A Dr. Glaser, director of the Anilin Soda Manufactory in Legacies. Ludwigshafen, bequeathed 1,000*l.*, the interest of which sum was to be distributed yearly amongst sick work people.

A school for teaching elements of mirror making has been New schools. established at Waldsassen, and two schools for teaching the different kinds of porcelain work have been opened at Waldsassen and Mitterteich.

Fresh measures for the absorption of dust improvement con- Sanitary tinue to be taken, as well as sanitary arrangements for the better arrangements. ventilation and lighting of the larger establishment.

Oberfranken and Mittelfranken.

In the district of Oberfranken there was an increase of 196 Juvenile and boys employed, chiefly between the ages of 14 and 16. This in- labour in crease is attributed to the improving state of the textile fabrics, general. in which boys are principally employed.

A new school which was recently established in Münchberg, for the teaching of spinning, is producing good results. 7,656 grown-up women were employed in 193 factories. 3,252, or 42 per cent. of this number, were between the ages of 16 and 21, and 4,404, or 58 per cent., over 21 years of age.

698 workpeople more than in 1892 were employed in the textile trade. The wood and stone industry was prosperous, but there was a falling-off in the mirror trade, and in hand-loom-weaving.

Two mechanical weaving mills, one sugar, one wood, and one bronze manufactory were established in Oberfranken, giving work to 217 people.

In the building trade there were complaints of stagnation.

The export trade was much the same as in previous year. In Exports. Nürnberg the usual activity in the toy trade was displayed. There was an increase of 5 per cent. in the number of women employed in the pencil, brush, metal, and chromolithography establishments. A slight decline in the export of mirrors was observable.

The staff of workmen employed in the steam tileries in the neighbourhood of Nürnberg and Fürth was reduced to one-fifth. There was a slight falling-off in bronze metal and gold wire fabrics; but an increase in such industries as toys, tinwares, portefeuille, travelling gear, horn, and wooden articles.

424 accidents in Oberfranken, and 2,011 in Mittelfranken Casualties.

took place. This is a considerable increase as compared with previous year. By far the greater number of accidents occurred amongst the men; but in many cases the preventive measures were carelessly attended to by the sufferers.

The lighting and ventilation have improved, especially electric lighting which was established in several new factories, viz., saw-mills, spinning establishments, and breweries.

The measures taken in the districts for the absorption of noxious dust proved ample, and but very few illnesses from that cause occurred.

Cost of living. The cost of living and wages remained much the same as in the previous year.

Amusements for the people. A library (1,300 books) was provided by the cotton spinning factory at Ganstadt. Besides a small library of 300 books provided by the pencil factory, Faber, in Geroldsgrün, skittle grounds, and bathing places were established.

Presents at Christmas and on New Year's Day were given to the juvenile workers.

In Fürth, Messrs. Euermann and Tabor have subscribed 1,000% with a view to provide a pension fund for their workpeople. The sum of 500% was given lately by a brush manufacturer in Erlanger, for a similar purpose. The brewery of Humbser, in Fürth, erected recently two bathing establishments which are much used by the workpeople.

Unterfranken and Aschaffenburg.

Juvenile and labour in general.

580 establishments were inspected.

There was a slight falling-off in the numbers of boys and girls employed. 48 boys and 4 girls were under 14 years of age. 440 were employed in the stone and earthenware industries, and 154 in comestible manufactories.

A large wood factory endeavoured to shorten the mid-day interval for boys and girls from the customary 30 minutes to 20 minutes. But the authorities did not think fit to agree to this.

The total number of women employed in the district amounted to 1,632, or 155 more than in 1892.

A chocolate factory and two manufactories of dyes were granted permission to employ their workpeople after the ordinary day's work in occupations requiring extra hours' labour.

11 hours' work per day remained the average, but in Würzburg the women who were employed in several large factories were only called upon to work 10 hours.

The total number of hands employed throughout the district (including all sources) was 13,547, or 260 persons more than in 1892.

State of trade.

62 hands more than in the previous year were employed in machinery, textiles, paper, and leather trade; 43 hands more in the tobacco and cigar industry; but 22 men less in the shoe manufactories. Otherwise the conditions remain unchanged.

501 accidents occurred. 17 out of this number ended fatally. Casualties.
 The accidents chiefly happened to men occupied in building.
 The general health was satisfactory, but the indifference shown
 by the workpeople as regards their health sometimes impeded the
 authorities in carrying out arrangements.

A slight increase of wages paid is observable in the textile Wages.
 trade, but a slight fall in the stone and wood industry, otherwise
 they remain the same as in previous year.

The profits of the smaller factories and of tradesmen in general Small
 are on the decline. Small millers suffered particularly, and in factories,
 some instances, in order not to lose their customers, they bought condition of.
 their flour from the large millers.

Schwaben and Neuburg.

706 establishments were inspected. The total number of Inspection of
 hands employed (men and women) was 25,167. The numbers factories.
 remain much the same as in 1892 with the exception of one large
 machinery factory which increased its number of workmen by
 180 hands. 51 boys and 47 girls between 13 and 14 years of
 age; 709 girls between 14 and 16, and 9,422 over 16 years of age
 were employed.

In general a midday interval of 1 hour, and in some cases even
 1½ hours was allowed.

A tribunal for the settlement of factory disputes, &c., was Augsburg.
 opened on March 1, 1893, and promises to be of much use in
 certain cases.

The cabinet-making trade in Augsburg was much depressed, Depression of
 and some large manufacturers were obliged to reduce the staff of trade.
 their workmen. An important factory of agricultural machines
 suffered severely in this respect likewise.

901 casualties, as against 564 in 1892, are reported. In most Casualties.
 cases the accidents occurred from carelessness of the workpeople
 themselves. The general health was good, and the sanitary
 arrangements in the textile industry departments were admirable.
 The only factory where no arrangements whatever seem to have
 been made for the health of the workmen was in a petroleum
 manufactory, where the inspector reports it was astonishing that
 the men were able to get through their work without falling ill.
 Orders were given for the better ventilation of a printing
 establishment.

Wages remained stationary with the exception of a slight fall Cost of living.
 in the gold beaters and mill-wrights. The prices of the means of
 life in Schwaben were a little higher than in previous year, but
 the general condition of the working man did not suffer thereby.
 New lodgings were provided at reasonable rates by the firm of
 Drossbach and Company, and the Machinery Factory, Augsburg,
 has now 12 houses containing 88 rooms for the accomodation of
 their work people.

The Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, near Lindau, have New
 constructed three houses, as well as a bathing place, for their establis-
ments at
 Augsburg.

workpeople. Each dwelling has been provided with the automatic Torf-Mull closets.

J. A. Beck and Co. (a brass forge factory, in Augsburg) are pensioning at present 11 men and 27 widows. The men receive 6s. 6d. per week and the women 4s. 6d. per week.

The Augsburger Factory, for the weaving of coloured stuffs, distributed at Christmas time gratuities to no less than 1,200 workpeople.

Coal and Minerals in Bavaria.

Mines in
Oberbayern
and Pfalz.

The production of coals in the Oberbayerischen and Pfälzer districts shows an increase as compared with 1892. 301 mines were working. Out of this number 70 mines and 231 subterranean quarries.

7,003 hands were at work; 6,567 of the hands being grown up men and 276 women, 131 boys between 14 and 16 years of age, 27 girls between 14 and 16, and two young boys between 12 and 14.

Boys and girls, as well as grown up women, are employed in sorting and extracting coals, and in looking after the safety lamps.

Eight hours per day are accomplished by underground workers. The wages remain the same.

Casualties.

15 accidents took place in the Munich district, of which six ended fatally. Arrangements are at the present moment being made for providing the 600 metres deep coal mine of Hausham with an abundant supply of fresh air.

Fuel, &c.,
granted to
miners.

Fuel to the value of 2d. per centner coal and 1s. per cubic metre old mine timber are given to the workpeople. Workmen who have completed 30 years' service in the mines are presented with a silver watch and chain together with a diploma. Those who have completed 40 years' service receive, besides a present, from 15l. to 40l. in money.

District of
Bayreuth.

17 boys and 3 girls between 13 and 16 years of age, 47 girls over 16, and 1,407 grown up persons were employed in mine digging and quarries in the district of Bayreuth. Seven accidents were reported, one of which ended fatally. The average day's work was 8 hours.

District of
Zweibrücken.

73 young boys and girls were employed and worked on an average from 8 to 10 hours per day.

The total number of hands employed in the mines was 2,248, as against 2,083 in 1892. This increase was almost entirely in connection with the coal mines.

Wages of
miners.

The wages of the coal miners remain the same as those paid in previous year, viz., on an average from 3s. 7d. to 4s. 3d. per day.

The men working in subterranean quarries were paid on an average from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day.

The highest wages paid (in some cases as much as 5s. per day) were by the Royal Coal Mines at St. Ingbert and Mittelbexbach.

Casualties.

20 accidents took place. 6 accidents, entirely amongst the coal diggers, causing severe injuries were likewise reported.

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SUMMARY OF
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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
JUNE, 1894.*

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328.	<i>Germany</i> .—Report on the Provision of the Treaty of Commerce between Russia and Germany	2½d.
329.	<i>Germany</i> .—Report on the Treaty of Commerce between Russia and Germany	2d.

CHINA.

PEKIN

Mr. O'Connor to the Earl of Rosebery.

My Lord, *Pekin, February 23, 1894.*

A SHORT time ago a very interesting Decennial Report extending over the period from 1882 to 1891 was published by the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, copies of which have, I understand, been presented to the Foreign Office by the Agent of the Chinese Customs in London.

The volume contains much information of an instructive and practical nature which will be of use to merchants and other persons interested in the China trade, and I have the honour to enclose herewith the accompanying précis of its contents drawn up by Mr. Beauclerk.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. R. O'CONOR.

Précis of First Decennial Report of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs on the Trade, &c., of China.

ABSTRACT of Contents.

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(1750)	A 2

This interesting and valuable work* deals with the years 1882-91. It is already in the hands of the public, but it has occurred to Her Majesty's Minister that a brief summary of its most salient points might be of advantage where time may be wanting to peruse the whole of the bulky volume, or to search therein for special items of information.

Proposed
scope of the
work.

At the end of 1890, Sir Robert Hart instructed the commissioners of customs serving under him to prepare a general record of the decennary ending at the close of 1891. The paper called for was to be made as interesting as possible, and to record the chief occurrences of the 10 years under review, changes in trade, growth or decrease of revenue, condition of the opium trade, state of the money market, imports and exports, population, local improvements in water approaches and on land, aids to navigation, noteworthy events and occurrences of all kinds, literary movements, educational statistics, physical characteristics, natural products and principal industries in each province, means of transport, native and foreign shipping with all particulars, native banking agencies and marine insurance, native post-offices and their working, the development of military, naval, financial, industrial, or administrative matters, missionaries and converts, commercial clubs or guilds, official and literary records and forecasts of the future.

These exhaustive requirements were somewhat modified in a subsequent circular, and the date of publication was postponed.

Newchwang.

Newchwang. The first report is from Newchwang, where during the 10 years trade showed a fair development, much depending upon good or bad harvests.

As yet there are no mining or manufacturing industries of importance; improved means of transport is the great want of the province. Seaweed is an important article of import from Russian Manchuria, and is much appreciated by the poorer classes, who eat it as a vegetable.

Seaweed.

Ginseng, wild raw silk, and young deer-horns are also important articles of trade, as well as skins and pelts of all kinds, for which Moukden is the chief centre of trade in Chinese territory.

I purpose to avoid general descriptions of the trade reports, because the work has so recently been done in the volume under consideration and also elsewhere, viz., in customs and consular reports.

In customs revenue there was an increase under all headings with the single exception of opium.

In 1887 there was an exceptionally good harvest; in 1888 and 1889 the province suffered from floods.

Opium.

A considerable quantity of native opium is grown in Manchuria, and gives rise to an extensive clandestine trade throughout the district.

* The First Decennial Report of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs on the Trade, Navigation, Industries, &c., of the Ports open to Foreign Commerce in China and Corea, and on the Condition and Development of the Treaty Port Provinces. (Dated Shanghai, 1893.)

There was, during the 10 years, a large immigration from the provinces of Chihli and Shantung, promoted by Government, and chiefly directed towards the cultivation of waste lands. But the mountains of Heilungchiang are reserved as the pasturage and hunting-grounds of the native Bannermen.

A considerable increase of population has taken place.

Many disastrous floods occurred, a few slight shocks of earth-
quake, and in 1890 there was a serious fire at Kirin. Calamities.

Brigandage has decreased, but is still very prevalent north and east of Kirin, where travelling is unsafe, though 400 brigands are annually beheaded in the province.

Gold, silver, copper, and lead are found in the district; but mining is undeveloped and apparently discouraged by the local government. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the province of Fengtien.

In 1873, in view of the lawlessness that then reigned at New-
chwang, a small native guard was equipped by the customs, composed Customs
police.
of 20 additional men. During summer they are employed as work-
men, and in winter they are drilled in the use of Snider rifles, and
in the execution of a few simple evolutions.

Together with the able-bodied men of the native out-door staff and the foreign members of the service, 50 armed men are always available in case of emergency.

There are 23 Roman Catholic missionaries, with more than Missionaries.
12,500 converts, and 17 Protestant missionaries with a congrega-
tion of about 2,000 native christians.

The report contains some interesting information concerning local guilds.

If the railway, now being built, is completed, and run on business-like principles, the commerce of this port may increase beyond all expectations.

Valuable details concerning the military forces and defences of Manchuria generally, and Port Arthur in particular, are given in this report. Her Majesty's Minister has already transmitted these in extenso to the Foreign Office.

Chefoo.

The Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo reports that the most Chefoo.
noticeable features of the decade have been an increase of trade in
every direction, except in import of opium; increase in passenger
traffic; the establishment of communication with non-treaty ports Communica-
tion with
non-treaty
ports
established.
in the north of Shantung by the Chinese steamship "Kwangchi";
decrease in the junk-trade from the south; construction of new
lighthouses and telegraphic communication via Shanghai; forma-
tion of the important naval station at Wei Hai Wei.

Two gold mines were opened with foreign machinery under Gold mines
a failure.
experts, but were closed as they were unsuccessful.

Of native exports, silk and straw-braid are the most famous and Straw braid.
important; the latter industry has fallen to a rather low ebb owing
to malpractices committed in 1887, when an abnormal demand led
(1750)

to a huge and hurried export and foreign markets were glutted with inferior stuff.

Opium. Some interesting particulars are given concerning the production and sale of native opium (pp. 49-51), which may be referred to in the original volume.

Population. The town has a growing population, now calculated at 32,500. There are 5,000 iron-workers; 3,000 pack mules come into Chefoo daily, and are mostly re-shod there.

Roads. On soft clay roads in the neighbourhood, cart traffic has made cuttings said to attain in places a depth of about 30 feet.

Lighthouses. Five new lighthouses have been erected in this district during the decade. Every lighthouse on the coast of China is a perennial monument to the honour of Sir Robert Hart.

Floods. The Yellow River floods bring devastation almost yearly to extensive tracts of country; famine, robbery, disturbances, and deeds of violence are the natural consequences of these disasters, and cholera at times accompanies them, slaying hundreds of thousands.

The population of the province is about 29,000,000 or 445 to the square mile. The number remains stationary.

There may be 500 women who can read and write a little.

Possible new ports. On page 63, of the volume of reports, are some details of places visited by the steamship "Kwangchi," which are of interest to those who are concerned in the development of trade and the future opening of new ports.

Mule litters are generally employed by passengers travelling by road.

Industries. The fields yield two crops each year.

The straw braid and silk industries afford interesting particulars concerning their manufacture. For common pongees the demand from abroad is in excess of the supply, and the production of fine yellow silk is exceedingly small.

A great quantity of salt is produced by evaporation. The fishing employs many men and much capital. The making of bean-cake and vermicelli are notable and profitable trades.

Concerning all these matters the commissioners' reports contain many interesting details which it is very tempting to reproduce; but a memorandum of this nature must be limited to pointing out the important and attractive contents of the original volume, without making copious extracts therefrom.

Minerals. Coal is abundant in the province, and minerals exist, but, perhaps, not in sufficient quantity to pay for working on a large scale.

The bulk of the people suffer from extreme poverty.

Forts are being built at Chefoo, but, so far as they have hitherto proceeded, they are not of a formidable nature.

There are 120 Protestant missionaries, 7,000 natives professing christianity, and 3,000 "inquirers."

Four Chinese guilds exist in the town; some account of them is given in the report (page 77 et seq.).

Prospects. Not much prospect exists of any great advance in trade without the construction of railways and reservoirs.

Chungking.

This port having only lately been opened by treaty to foreign trade, the commissioner was unable to supply a general report of the style called for. He, however, gives details on several of the special subjects suggested in the Inspector-General's circular.

Salt and opium are the two most important products of Szechwan; the latter is of particular importance to the newly-opened treaty port. Poppy cultivation in this province is capable of great extension. If Szechwan, Yunnan, and Kweichow were entirely given up to it, as far as the nature of the soil allows, the importations of the foreign drug might altogether cease though the production would, in all probability, still fall short of the total consumption within the empire.

The Government has at last discarded the policy of even nominally prohibiting or discouraging the growth of the plant, but has commenced in all earnest to make it subservient to fiscal purposes, the revenue from this one article of commerce bids fair to throw into the shade all dues and duties hitherto collected in the province.

The report gives a full history and account of the production of native opium (p. 81 et seq.), and the Commissioner is of opinion that, unless serious obstacles are encountered, the trade may shortly assume undreamt-of dimensions. The likin taxation and overland traffic of opium are fully described.

The population of the province is from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000. General details.

As a distributing centre possessing ample banking facilities the importance of Chungking cannot be gainsaid, but as far as local industries and manufactures are concerned it occupies a very second-rate position.

Probably no interests have benefited more by the introduction and extension of the telegraph system throughout China than those of the Shansi Bankers.

There are 16 native postal establishments in Chungking, which form, as it were, a postal union, since at fixed rates they exchange and forward mail matter for one another. Post offices.

The missionary body consists of about 75 Protestants of various denominations, with some 500 converts; and 100 Roman Catholic missionaries, with 100,000 converts.

Eight guilds exist at Chungking, representing as many different provinces, and are associated with the local officials in such public matters as the assessment of local taxes, organisation and management of fire brigades and militia forces, settlement of bankruptcy cases, raising and administering relief funds, the control of orphanages and asylums, and such like philanthropic undertakings. Guilds.

Ichang.

During the past 10 years the trade of Ichang has been much hampered by the want of continuity in steamer traffic and
(1750)

Cotton yarn. insufficiency of tonnage. The most important import is cotton yarn, and there is still room in the province of Szechwan for a larger importation of this article. No progress is shown in the importation of English yarn, the thread of which is too fine and unsuited for weaving the kind of cloth wanted in the western provinces.

The steamers will not carry kerosene oil or matches, as being dangerous cargo, and the transport of both these articles is by native boats.

Junks. Interesting particulars are given as to the transport of goods by junk, and the construction, cost, and mode of working those vessels (pp. 133-4).

Miscellaneous information. The total number of foreigners who have resided at Ichang during the period under review is under 100, and composed entirely of officials and missionaries.

There are no lights, buoys, or beacons in the district. The navigation of the Yangtse and its dangers and difficulties have been fully described elsewhere.

In 1891 serious anti-foreign riots occurred at the port, which are too fresh in the memory of all to require recounting here.

The station is far from healthy. Typhoid, malaria, dysentery, cholera, small-pox, heat apoplexy, and influenza are the prevalent maladies of the place.

The natives are coarse-featured, unintellectual, devoid of energy, addicted to alcohol and opium, and dirty in their habits and person.

Potato introduced Catholic missionaries have introduced the potato, which, in many villages, has superseded even rice as the staple food.

Coal is abundant, and minerals are plentiful, but, as elsewhere, no development in mining has taken place.

Banks. There are 27 native banks, which give to clients and depositors no further security than the good faith belonging to the name and reputation of the firm. Interest on loans amounts to 15 per cent. on good securities.

Post. Postal arrangements are slow but sure. Important letters can be registered at the three native agencies, and the system is generally satisfactory to the Chinese, with whom time is of small value. Mails are despatched at intervals of 5 days.

During the decade no progress has been made in military, naval, industrial, financial, or administrative affairs.

Review and forecast. The great expectations entertained by many as to the rapid development of commercial relations with the neighbouring rich and prosperous province of Szechwan by the opening of Ichang as a treaty port in 1887 have not been entirely realised, but on the whole trade has shown a fair and steady growth. It must be taken into consideration that Ichang is situated in a naturally unfavourable position in the midst of a poor and mountainous country, inhabited by a scanty population with small holdings, which produce nearly all that is required for their frugal wants, and few articles for export.

The opening of Chungking has shown that Ichang is merely

a place for transhipment, but at present it gets the full benefit of the large and increasing traffic in native opium, the duties on which may more than rival the revenue hitherto collected in the most prosperous years, but should the native opium duty fall away from any cause the revenue of Ichang would be reduced to a mere fraction.

Hankow.

Hankow is near to Wuchang, the capital of the Liang Hu ^{Hankow.} Viceroyalty, important not only on account of extent, but also on account of the richness of the country and its central position in the Empire. From a strategical point of view Hankow may be looked upon as the most important town in China. From it large vessels can proceed to sea, while the banks of the Yangtse adequately fortified should make it difficult for an enemy's ships to approach it.

Trade has considerably increased during the past 10 years, and the district generally has improved and developed. But the tea trade to London has greatly decreased, whilst that to Odessa is increasing. The export of silk, hides, and hemp has also largely augmented. ^{Increase of trade.}

Coal is very plentiful, and would be very cheap were it not that the quantity allowed to be brought by boat to the town is strictly limited.

I avoid again entering upon the details of kerosene, opium, and cotton yarn which have so recently been given.

A leading feature in the money market of this port is the ^{Banking.} increased confidence in which foreign banks (notably the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) are held. Foreign bank notes, which formerly were held in distrust by the natives, are now readily accepted by banks and merchants, and this has undoubtedly added to the facilities of trade. Of late some native banks have issued notes, which are in wide circulation locally.

A great inundation occurred in 1889. There is very little ^{General.} timber in the province that is accessible. The hills that are within reach of a good waterway are for the most part bare.

The Yangtse River and the Tungting Lake (4,500 square miles in extent) are the most important features in the 84,000 square miles composing the area of Hunan, which on the whole is an exceptionally-favoured province. Its climate is healthy, and its soil is fertile, scarcity through droughts or floods, except on the lake border, are hardly ever heard of. So varied are the productions that almost the only article in general use which needs to be imported is salt. There is also great mineral wealth.

The most important development of late years has been the establishment by the Viceroy, Chang Chih-Tung, of industrial ^{Works} undertakings, comprising iron and steel works, mines for the supply ^{instituted by} of iron ore and coal, an arsenal at Han-yang, a cotton mill, a ^{the Viceroy.} laboratory and a college at Wuchang. A full account of these

works is given on pp. 187-190. The steel works include a Bessemer department. A steam brick factory, turning out 40,000 bricks per day, has been erected for supplying materials for building the iron works, gun and small-arms factories, &c.

The arsenal is expected to have a yearly output of 100 guns of various calibre, and 15,000 small calibre rifles, beside adequate ammunition.

The cotton mill and giinning factory are supplied with the best machinery, and lighted by electricity.

The laboratory is established for the analysis of the ores and coal, the study of mining and engineering, and instruction in chemistry and physics.

No such step in advance has been made throughout China as the establishment of these works.

There are in the province of Hupeh 32 Roman Catholic missionaries, with 26,220 converts; 5 Protestant missionaries; with 1,250 converts; 5 American missionaries, with 1,700 converts.

Forecast.

Trade is steadily progressing, and promises to continue doing so. Improved modes of transport should lead to a much larger export, particularly of coal. The Commissioner is of opinion that the import of Indian opium will continue to decline until it reaches vanishing point, and that the tea trade with England will also decrease year by year. If Ceylon and Indian tea can be produced to suit the Russian taste, he believes that China tea will be driven out of the Russian market also.

The decline in import of opium and export of tea will have a very injurious effect on the revenue of China, especially as there appears as yet to be no effective way of collecting any considerable duty on native opium in this province.

Kiukiang.

Kiukiang.

During the past 10 years Kiukiang appears to have witnessed no special occurrence, and no movement or alteration in the character and quantity of its trade. As the commerce in exports and imports alike is in the hands of natives, this stationary condition is not much to be wondered at, and nothing points to any probable change in the present condition of affairs.

Want of means of communication.

As usual, the great complaint is want of means of communication. In 1869 the Commissioner wrote concerning the need for steamers on the Po-yang Lake, and said: "Our communication with the consuming and exporting districts must be improved." By land there is not any even tolerable communication, whilst the lake is stormy and dangerous. Boats freighted with so costly a cargo as tea lie for 10 days or more waiting for a favourable wind for a run of 27 miles. A traveller has been known to pass 30 days in making a journey which would be accomplished in Europe in a single night.

Poor prospects.

As a matter of fact there is no market even for tea at

Kiukiang, and it is improbable that the place will ever rise to be a market of any importance. It is valuable merely as an "entrepot"; but yet it is considered good for European interests that the slight footing still held there should be maintained in view of the possible complete opening of China to foreign trade at some future day, when the port might assume a predominant position.

At the same time it is not to be expected of very small communities that, unless their own interests are concerned, they should persevere for the sake of posterity.

Meanwhile the trade of Kiukiang is yearly passing more and more into Chinese hands; the native merchants are on their own ground, whereas foreigners are strangers in the land and believe in nothing but unlimited and ruinous competition with one another.

The production of tea might be vastly improved if the growers could be induced to abandon their rudimentary process of curing the leaf in the open air and construct commodious buildings for the purpose; but such a prospect is as remote as the building of railroads and making highways in this country. The commissioner thinks that the growers are not yet awake to the great and imminent danger which threatens the China tea trade. Tea.

Paper and chinaware are important products in this province (Kiangsi). On the latter subject an interesting article is reproduced (p. 204) from the customs trade report of 1869. At that time the number of workmen in this industry was estimated at 150,000. The Chinese porcelain maintains its reputation for solidity, and of late years the quality of the glaze has much improved, owing, perhaps, to the high prices paid for monochromes by tourists and the numerous imitations which are consequently manufactured. Chinaware.

Quantity rather than quality seems to be the object of the makers of chinaware; and hence it comes that their pottery is neglected abroad, whilst their entire disregard of the requirements of the epoch and the tastes of the day causes disappointment to the foreign visitor and would-be purchaser at their shops.

The Kiangsi tobacco is weak and insipid in flavour, and the same characteristic is said to extend to the greater part of the agricultural products; even vegetables grown from imported seed soon degenerating in quality. General remarks.

The poppy is not cultivated, and almost all the native opium consumed is smuggled in from Szechwan.

At Kiukiang there are 101 foreigners of whom 45 are missionaries, 42 are officials, and only 14 are engaged in trade.

The passage down the river of enormous rafts is a standing danger to the floating beacons as well as to navigation in general, and some supervision of their movements is urgently required.

Inundations occurred in 1882 and 1884, a riot in 1888, in 1889 an armed gang of brigands raided, looted, and wrecked the Port Haines light station, in 1891 rioters attacked the Roman Catholic Orphanage and wrought considerable destruction all over the province. Floods and riots.

The area of Kiangsi is estimated at 72,176 square miles, of Area.

which only about 12,213 square miles are said to be under cultivation. The province is in gradual process of re-occupation by tillers of the soil since its devastation by the Taipings. Until the country be opened to foreign enterprise, it will be impossible to determine with accuracy what are its geological formation and mineral resources.

Post.

The native postal service is well managed, it must make large profits during the tea season when special carriers are often employed for urgent correspondence, and postage amounts to from 3 dol. to 6 dol. for a single letter going a quick journey of 3 days.

There is no schedule of fees current among the postal agencies, regular customers are allowed a discount, the postage is almost always payable by the recipient.

Roman
Catholic
missions.

An account of the Roman Catholic missions is given (pp. 228-230) with several considerations regarding their position in the country which merit attention. The commissioner strongly supports his opinion that when religious motives are adduced for anti-missionary riots they are mere pretexts and nothing more.

Books.

During the decade no celebrated book has appeared in any of the provinces hitherto reviewed.

Wuhu.

Wuhu.

Wuhu became a treaty port in 1877; by 1881 it began to have a large trade in rice; 1882 was a year of disastrous floods; by 1886 the rice trade was in a very flourishing condition and the trade in foreign opium reached its zenith.

Almost every year floods or drought are recorded until 1890, when the harvest was exceptionally good.

Increase of
trade and
prosperity.

Detailed information is given concerning the trade of the port, and shows an increase in general imports both native and foreign. Exports have also increased in value, with the exception of tea, which has not become of any importance. The reasons for the large increase of trade in this part of China are the lowering of transport charges, freights, commission, &c., through competition and increased production of the land itself. Notwithstanding floods, droughts, locusts, and famine, the population, the area of production and the general prosperity have increased during the decade, and there has been a continuance of recovery from the ravages of the Taiping Rebellion.

The history of opium at Wuhu is that of unequal port taxation with varying success in evading it till 1887, and of increasing competition of native opium throughout.

Opium
smuggling
before 1887.

In 1887 the additional article of the Chefoo convention was put in force, and the likin tax was equalised at all the ports. Several hundred men who had been employed solely in smuggling opium now found their occupation gone and had to leave the place. These men were all armed, and any given number of them could be summoned together when it was necessary to run opium.

Wuhu is an ancient city. It suffered terribly during the

Taiping Rebellion, but had become a fairly prosperous town by 1877. In 10 years from that time its wealth had largely increased, and in the environs where only pheasants and wild fowl had previously been found there are now farms, gardens, buildings, and even villages. In a word, since its opening as a treaty port, the town of Wuhu has become a city.

The Government police surveillance and control are reasonably efficient in ordinary times, and the force has been strengthened since the riot of 1891.

A native life-saving association is well conducted and does valuable work.

There are also asylums and other similar charitable institutions.

A full account is given of the riot of May, 1891 (p. 256 et seq.), which is too long for reproduction here.

The latest estimate gives the population of the province as 24,776,819 and area at 48,481 square miles.

Wuhu has 12 principal native banks which receive large deposits from their constituents, giving interest generally at 10 per cent. per annum.

Some volumes of original essays which have attracted attention have been published during the past 10 years.

Wuhu is from its situation not likely ever to become a dead city; but it is too early to foretell whether it is destined to grow into a famous market.

Chinkiang.

Chinkiang reports show that trade has always moved in the same channels, and that the fortunes and vicissitudes of the past decade has not wrought any notable alteration in the principal features of its commerce.

The chief characteristics of the period have been competition of the rival port of Wuhu, especially in export of rice, floods and consequent famine in the Yellow River districts, some of which are in close trading connection with Chinkiang, and the attempt made by a minority of native anarchists to oust foreigners from their position in the Yangtse ports.

Among the staple articles of consumption in this trading district, sugar is one of the most noteworthy. Apart from the opium trade, the year 1882 was the most prosperous as regards revenue, the 3 succeeding years showed considerable decline, followed by better totals till 1891. The most flourishing branch of customs revenue is represented by transit dues, which have nearly doubled since 1881. The purchasing power of silver is stated to have decreased.

Stress is laid upon the extent to which the average Chinaman has of late become accustomed to foreign luxuries. The number of shops where foreign goods are sold increases year by year, and there is probably scarcely a native family, in the treaty ports, which does not use some imported foreign article, if not a supply

Rapid
progress.

Chinkiang.

Revenue, &c.

Adoption of
foreign goods
by Chinese.

of piece-goods, at least enough kerosene oil to keep the house lighted, or one or other of the innumerable little articles made in Europe to please the native taste.

General.

In 1891 the city and suburbs was estimated to have from 130,000 to 150,000 inhabitants.

The foreign residents have constructed 15 to 20 miles of good roads in the vicinity.

Owing to the shifting of the river-banks the approaches by water are constantly changing and cause endless trouble to the harbour department.

A serious riot occurred in 1889 when the British consulate was burned down.

The province, Kiangsu, has an area of about 45,000 square miles; the soil is well watered, and hence rich and fertile.

Telegraph.

The telegraph line connecting Shanghai with Tientsin via Chinkiang, 938 miles in length, for which nearly 20,000 poles had to be erected, was opened in 1881. No trouble of any consequence was caused by the population in connection with the telegraph.

Chinkiang is connected with all the telegraph stations on the main lines in the Empire (of which there are now 37, not counting branch lines) and also with Corea.

During winter, a service of couriers carries the mails from Chinkiang overland to Tientsin and Pekin, a distance of 700 miles, which is accomplished on mules and donkeys in about 18 days.

Books.

The literary Chancellor of Kiangsu has edited a valuable History of China, and several other notable books have been published in the last 10 years. Western appliances for printing have been largely adopted by the Chinese, especially at Shanghai, where new editions have been issued of most of the old, important, rare, and popular standard works, such as the classics and their commentators, the 24 Histories, Kanghi's Dictionary, and the Grand Cyclopædia in 1,620 volumes.

At Shanghai, a daily newspaper in Chinese is published, and has a large circulation not only at that place, but in several other towns and ports.

There is no reason to anticipate any great change in the trade of Chinkiang for the next few years.

Shanghai.

Shanghai.

1881 and 1891, the opening and closing years of the decade, were remarkable for the prosperity of trade and the large revenue collected by the customs. The intervening years witnessed many financial failures and disasters, the tide of misfortune flowing until 1885, since which time matters slowly improved up to 1891.

Franco-Chinese war.

The most interesting feature of the epoch was the Franco-Chinese War and the international questions raised thereby (p. 318). No great change has taken place regarding the channels in which trade runs. The sources from which China draws her foreign

fabrics, and the countries which take the surplus of her home Trade. products remain to all intents and purposes as they were 30 years ago, and the channels of redistribution also remain the same. There are no indications of a falling away in trade demand, nor much to justify an expectation of increased imports.

The most interesting points connected with foreign trade are: (1) increased interchange with Japan; (2) growing demand for Indian fabrics; (3) import of kerosene from Russia; (5) increased export of China products; (6) growth of business transacted with the Government; (7) rise of brokers to the place formerly held by merchant princes, on account of violent fluctuations of the silver exchange; (8) the deterioration of native manufactured products. Into all of these points the commissioner, Mr. Bredon, enters seriatim in his admirable report, which is difficult to summarise on account of its fulness of interest, and yet manifestly cannot simply be reproduced in extenso.

I limit myself to noticing only a few of the chief points of importance, viz.: large importation of Japanese copper mostly for coinage of cash, and of spurious and poisonous "star aniseed," used as a condiment, export of the bulk of China's raw cotton to Japan, a tenfold increase in 5 years of the importation of Indian cotton yarn, a fourfold increase in 9 years of import of kerosene oil, the tea question (p. 320), concerning which the commissioner does not believe that the trade with England will ever entirely disappear; nor that China would gain much by a large reduction of duties on tea, except in inland taxation perhaps, the deterioration of legitimate commerce arising from the Chinese Government's system of giving contracts for arms, munitions, and material; and from the large purchase of foreign goods on commission by speculators who have little or no capital. Marked deterioration has taken place in the preparation of silk, straw-braid, and other important staple exports. The British flag still holds the majority of the carrying trade even with freights of 1*l.* 5*s.* per ton down to 15*s.* per ton from Shanghai to London.

Whilst the quantity of opium imported has only fallen 15 per Opium. cent. or 16 per cent., the fall in value has been proportionately twice as great. In fact the price at which foreign opium has now to be delivered in China is so unremunerative that Indian merchants find it difficult to meet even a falling demand; but Mr. Bredon does not anticipate the early extinction of this trade which many people prophecy, and he expects Indian taxation on export of the drug to come gradually but certainly to extinction, whilst as the foreign opium falls in price, the native product will rise in value from higher taxation until the two meet on an equality. At present, 10,000 piculs of the native opium comes annually to Shanghai.

The silver market is still falling, and before long may reach an Silver, &c. unprecedentedly low figure. Of late, silver has been freely shipped abroad, especially to India.

The supply of copper at the disposal of the Government for coinage purposes is insufficient to meet the popular demand.

The trade of Shanghai represents 50 per cent. of the whole trade of China.

General.

During the decade, the growth of the foreign community shows a healthy increase of 74 per cent. In 1890 there were 3,821 foreign residents in Shanghai, where fair opportunities now exist for good middleclass education. Assessment of land has increased by 113 per cent.

The European and Indian police force has been increased, and the peace and good order of the Settlements is admirably provided for. The volunteer corps numbers 250 men and has a good moral effect. Good filtered water is supplied by the Waterworks Company, and the streets are mostly lighted by electricity.

28 months assiduous dredging of the famous Woosung bar from May, 1889, to September, 1891, had no effect at all upon that "heaven-sent barrier."

In 1890 there was much cholera. The decade shows a rather long list of shipping casualties.

A bonding system has been introduced by the customs department; but does not seem to be much needed or used by the public.

Arsenal.

The Shanghai arsenal has grown very much in extent and capacity of late years, and the whole place with its docks, workshops, and proving grounds forms a very complete establishment, of which the provincial officials have every reason to be proud.

A detailed account is given (p. 339) of the principal native industries, namely:—The Chinese Cotton Cloth Mill Company, the Chinese Spinning Company, the Shanghai Paper Mill Company, and two other ginning mill companies. Only the second named concern is known to be paying dividends.

Future.

So much Chinese capital is invested both in native and foreign concerns that in the future Shanghai will probably furnish no such favourable opportunities for the investment of foreign capital as it has done in the past.

There is not much prospect of success for the better class of European emigrants, on account of the severe local competition for employment of all kinds.

If Chinese railways are ever made, the commerce of the port will naturally extend.

The future of Shanghai really depends on China and the Chinese, with whose interests foreigners would be wise to identify themselves.

Ningpo.

Ningpo.

Ningpo was opened to foreign trade in 1842. It is the most important commercial town of the province of Chehkiang, of which Hangchow is the capital. Only England and the United States have consuls at the port.

Chehkiang was the scene of some incidents in the French War of 1884; but was not actually invaded. Several wrecks occurred

during the decade, and in 1889 there was a serious disturbance on ^{Opium land-} account of the imposition of an opium land tax which was ^{tax riot.} strenuously resisted by the populace, who after much demur had consented to pay the new regular tax of 24 dol. per picul on opium produced; but were exasperated by the officials attempting to levy an extra fee of 50 cash per catty for the expenses of the station. The people rose en masse to the number of 5,000, destroyed the station and the magistrate's yamen, and caused the officials to flee for their lives. The local gentry rebuilt the yamen, and a yearly opium tax of 2,000 dol. was substituted for the one abovementioned, in settlement of the affair.

In 1887, the commissioner of customs received from England a ^{Curious} letter signed with initials only accompanied by a draft for 1,500 ^{letter.} taels "as conscience money in respect of transactions at Ningpo during the irregularities attendant on the rebel invasion of 1860-61."

Piracy flourishes along some portion of the coast and has had ^{Piracy.} a serious revival of late years. Freebooters carry on their operations alike on sea and land, attacking the villages along the shore, looting the houses and treating the villagers with great cruelty and barbarity. No thorough repressive measures have as yet been taken to remedy this evil.

In this province, the feeling towards foreigners is generally friendly, or at least indifferent.

The value of trade has shown no great fluctuations during the ^{Trade.} 10 years. Opium importation has declined, but total foreign imports have increased 50 per cent. (for particulars vide pp. 351 et seq.). The demand for sugar has had a very remarkable increase. The importation of kerosine oil, cotton yarn, and matches and sheetings has risen in an important degree. Green tea makes up about two-thirds of the value of the export trade; but the tea business has not been good for some years past, and is on the decrease.

Swarms of cuttle-fish appear in May each year at the mouth of ^{Cuttle-fish.} the Ningpo River, and the catching and curing of them furnishes employment to thousands who flock to the fisheries from the whole country round. The fish at this time are about 4 inches long. In 1891 there was an export of 82,568 piculs of fish.

Shanghai is the market of Ningpo, and a daily steamer to and ^{Traffic.} fro has, during the whole 10 years, been the medium for carrying on nearly all the commerce. Very little change has occurred in the nature and extent of the sailing or steam traffic.

The fluctuations in the value of silver have given rise to great speculation, resulting in many disasters. In 1891, a large native bank failed with serious liabilities, and many depositors suffered heavy losses. The purchasing power of silver does not, however, appear to have undergone any change.

No alteration has taken place in the native population, but the number of foreigners engaged in trade has seriously diminished. Six firms doing business in 1882 have retired from the field, trade has passed almost entirely into Chinese hands and the foreigners have given up all attempt to compete with them. The foreign mer-

Trade gone
from
foreigners.
General.

cantile community comprises only two or three persons. The municipal regulations of Ningpo appear to be admirably framed and well carried out. In this respect Pekin might very advantageously take a lesson from the port in question.

Three new lights have been erected in the district. In 1882 a serious fire took place. In 1883 three severe typhoons raged destructively in the vicinity. The summer of 1889 was intensely hot, and in August a hurricane of rain caused great disaster. Floods occurred later in the same year with great loss of life and property; disturbances followed, but relief was afforded to the distressed and no grave circumstances ensued.

Cholera.

Every year serious fires occurred and the cholera is an annual visitant, which in 1887 carried off 20,000 victims.

The only precaution taken by the natives against the perennial epidemic is an annual procession in honour of the god who is supposed to be responsible for cholera.

Further
details.

The population of the province is 11,792,819; of males 30 per cent. are quite illiterate, and of females over 95 per cent. The western and southern portions of the province are very mountainous. Transport of goods is almost entirely by boats on a huge network of creeks and canals. There are no pack-animals or carts. Ningpo is noted for wood carving, inlaid furniture, Chin-hua cured hams and Shao-hsing wine (a fermented liquor made from rice). Interest on loans or deposit at the local banks amounts on an average to 7 per cent.

Of missionaries there are:—Romanist, 36; Protestant, 74; total, 110. Of native Christians:—Romanist, 9,000; Protestant, 4,225; total, 13,225.

One of the most celebrated literary men in the Empire is Yü Yüeh, born 1820, a native of this province and author of 23 distinct and celebrated works.

Wenchow.

Wenchow.

Wenchow was opened as a treaty port in 1877. The hopes expressed at that time were not realised, as the two merchants who represented foreign trade left in 1878, after a year of dull experience, and the coast steamers have also withdrawn. There are only 21 foreign residents. The native population is 87,000, but is yearly decreasing. The climate is damp and boisterous but bracing and healthy.

Riot of 1884.

In 1884 a riot occurred, when all the missions were destroyed by fire. In 1886 a disturbance was caused by the export of some rice, which is not plentiful at the port. In 1891 a band of banditti encamped near the town, levying money and butchering the people and burning houses. They were eventually dispersed by 500 Anhwei soldiers from Ningpo.

General.

Tea is the most important item of export, though Wenchow cannot be called a tea port. The import of both foreign and native goods has increased during the past 10 years, and the customs revenue has also increased $96\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

There are 1,880 opium-smoking shops in the city and suburbs, all of them of a very humble description.

Terrible floods occurred in 1887 which was a year of great distress, a drought in May being followed by a 20 days' continuous downpour of rain in June.

In 1884 a postal courier by walking day and night covered the distance from Wenchow to Ningpo, 240 miles, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, being the fastest time on record.

The whole history of the place, social, commercial and industrial, is insignificant, and there is no present indication of progress beyond the possibility of an increased coast trade in native produce and in direct importations from Shanghai of foreign goods for local use and distribution to the surrounding districts, if lower freights can be obtained. The province is rich in coal and iron mines, but the working of the latter has been stopped. A revival of the tea trade is also a possibility for the future of Wenchow.

Insignificance
of the port.

Foochow.

Foochow is in the Fuhkien province, a very hilly country with a bold, rugged and precipitous coast-line and but a small area of tillable land. Wood is plentiful and the tea plant flourishes.

In regard to the pursuits of the people, instead of material progress there has been a steady decline, and in point of resources and commercial activity the outlook is not so promising as it was 10 years ago. The tea trade has declined 50 per cent., chiefly owing to the deterioration in quality.

In 1883 shocks of earthquake were felt. The French hostilities broke out in 1884. In 1885 an imperial loan for 1,000,000*l.* was settled. Yearly during autumn and winter fires occur, destroying property estimated at more than 4,000,000 *dol.*

Trade has had no great fluctuations beyond those common to all the ports, and which have already been noted. Foreigners have been successfully ousted by native merchants from the business in foreign textiles and woollen goods.

Owing to the physical aspect of the province the difficulties of land transport are great, and the waterways alone afford suitable means for the carriage of goods of bulky description.

Opium smoking has diminished, following the decline of the tea industry and the consequent scarceness of money among the people.

The purchasing power of silver has not shown any marked decrease.

There are about 350 foreign residents at Foochow. The extent of business done by foreigners has diminished by 50 per cent. The arsenal, which at one time gave occupation to no less than 50 foreigners, at present employs none but natives, both in the administrative and educational departments.

Decline of
foreign
business.

The populace appear to have become less quiet, orderly, and industrious than formerly, and the Min River is full of bands of pirates.

There is a service of police under a petty mandarin, but its agents are only visible on New Year and other holidays to make the customary appeal to the purse of the foreigner.

Cholera in
1883.

Cholera was widespread and virulent in 1883. Of those attacked 80 per cent. succumbed, and there were from 20,000 to 30,000 deaths in the city.

The destruction of Chinese ships of war and the demolition of the forts on the river by Admiral Courbet in 1884 are described (p. 418 et seq.), and form interesting reading even if considered to belong to the domain of ancient history.

Literary
clubs.

At Foochow there are no public libraries, but there are six literary clubs for the purpose of promoting a taste for learning among the public. These institutions, besides affording facilities for study, also grant some pecuniary support to scholars in needy circumstances whenever the funds raised by public subscription admit of it.

The population of the province may be estimated at 30,000,000 inhabitants. About 60 per cent. of male adults are illiterate, though there are 20 schools in Foochow for elementary instruction gratis, the income of the teachers and the maintenance of the buildings being provided by public donations.

Timber.

The destruction of forests goes on rapidly, and no new trees are planted; hence a profitable branch of native industry is approaching extinction. The pine and the bamboo are the principal trees; the latter supplies the paper manufacture, an important local industry.

Banks.

There are six large native banks; they do not issue notes of currency, but advance money on merchandise or any other form of acceptable security, and charge interest at from 8 per cent. to 25 per cent., according to the soundness of the security. They also assist expectant officials, to whom the rate of interest charged is in proportion to the risk incurred.

Naval and
military.

The lesson of 1884 has not been entirely lost upon the Chinese as regards military and naval matters. Although much remains still undone, yet a good deal has been achieved, so that both navy and army can now boast of superior men, who have been trained in foreign service and thoroughly understand their work. In the Foochow arsenal some powerful ironclads are in course of construction, or have been completed, without foreign assistance.

Local industries show no progress, but rather the failure of such as have been initiated.

Missions.

The Roman Catholic mission dates as far back as 1632, and claims 34,000 converts. The American mission has 10,000 converts, and meets with the appreciation of the Chinese, as is evidenced by liberal donations of wealthy natives. The Church of England mission numbers 8,660 converts.

Guilds.

There are 10 provincial clubs or guilds at Foochow; the regulations of the principal guild, the "Kwantung Club," are given on p. 429.

No native of this province is known to have risen to a post of distinction during the past decade, and no celebrated book has made its appearance.

The great problem is the future of the tea industry, as to Future. which present indications are more than discouraging.

A reaction may take place in favour of the superior and harmless qualities of the China leaf; otherwise the commercial importance of the port, and with it the prosperity of the people, will be considerably reduced.

Tamsui.

Tamsui reports three principal events during the 10 years :— Tamsui.

1. The blockade by the French forces, which temporarily Three chief restricted trade operations in 1884–85, and drew the attention of events. the Chinese Government to the strategic importance of Formosa.

2. The construction of a railway of great importance to trade.

3. The creation of Formosa into a separate province, which has quickened the movement of trade, though heavier taxation had prevented its full development.

Foreign imports have increased, but are still insignificant in Imports. their total amount. The import of Japanese cotton cloth has had a remarkable rise. The Japanese went to work in the right way. Instead of supplying a fabric most unmistakeably foreign in appearance, loaded with chalk and size to present a glossy surface, and of dimensions quite unfitted to the needs of the users, they offered an exact imitation of the native hand-woven cloth, unbleached, with a coarse texture, and with dimensions required by the habits of the buyers.

In the commerce of Tamsui the factor of prime importance is Exports— the export trade, and particularly exports of tea. Tea. During the 10 years the value of exports over imports showed an excess of more than 50 per cent., of which tea contributed 94 per cent., camphor 1½ per cent., and coal 2 per cent.

Tamsui, though exporting 135,000 piculs of tea in a year, has no independent standing in the tea market, the real market being at Amoy. Of the total export 90 per cent. goes to America, 7 per cent. to England, and 3 per cent. of superior quality to the Straits Settlements. Further details of interest concerning the tea and camphor industries may be found on pp. 437–441, also as to the export of sulphur, details which I regret to omit, but do not feel justified in reproducing.

The most striking feature in trade has been the great develop- Development ment of wants among the people for new articles of importation, of trade and both native and foreign. The revenue during the 10 years increase of increased by 123 per cent., and the duties by 63 per cent. revenue.

The opium question is treated on p. 443 et seq.

Silver buys as much as formerly, quite irrespective of the course of exchange.

Besides the railway terminating at the port of Kelung, the telegraph connection has been completed, and the roads have been greatly improved; but economy has led to the dismissal of almost all the foreigners connected with such works, with the inevitable result of their general deterioration.

The attack by the French on Tamsui and Kelung is described on pp. 452 and 453.

Savages.

During the decade the savages who occupy the mountain backbone of the island have several times been in revolt. The fighting on the border is accompanied by every form of barbarity, and the outbreak of a revolt is usually marked by the sudden slaughter of hundreds of Chinese. The ranks of the Hunan soldiers are, moreover, thinned by malarial fever.

Notable mission work has been done by Dr. Mackay, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, who is the only missionary in this district.

The celebrated Liu Ming Ch'uan saved Formosa from the French in 1884, and ably administered the island until he left in 1891, when the general feeling was that in his departure Formosa lost a part of herself.

Future.

The rapid growth of population promises an increased demand for imports; and the export of tea, camphor, and coal may reasonably be expected to rise. Only Japan competes with Formosa in tea, and the Formosa Oolong holds a safe position at present. Fibres are an important and growing export.

The scanty number of inhabitants is the only obstacle to the development of Formosa's great wealth of vegetable and mineral products.

Tainan.

Tainan.

Tainan is the port for the southern half of the island of Formosa. It was opened to foreign trade in 1858, but business did not commence till 1865. Produce from the interior is conveyed in bullock carts. Southern Formosa did not share in the improvements introduced by the Governor Liu; and, with the exception of the telegraph, matters are still in as backward a condition as ever. A good harbour could easily be made at Takow; but it has not been done, and ships must load and discharge in open roadsteads a mile distant from the settlement, and exposed to heavy seas during the south-west monsoon; that is about 5 months in the year.

1884
blockade.

During 1884 junks ran the French blockade all the time, and vessels which reached port safely made money. Opium at one time reached 1,000 dol. a chest. The blockading squadron left in December, but suddenly returned after 3 weeks absence, and before the junks from the mainland had been apprised of the renewal of the blockade. The amount of destruction was very great, and the coast was strewn with wreckage for weeks.

Occurrences
in 1888.

The telegraph was opened in 1888, and the native sugar-dealers soon learned to make use of it to ascertain the price in foreign markets, and will only sell at a price leaving a minimum profit to the foreigner.

In the same year, at Pei-nan, the Chinese allied themselves with the savages in armed opposition to the new land-tax. The affair became very serious, and the Governor issued a proclamation

that the impecunious would not be pressed to pay the tax. The rising was finally suppressed in 1891.

Trade has been practically stationary during the past 10 years. Trade. It no longer pays to ship sugar to Europe or America, and Japan is the only foreign country where Formosa sugar finds a profitable market. Vermouth, beer, and porter are much appreciated by the Chinese at Tainan, and there is a considerable importation of these liquors.

The history of the camphor trade is given on pp. 467 and 475.

Grasscloth is made in the district, and a kind of hemp is made from the fibre of the pineapple, which grows prolifically in the neighbourhood.

Rice and sugar are the most important products of South Formosa. It is estimated that one year's yield of rice in the island is sufficient to feed the population for 3 years. No sugar has been shipped to Great Britain since 1885, and the part taken by foreign merchants in the trade has now become comparatively unimportant.

Customs revenue has not varied much. Details of the opium trade are found on pp. 482 and 483. Persian is the drug preferred, and the market is flooded with it at prices continually falling. There is not much demand for Chinese opium.

The soldiers quartered in the island are mostly Hupeh and Military. Anhwei men. There are 35 camps, containing, it is said, some 17,000 men.

Probably there are some 800,000 people in the Tainan Prefecture. Tainan city may contain from 50,000 to 60,000. As is usually the case among settlers, women are in the minority. Price of women, &c. Owing to the struggle for existence, the expense of purchasing a wife (100 dol. to 200 dol.), and the difficulties of keeping a family, but few of the coolie class are married. Opium smoking is resorted to as a solatium, and this habit combined with great physical exertion tends to curtail life, so that very few attain old age. Chewing betel-nut is a universal habit (for details vide p. 485).

At Tainan there are only about 42 foreigners, and the increase in the 10 years only amounts to four male adults. But half-a-dozen are engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Education is in a very backward state. Arts and literature Education. have never been planted in this hostile soil. 90 per cent. of the male population can neither read nor write.

There are no native banks, but rich merchants grant loans at Banks and general details. 12 per cent.

The public do not seem to make much use of the native postal service, except for correspondence between the chief towns.

A guard of 20 men is employed by the customs for the bonded opium godown at Amping.

Missionary affairs are detailed on pp. 491 and 493, and are very interesting to those who concern themselves with such matters.

Future. No great developments can be expected in South Formosa for at least 10 years to come. There is a possible field for progress in the working and export of coal.

Amoy.

Amoy. No events of importance disturbed the tranquil existence of Amoy during the decade under notice further than the interruption of trade with Formosa in 1884.

Iron pans. In 1881 a British and a German firm commenced the manufacture of iron pans to supply a considerable local demand. The authorities at once opposed such an innovation, traffic in iron and its manufacture being strictly limited to those who hold Government licenses, the article in fact being treated as contraband of war, according to a custom of the days of primitive warfare which is still in force here. A seizure of German pans was made by the likin officers, upon which a large armed force was landed from a German man-of-war which recaptured the pans and took them to the Consulate. The result of subsequent diplomatic action was the prohibition of the export from Chinese ports of iron pans made by foreigners in China.

Trade. The remarks previously made elsewhere as to kerosene oil, matches, and cotton yarn need not be repeated. The native import trade is in a very satisfactory condition, having continually improved since 1885 and reached its highest record in 1891. Exports have also increased or maintained a sound average, with the exception of a serious decline in tea. Careless cultivation and dishonest packing had already killed the Amoy Congou trade in 1881. Now local Oolongs are hardly worth the cost of shipment.

Tea. It is only the demand for low priced tea which keeps the trade alive at all, and Japanese competition bids fair soon to drive China tea off the American market where Amoy teas are sold. In the last 10 years the Japan export to the United States has doubled, whilst the Amoy export has fallen 50 per cent. Strangely enough, the natives appear to view the loss and ruin of this important trade with absolute indifference and without moving a finger to retrieve their position. As a tea port, Amoy is now important only from its placing tea from Formosa on the market.

Opium. With the exception of tea the Amoy trade has considerably improved and still shows a vitality which augurs well for its future. The import of foreign opium has decreased, but the commissioner of customs does not anticipate that the recent imperial recognition of the right to grow opium and the power to tax it will stimulate the local native production to an appreciable extent. It is doubtful whether any tax has as yet been collected on land under poppy cultivation in this part. The tax may be demanded; but the people evade it as a disagreeable innovation, fearing that if they once pay it they will always have to do so whether they grow opium or not; and many have declared that if the tax be insisted upon they will cease altogether to grow the poppy.

The purchasing power of silver has not been affected by its fall in value. General.

No perceptible change has taken place amongst the native population.

Thousands of the poorer classes emigrate every year. The bunding of the foreshore of the English concession, 540 feet in length, a magnificent work, has been effected entirely by the Chinese officials in 1885, at a cost of over 30,000 dol.

No new roads have been constructed.

The control of all the lighthouses in the southern section rests with the Amoy customs. A description of these important aids to navigation is given (pp. 508-510), the lighthouse at the South Cape at Formosa being most interesting on account of its position and construction with the characteristics of a fortress in the midst of a hostile country, prepared to resist attack or stand a siege from the wild Bhootans who inhabit the neighbourhood. A foreign gunner commands the Chinese guard, and a Gatling gun and other cannons are kept ready for service if required. Happily, so far, there has been no trouble at South Cape. Lighthouses.

Amoy is a healthy port and has enjoyed a wonderful immunity from cholera in epidemic form.

In 1884 a disastrous typhoon caused much loss of life, property, and shipping. In 1887 a powder magazine exploded, killing 100 persons and wounding from 5,000 to 6,000. In 1891 a serious riot occurred owing to the exactions of a salt farmer, costing over 60 lives before order was restored. Casualties.

There are two native educational colleges at Amoy. No literary movement of any kind has taken place in the district.

In the entire absence of statistics the population of the province may be reckoned at 8,000,000, but this is merely guess work.

In Fuhkien the beast of burden is man, practically animals are not used.

Native banks do a somewhat speculative business, as is evidenced by the fact that no fewer than 14 of these establishments have failed during the decade. An interesting account of the system and working of the Shansi banks is given on pp. 517-518. Banks, &c.

Some advance has been made in the construction and armament of forts, the military forces are better drilled and have better weapons than in former times, but there is still much room for development in the military and naval departments as well as in financial and administrative matters.

Amoy was first visited by Roman Catholic missionaries in 1589. They have suffered many persecutions.

There is no present dread concerning the future of Amoy. The sugar industry might well be developed and compensate for the disappearance of tea. The Future.

Should the mineral wealth of the province ever be tapped and turned to practical account the port would be immensely benefited. The cultivation of silk might be extended so as to become an important commercial industry.

Many other developments may take place, and there is no reason to despair of the future prosperity of this port, one of the oldest and in some respects one of the most interesting of the treaty ports.

Swatow.

Swatow.

Swatow reports an increase both in exports and imports. It has had its share of cholera, floods and typhoons; a disastrous fire occurred in 1887.

In this district development has been restricted to industrial and financial undertakings; military, naval and administrative matters remain pretty much as they were 10 years ago.

The most noteworthy innovation from a foreign point of view is the adoption of steam by the Chinese, to some extent. They have actually established a steam bean-cake mill and some steam ferries, viz., four steam launches.

The chief characteristic of the Swatow people is a remarkable faculty for combination even on the slightest pretext, and the rigid pertinacity with which they maintain a position once adopted.

Swatow
Guild.

Interesting information is given as to the institution and working of the Swatow Guild (p. 537 et seq.). It concerns itself with the commercial interests, individual and collective of its members; settles trade disputes; enacts trade regulations, and performs with equal readiness the functions of a Chamber of Commerce, a Board of Trade, and a Municipal Council. It supports a fire brigade, levies its own taxes, provides standards of weights and measures, fixes rates of commission, determines settling days, provides penalties against the tricks of trade, and acts generally as the guardian of its adherents and the terror of all with whom they do business. It possesses a power to enforce its views which might be envied by many a Government, the power of "boycotting" its opponents.

Such are the features of these important bodies, upon which I refrain to dilate from a regard to the dimensions of this paper.

General
Fang.

The celebrated man of the age was General Fang (born 1834, died 1891). His history is related on p. 541, and is that of a splendid soldier and an enlightened, patriotic and zealous official.

Future.

From the natural advantages of its position Swatow is a strong trade centre and its growth promises a good future, at least for native interests. There is no present indication of decay, even in the foreign opium trade. But all causes combine to prevent the increase of foreign business houses, and the interests of foreign merchants are not in a hopeful condition, except in steamer ownerships and agencies where they still predominate and should continue to hold the supremacy strengthened by the decay of the junk traffic.

Canton.

Canton.

French war.

Again the difficulties between China and France form the most serious episode of the decade. In anticipation of a

blockade excessive shipments were made from Canton at heavy losses. On the arrival of a new Viceroy the defences of the port were greatly strengthened. All the French residents left the city, and the wealthier natives removed their valuables and families into the country, in fact, for some days a panic prevailed. From 1882 to 1886 the local history is a record of feverish war preparations.

In 1883 a serious riot took place and 16 foreign houses were **Riots.** burned. In 1884 an insurrection on a considerable scale was occasioned by the salt tax ; it was quelled by General Fang.

In 1885 disastrous floods increased the depression of trade and **Floods.** caused the loss of 20,000 lives. The war scare had the effect of causing the rapid extension of the telegraph, which was pushed on in some districts literally at the point of the bayonet. The latter half of the decade does not exhibit any general development of trade, which is still hampered by extra taxes and a fluctuating exchange. In 1889 the Canton mint was opened. Reckless speculation in the Hong-Kong share market has added to the decline of commerce.

Canton has no railway, no waterworks, and no bund as yet, **Progress.** but besides the telegraph it has, in the way of progress, the largest mint in the world, electric lighting, a native newspaper press, and a throng of native-owned steam craft. New industries have been started, and old ones improved. Naval and military schools have been established, and vast sums spent on the fortification of the coast.

The transit-pass trade has been very important at Canton **Trade.** (vide p. 547 et seq.). There has been a large increase in the demand for foreign metals, which are supplanting wood and bamboo for articles of common use. Iron gates and railings, bolts, and bars have been adopted, and the large fleet of river steamers creates a constant requirement for metals. The use of aniline dyes in manufactures, particularly of matting and silk, has grown extensively. In 1891 over 12,000 dozens of tins of condensed milk were imported.

In exports only matting and silk show any substantial progress. The outlook for the tea trade is profoundly gloomy. Congou has deteriorated, Souchong is no longer exported. Scented Orange Pekoe has diminished, and is out of the fashion. Scented capers are also rapidly decreasing in favour. No improvements have been made in the production of tea. The small proprietors who grow tea have no capital and no intelligence.

The advance in silk is due to the improvement caused by the use of foreign reeling machinery, and the fall in the gold value of silver.

A large quantity of fire-crackers is exported to the United States.

Canton ginger is steady. During the 10 years the value of foreign imports has more than doubled, and exports have gained on the whole, but the actual gain on imports is much less than the apparent profit. There has been no real gain in customs revenue.

At present there are no signs of a diminution in the demand for foreign opium in the Kwangtung province, where no native opium is produced.

A considerable rise has taken place in the wages of domestic servants and operatives of all classes.

The fall in silver has stimulated exportation and diminished the profits on imports, but the uncertainty attendant on the fluctuations of exchange has tended to make transactions speculative and unprofitable, and has been unfavourable to sound business.

General.

The city, suburban, and river population is estimated at 1,800,000.

The police is not strong, except in the foreign settlement, since the riot of 1883. Respectable citizens live in terror of roughs and thieves, and it is not safe for pedestrians to carry a fan of any value in the streets.

In 1891 a company was formed to remove rubbish and filth from the streets gratis, its profits to accrue from the sale of this valuable matter, but the antipathy of the inhabitants to any sanitary measure was so great that the company was unable to exercise its functions, and was obliged to dissolve.

The Canton fire brigades form an admirable organisation of the highest efficiency (vide p. 565 for particulars). No dredging has been done, and is badly needed at several points on the river. Canton has enjoyed great freedom from epidemics; more, perhaps, than it deserves.

Literary.

A notable event in 1890 was the foundation of the Kuang-ya College by the Viceroy Chang Chih-Tung, for 200 students of higher grade. Each student has a monthly allowance of 5 taels for maintenance, and has quarters in the college. Bi-monthly examinations are held, with pecuniary prizes. It is a fine edifice, with imposing halls and almost luxurious accommodation for the students. Various literary and benevolent societies contributed to the original cost of the establishment.

The population of the province is from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000, of whom 50 per cent. are fairly educated and 90 per cent. are not wholly illiterate. The soil is fertile, the climate favourable, and the type of humanity sturdy and devoid of tropical indolence, but only the very robust among foreigners escape suffering from the relaxing effects of the summer.

A curious stern paddle-wheel boat is much used on the river, moved by tread-mills worked by 16 or 20 coolies, and doing 6 knots an hour independently of tide.

Native bankers lend money at from 8 per cent. upwards, and give 4 per cent. or more on deposits.

Naval and
military.

The naval school has 25 pupils; the military school 72; the latter is on the German system.

In progress the army has not kept pace with the navy. The equipment and arming of the land forces is by no means uniform; the rifles are of old pattern and considerable variety of make. Some troops have the Mauser rifle, and some field material has been provided.

The plant and machinery of the mint were supplied by Messrs. Heaton, Birmingham, at a cost of 60,000*l*. The output at full power is 100,000 silver coins and 2,000,000 copper cash per day. A full description of the coinage is given on p. 578.

The future prosperity of Canton must mainly depend on the ^{Future.} development of the West River as a trade route. It is the natural channel for the interior commerce of the southern portion of the Empire; but its advantages have so far been neutralised by heavy and harassing taxation. If this policy is persisted in, the rival routes now being pushed by the French through Tonkin, and the projected lines through Burma will infallibly divert from the Kwangtung province a large part of the inter-provincial traffic which it now controls, and deprive it of any share in the trade that may result from the development of Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kweichow.

There is, however, no reason to fear for the prosperity of the province itself; the situation of Canton, the fertility of its delta, the enterprise of its merchants, and the industry and intelligence of its inhabitants will always make the district one of the most important and flourishing in China.

Lappa.

Lappa has been only 5 years under the control of the Imperial ^{Lappa.} Maritime Customs.

Up to 1866 the import of opium was restricted to foreign vessels; but smuggling by native craft had been carried on for years on a very extensive scale, both from Hong-Kong and Macao. Fleets of junks engaged in this illicit trade would rendezvous at either place, and slip quietly out with their valuable cargo, or failing that, being well manned and heavily armed, they were ready and able to match themselves against any preventive force sent to intercept them. At that time duty could be collected only on one-tenth of the opium from Hong-Kong, and some 15,000 chests were yearly smuggled from Macao to the various towns on the west coast. New collectorates had therefore to be established, and hence the origin of the Lappa customs, which opened in 1887, and have worked smoothly to the satisfaction both of Chinese merchants and of Macao.

Trade has increased in value year by year, though in this ^{Trade.} district it still exists almost in a state of barter. There are no banks to remit the proceeds of sales, so that when goods arrive for sale, the proceeds are invested in such articles as can readily be sold or exchanged at other ports. In spite of the more effective checks on opium smuggling introduced year by year, it is estimated that 40 chests a month of prepared drug are smuggled from Macao; and annually increasing quantities coming direct from Singapore are landed at unfrequented ports, and thus evade paying duty. The consequent loss to the revenue is becoming very serious.

Some 23,000 junks are employed in the carriage of merchandise.

Junks and
steam
launches.

The stern wheelers described as in use at Canton are also prevalent here, and launches are now employed to tow passenger boats. The launches must be Chinese owned and take out a license costing from 1,500 dol. to 3,300 dol. per year.

In these piratical waters special provision has to be made for the licensing of junks to carry arms and ammunition (p. 600). This necessary precaution leads perhaps naturally to abuse of the privilege, junk-owners and passengers being frequently detected in selling their arms ashore, the latter hiding revolvers and Winchester rifles among their luggage, the weapons having been previously taken to pieces so as the more easily to escape detection. By such means brigandage flourishes, piracy is rife, and provincial government is rendered difficult in the extreme.

Blackmail
and piracy.

In 1889 the Viceroy memorialised the Throne, saying that Hong-Kong and Macao had become the dens of pirate chiefs who levy blackmail on all classes; by the proceeds they bribe the police, purchase arms, and give money to the wounded and the families of their slain adherents. They are able to join their forces and mass their vessels into fleets. Their ships are armed with formidable cannon, and the men carry repeating rifles. They will resist to the death any force detailed to capture them. On shore they despoil and murder their victims, burn homesteads, and carry away the children; on the water they kill or drown everyone whom they overcome.

During the last few years this piracy has been successfully repressed, excepting in the Kwangchow district and its littoral, where there is no sign of abatement.

In 1890 it was stated in the local press that there were over 2,000 known pirates and highway robbers at Hong-Kong, where the unrestricted sale of arms increases the difficulties of the Chinese Government. It would be well if the export of arms and ammunition without special permission were prohibited both at Hong-Kong and Macao.

Future.

The prosperity of Lappa depends upon that of Macao, which is gradually dwindling owing to the successful rivalry of Hong-Kong. In 1875, after 25 years' existence, during which huge fortunes had been made from the 500,000 Chinese estimated to have been sent from Macao beyond the seas, the infamous coolie traffic was finally extinguished. The opening of Pakhoi and Kiungchow transferred a good deal of trade to Hong-Kong. In 1885 Macao's monopoly of the "Weising" lottery ended by the establishment of the lottery in China. It is a lottery on the result of the Chinese literary and military examinations. In 1887 the convention between China and Portugal dealt a heavy blow to opium smuggling from Macao. Other causes also contribute to lessen the importance of Macao as a commercial port, and the more its trade decreases the less business will be done at Lappa.

Kiungchow.

Kiungchow reports in many respects most encouraging conditions and prospects for trade.

Hainan has had much trouble from rebels known as the Li aborigines, with whom the authorities made peace in 1884. During the French war the natives, both civil and military, behaved towards foreigners in a friendly and respectful manner.

In 1885 Kiungchow sent 1,500 men to fight on the Tonkin frontier.

The Hakkas and Li again gave trouble during 1886. Piracy has been rife on the coast of the island and the mainland.

The field for commercial operations is very limited, yet trade has gradually expanded. Sugar is the principal article of cultivation, and indigo is largely grown. The import of metals of all kinds shows a steady increase. The bulk of exports goes to Hong-Kong.

There is a considerable emigration to Singapore and Bangkok. **Trade.** A progressive development is noted in the shipping trade; but the low freights consequent upon a plethora of steamer tonnage did not induce larger ventures in exports. The net value of trade steadily advanced from 1882 to 1886, but has since then gradually receded, owing chiefly to the decline in the opium business, which has suffered greatly from the direct importations from Singapore. Native opium is not grown on the island. There is no banking establishment at Kiungchow.

There is one English and one German firm at the port; others have opened during the decade, but found no inducement to stay. The entire import business is in the hands of natives, the share taken by foreign merchants in the local trade being confined almost exclusively to the control of the passenger traffic.

No municipal improvements have been made, and cholera claims its annual victims unchecked by any sanitary provisions.

No aids to navigation as yet exist.

No literary movement has taken place; no libraries have been endowed, or literary societies started. **No improvement.**

The island of Hainan is 160 miles long by 100 miles broad, and contains an area of 640 square miles. It is mountainous, and covered with dense forests. The cocoanut is cultivated in the south and south-west, but copra is not yet an important article of trade. Silk culture exists; agriculture is flourishing; and the fishery is extensive. Mining has failed on account of the pernicious climate, and timber-felling is too expensive owing to the absence of roads. The junk trade is decidedly on the decline. No insurance, either of hull or cargo, can be effected on junks.

In 1891 the construction of a fort, to be armed with Krupp guns, was begun in the Hoihow Bay, to be completed in 1894. **Fort at Hoihow.**

No missionary riots have occurred, and everything has remained quiet and orderly.

There are five guilds, all possessing landed property and good buildings or halls. A merchant refusing or failing to pay the contributions required by his guild has his name struck off the list of members, a proceeding considered equivalent to commercial failure.

In the official hierarchy of the Empire not a single Hainanese

or native of the Lei-chou Peninsula is to be found holding an office of any importance.

Forecast. Trade has increased, and the future prospect is promising. Commerce may be expected to grow, though it may take many years ere it assumes great importance. Roads alone are wanting to open up the island, in order to utilise its great natural resources and wealth still remaining undeveloped.

Pakhoi.

Pakhoi. Pakhoi was opened in 1877, but remained dormant as far as trade is concerned for nearly 3 years. Since 1880 a slow but steady development has been maintained. At first foreign merchants exhibited little or no interest in the new port, but gradually steamers began to dislodge the junk traffic from one of its last and firmest strongholds.

In 1885 a formal blockade by the French suspended trade for 3 months. A general panic set in, and the terrified inhabitants fled into the interior. No one remained in the town who had the means to escape; the shops closed; and the usually crowded narrow streets were deserted and silent.

Piracy. In 1885 the British steamship "Greyhound" was taken and pillaged by pirates who had joined the ship at Hong-Kong under the disguise of ordinary passengers.

Trade. No striking change has occurred in the general trade of the port during the past 10 years. The growth of customs revenue has been steady. The state of the money market has been unsatisfactory, owing to the great fluctuations in silver. Only once has the value of the export trade equalled or exceeded that of imports.

Fishing is the principal industry and finds employment for 400 boats and 2,500 persons. A pearl fishery used to exist, but is now unused.

The anchorage is safe and good.

Plague. In 1882 a plague broke out, closely akin to the bubonic epidemic which causes great mortality every year in Yunnan.

General. Floods destroyed 10,000 lives in 1885.

Inland communication is mostly by water. There are no commercial banks at Pakhoi; but the native merchants issue drafts on their agencies at Canton, Hong-Kong, &c., charging interest up to 36 per cent. according to circumstances.

Since 1884 the seaboard defences have been reconstructed and modernised.

There are 120 missionaries with some 50,000 converts, mostly Roman Catholics.

The 10 years' record shows steady progress; the population has increased by 25 per cent. and improved in condition; substantial houses have taken the place of many of the squalid dwellings that formerly lined the streets, and these have, to a certain extent, been

paved and repaired, though there is still much to be desired in sanitary improvements.

Lungchow

Lungchow custom-house was opened in 1889. It is a small Lungchow. place with no noteworthy buildings, having some 20,000 inhabitants and 7 foreigners, all belonging to the French consulate and the customs. The object of its being opened to foreign commerce is to secure the trade of Nan-ning and Eastern Yunnan estimated to be worth 3,000,000 dol. a year; but the Tonkin Tonkin Railway destined Railway. to do this is still far from completion.

Cash is scarce throughout the district as there is no mint in Kwangsi.

The province is mountainous, with good forests in the north and north-west, where the timber trade flourishes. Agriculture is the mainstay of the population. The distillation of star aniseed oil is an important industry.

An attempt has been made to revive silk culture, but it has met with scant success.

The mines have not been explored and their value is unknown. There are several roads; but most of the communication is by water. The West River and its feeders are the natural trade routes of the province, diminished very much in value by frequent rapids, by the too swift current in summer, and by want of water in winter. West River.

The West River is not navigable for steamers above Wu-chou-fu in the extreme east of Kwangsi.

At Lungchow there are no banks or postal hong.

The Kwangtung Guild has no printed or written regulations, they have been lost and the guild works without them.

The most remarkable man of recent years whom Kwangsi has produced was Ts'ên Yü-ying, the late Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow, who has been conspicuous since the time of the Mahommedan rebellion in Yunnan.

Indications of the future are not very clear. Nothing appears Future. to be stirring in the province. Even the railway, when finished, may give no considerable expansion to trade, unless the cost of articles is cheapened more than can be reasonably expected. The people are poor. The trade of Lungchow itself is not likely to increase. Improvement of the West River for navigation is scarcely to be hoped for. Two things seem desirable and feasible, to discover minerals in paying quantity and to encourage their working in the cheapest way, and to facilitate traffic on the West River by lightening taxes, which are worse hindrances than even rocks and rapids. In 1890 there were 15 or 16 tax stations between Canton and Nan-ning alone.

Mengtsz.

Mengtsz received its custom staff of three foreigners and three Mengtsz. Chinese in July, 1889. This town in Yunnan was opened to
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Red River. Franco-Annamite trade, for which the Red River was to serve as the thoroughfare. The traffic commenced favourably; but in 1890 a large convoy of richly freighted junks was attacked, looted, and sunk by pirates near Traihut. Trade was almost suspended for 3 weeks; and though no further losses have since occurred, the river has not yet been cleared of pirates.

At the Ko-chiu tin mines, 20 miles from the city, where there is a turbulent population of 30,000 miners, the official in charge was attacked, the treasure-room was forced, an employé was murdered, and 10,000 taels' weight of silver stolen and carried away.

In 1890 Wei Ming-kao an ex-chief of the black flags force revolted, but the rising was quickly subdued.

Mengtsz has the telegraph, but the line is not kept in good repair.

The province is slowly recovering from the scourge of civil war, but much ruin remains from that severe conflict and the effort to recuperate is handicapped by the pest which yearly carries off thousands of the inhabitants.

Trade in general.

Frontier commerce shows encouraging growth. Of the total revenue collected at the port, tin from the neighbouring mines represents 85 per cent. in the exports of Mengtsz. The importation of foreign opium is prohibited, only a little Patna is on sale for more than its weight in silver. The most valuable export of the Yunnan province is its native opium, though the extensive cultivation of the poppy only dates from the Mahomedan rebellion which destroyed the mining and other industries. From Mengtsz itself very little of the drug is exported.

The port has no direct commercial dealings with Europe.

The plague.

The annual rainfall in the province is insufficient. The bubonic fever is the curse of Yunnan (p. 670); it has not been studied by western physicians, and native doctors can do nothing with it. Its ravages are enormous and its source and origin are unknown. It attacks animals as well as human beings. The first victims of the epidemic are rats, which, fearless of men, rush madly into their presence, and after capering around the room fall dead on the spot. Domestic animals are the next to suffer. With people the symptoms are high fever, excessive thirst, violent delirium, the appearance of a bubo, loss of consciousness and usually death on the second or third day. The course of the disease is very erratic. In 1891, at Mengtsz within 3 months many more than 1,000 deaths occurred in a population of 15,000.

Riot.

A rising of secret society men took place in 1891 and great excesses were committed by them in some of the neighbouring towns. Troops, however, soon defeated the rioters and sent their heads by basket loads to the capital.

General.

The rivers are numerous but not navigable.

Mengtsz has State-supported colleges for the gratuitous instruction of scholars. Mines of every kind form the great wealth of the province; but this very important industry has hardly yet recovered from the crippled state to which it was reduced by the

rebellion. Iron is plentiful, steel is manufactured, copper is sent in large quantities to the Pekin mint. Lead, silver, and gold are also worked. The annual output of tin reaches a high figure; most of it goes to Hong-Kong.

Sixteen per cent. is said to be the loss of boats chiefly by wreckage on the rapids, to provide against which there is no system of insurance.

Banking business is almost unknown in Yunnan and postal arrangements are very scanty. There are no foreign merchants at Mengtsz.

There are 23 Catholic priests with 10,000 converts; 12 men and 9 women, Protestant missionaries, can only boast of a dozen baptized adherents.

The Mahomedan rebellion broke out in 1856.

As to the future, there is room for an expansion of trade, and Future. should Yunnan opium obtain a free market in Tonkin a steady annual growth of frontier commerce would arise, seeing that it has to supply a province destined to become rich and populous owing to its great mineral resources.

Kowloon.

Kowloon deals exclusively with native trade carried in native Kowloon. craft only. Foreign vessels and cargoes do not come within the sphere of action of the customs.

The custom-house was opened in 1887 for the sale of Chinese opium duty certificates, and to investigate and settle complaints made by junks trading with Hong-Kong against the native customs, &c. (Opium Agreement 1886, signed at Hong-Kong). This new establishment caused no jar, and the business arrangements of the public were in no way disorganised.

One of the most essential duties of the Kowloon customs is the prevention of smuggling, and especially that of opium from Hong-Kong into China. The line to be guarded is mainly on the water; but there is also the land boundary $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, which is guarded by 6 foreigners and 150 Chinese, who are all armed with Winchester repeating rifles, and patrol the frontier day and night. The water boundary, 20 miles in length is much more difficult to guard effectually.

No change of importance has occurred in the trade, beyond the increased import of kerosine oil. The rice trade is an important factor in Kowloon statistics.

There has been a steady and rapid decline of the opium collection since 1888. The junk traffic during the 5 years increased from 41,625 to 61,096. Altogether 67 foreigners and 700 Chinese are employed by the Kowloon customs, including the frontier guard and the crews of the revenue steamers.

Jenchuan.

Jenchuan or Chemulpo has risen since 1883 from a mere hand- Jenchuan.
(1750) c 2

ful of mud cabins with no trade at all to the condition of a thriving port with four settlements, viz., the foreign, Japanese, Chinese, and native Korean.

Since 1882 Korea has made Treaties with the United States, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy.

At the outset the growth of commerce was slow. Political troubles at the end of 1884 paralysed business; drought in 1885 and cholera in 1886 further retarded progress; but since that time the expectations of great possibilities have been well realised.

Resources.

Goods of British origin comprise 54 per cent. of the imports. Korea is fast rising into importance as a rice-producing land; a rice-cleaning steam-mill is worked by Japanese at Jenchuan and is a success. A proper coasting service providing quicker, safer, and cheaper transport would be of the utmost utility to the commerce of the port.

Coal exists in abundance in the neighbouring province; but the Koreans appear to take but little interest in mining.

The carrying trade is done by one Chinese and one Japanese line of steamers, the latter having almost a monopoly of the business done.

Opium importation is prohibited by Treaty.

The native cash currency is much debased, spurious coinage has driven the Mexican dollar out of the market, and its place has been taken by the Japanese yen and Japanese paper money. The purchasing power of the dollar has decreased, owing to the competition among foreign merchants for native produce, the price of which has advanced 25 per cent.

The population of Chemulpo is now 5,940, viz.: foreigners, 40; Japanese, 2,400; Chinese, 600; Koreans, 2,900.

Insurrections.

The rise and fall of the tide is 30 feet. In 1881 the rice harvest failed, and this led to a rising in 1882 at Seoul. A mob attempted to seize the King, demolished the ministers' houses and attacked the Japanese, who, after an intrepid resistance of 6 hours, fought their way, 26 miles, to Chemulpo, where they were again attacked and lost 26 out of their force of 40 men. China sent a force of 4,000 troops to Seoul and the insurrection was ended.

Another serious disturbance occurred at Seoul in 1884 (vide Appendix II, p. xli).

In 1886, famine and cholera slew thousands of the people.

Mines.

The existence of gold, silver, and copper in large quantities is an ascertained fact; but mining was until recently prohibited by law, and both skill and capital are wanting in Korea.

General.

Tobacco might be largely cultivated, but the Koreans make and produce nothing beyond what is required for local consumption, and every enterprise fails for want of energy. Lack of combination keeps the standard of production very low; each household supplying itself as it best can.

Powerful but docile bulls are used for transport; the rinderpest is frequent.

The Koreans have no banks and no postal agencies. In 1884, an attempt was made to establish in the capital a post office on the

European model, but it was burnt to the ground during the riots, and no effort has since been made to re-establish it.

There are 26 American, 15 French, and 11 English Missionaries in the province, number of converts unknown, the French have been in the country some 60 years, and have proved their faith by repeated martyrdom.

Every trade is the monopoly of a special guild.

The Corean Government has been a large purchaser of arms **Military** and ammunition.

In Seoul 4,000 soldiers are drilled by foreign instructors (American). The troops are armed with rifles, and are divided into three battalions. The provincial police act as soldiers as occasion requires. There is an arsenal at Seoul, but it is only used for the repair of arms, &c.

The bar to progress consists in the entire want, amongst both **Future** rulers and governed, of the necessary stimulus to national life, otherwise the elements of prosperity are not wanting. The physical condition of the people is good, the soil is rich, the forests in the north contain valuable timber, and the mulberry thrives for the silk industry. There is abundance of mineral wealth only awaiting proper exploitation. The climate is temperate, though the winter is rigorous and part of summer very hot.

Fusan.

Fusan opened in 1883. The opening of Chemulpo diverted a **Fusan** good deal of the trade, of which up to that time Fusan had had the monopoly. In 1885 trade was at its lowest ebb, but, excepting that one year, there has been a steady, gradual improvement annually, which reached its zenith in 1890.

Whale flesh is a new item in exports. In 1890 special whaling **Whaling** licenses were first issued to 22 Japanese vessels, which brought 17 whales into port worth 10,000 dol. In the spring of 1891 15 fish were captured, worth 9,000 dol.

A Corean steamship company has been established, and has met with much success.

Opium is neither imported nor grown, and the drug is regarded unfavourably. There is great want of a sufficient and convenient currency as a circulating medium.

The Japanese settlement was established in 1876; the Chinese settlement was marked out in 1886. The population of Fusan now numbers about 5,500, with the addition of a floating population of 6,400 Japanese fishermen.

Important improvements on a large scale have been made in **Improve-** the Japanese settlement, the expense of all the public works being **ments.** defrayed by accumulated municipal taxes. With all this prosperity the price of labour has increased threefold within a few years, and the cost of the necessaries of life in about the same degree.

Disafforestation is carried on everywhere, and no care is taken to husband the surplus rainfall against seasons of drought. In 1891 disastrous and violent tempests occurred. Cholera is fre-

quent and fatal, the quantities of putrid whale flesh and numbers of sharks lying about in the Japanese settlement being largely held responsible for outbreaks of the epidemic.

General.

The Kyengsang province, said to be the most populous of the eight, contains, according to native calculation, a total population of 1,446,629. It is the most prosperous and fruitful of all Corea's provinces, excepting, perhaps, Chulla.

Fusan harbour is spacious and well protected. In past centuries it was the arena of many battles between the Japanese, Chinese, and Coreans. From 1592 to 1597 war obtained, and 200,000 lives are recorded to have been destroyed.

Before the introduction of the telegraph a system of beacon fires on the hilltops was employed for signalling to the capital.

Officials.

The rapacity and cruelty of the officials prevent the accumulation of wealth, and have caused the people to become dispirited and indifferent. Safety and security are found in obscurity alone.

Nothing can be sold by a Corean without his having first to pay a tax to some official; hence the opinion of the native that it is fruitless to produce anything more than is absolutely necessary for their own daily wants, knowing well that the surplus will be pounced upon by some rapacious official.

Fisheries.

The Japanese, who enjoy the extraordinary privilege of fishing within the territorial waters of Corea, make great sums of money out of this valuable right. Registered boats alone employ 6,400 men, and it is reported that some 300 boats, with 1,200 men, are engaged in clandestine fishing.

No records are kept of native vessels, which are not required to be registered or to take out papers. They are clumsily and poorly constructed with wooden pegs instead of nails, and cannot stand a stormy sea.

There are no banks or post-offices; letters are sent to Seoul by private messengers on foot, who travel 1,000 li (about 333 miles) in 8 days, and are paid 6 dol. (say 1*l.*).

Physical.

The Coreans are undoubtedly a fine race; the men are stalwart and upright, proud and independent; they possess intelligent and expressive faces, small feet and hands, and are even-tempered, excepting when excited by drink—not an uncommon condition.

Amongst the working classes the women do all the labour of every kind, while the husband looks on, complacently smoking his long pipe. (For further details of the habits of the people see App. II, p. lxvii.)

Future.

The resources of the province await development; gold mines await scientific working; the coalfields have been made little or no use of. Fusan is centrally situated, and commands an extensive commercial area. Given a few favourable circumstances to stimulate progress, a bright future may reasonably be predicted for this port.

Yuensan.

Yuensan.

Yuensan was opened to Japanese commerce in 1880, and to that of all nations in 1883.

Trade has prospered very fairly well, and no troubles or disturbances have taken place. No western merchants have as yet established themselves at the port, and there are only seven Europeans in the place.

The trade is exclusively one of direct exchange or barter. Skins and furs are an important export; gold the most important and valuable of all.

A better coasting-trade service than that of the Korean junks would greatly advance the interests of trade.

The price of labour and of provisions, &c., has more than doubled.

Murrain among cattle is periodic and malignant.

A serious conflagration occurred in 1891, rendering 2,000 persons homeless.

The east coast of Korea looks from the distance inhospitable and deserted. In all its length of 600 miles it affords only four or five harbours, and there is no navigable river. Large schools of whales and smaller fish are frequently seen. A closer view reveals a country by no means desolate; the lowlands are fertile, and the range of mountains contains splendid scenery and an abundance of game, from tigers downwards. The port of Yuensan stands in a superb natural harbour, covering an area of 40 square miles. The population of the town is estimated at 15,000.

A very picturesque description of the scenery and of the innumerable game is given on p. lxxvi. et seq., Appendix II.

The Koreans are past masters in the art of falconry.

Not much timber has been allowed to remain in this region. "Given food and fuel, a Korean holds Paradise cheap."

The output of gold in northern Korea is reckoned at 2,000,000 dol. (about 340,000*l.*) annually. It is to be found everywhere, even along the roadsides. Copper, iron, lead, slate, graphite—in fact, all valuable minerals exist; but the natives take only a surface crop; they cannot, or will not, dig into the rich veins.

The Korean is even more conservative than the Chinese, upon whom he looks down as a modernised race, whilst he prides himself upon preserving the traditions and habits of the time of Chen Lung. As a parallel one might imagine England (in the place of China) remaining in the condition of the period of Alfred the Great, and Ireland (in the place of Korea) adhering to the traditions and customs of the first century.

Silk and the fruits of the earth are as much neglected as the other riches of the country. Milk is not used, but beef is much eaten and greatly relished.

The fine breed of cattle is diminishing owing to exportation to Russian Manchuria, frequent murrain, and the custom of selling the cows as butcher's meat, and retaining the bullocks as more valuable beasts of burden. There are pigs and fowls in plenty, but sheep or goats are never seen.

The sea literally teems with legions of fish; but the toil, hardships, and danger inseparable from a fisherman's life are not to the

taste of the leisure-loving Corean, and hence it is that this rich domain is almost untouched.

The whales, black-fish, sharks, and seals, which abound on the coast, are left to batten on the multitudes of salmon, cod, "tai," haddock, whiting, ribbon-fish, herrings, sardines, and innumerable other tribes that crown the waters at various seasons.

When in season a large salmon is sold for 3*d*. Oysters and shell-fish are also plentiful. When great quantities of fish are taken, it is dried and exported to Japan as manure.

Corea was formerly famed for its fine pearls. In 1886, an American vessel, fully equipped for the purpose, arrived on the coast to engage in pearl fishing; but after a totally unsuccessful cruise the enterprise was abandoned.

The Coreans do not produce a single manufactured article suitable for export to foreign countries; their ancient proficiency in ceramics and metal work has vanished completely.

Future.

The vast natural resources abovementioned give the possibility of a large increase of trade, but the character of the people denies the promise of much improvement. Lethargy is the inborne nature of the Corean; whatever work necessity may prompt him to undertake, he will abandon as soon as he has earned enough for the present or the immediate future and betake himself to idleness and enjoyment, which in his vocabulary are practically synonymous terms. The two things absolutely needful to rouse this people to energy and commercial activity are unrestricted competition in every walk of life, as opposed to the present baneful system of monopolies, and secure enjoyment of the fruits of labour and enterprise.

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

It will be noticed that there is no report from the important port of Tientsin. The Commissioner's report was not ready when the volume went to press; but I understand that it will be published later, probably with an index, and perhaps with additional supplementary matter to complete this valuable and most interesting work.

I hardly venture to make any comments of my own upon the pages which I have reviewed; but in one word I consider that the conclusion of the whole matter inevitably is that the trade conducted by foreigners in China has made but little progress during the 10 years 1882-91; that it does not promise any immediate or considerable advance; and that foreign interests and influence therein have decreased and deteriorated to an appreciable extent.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
JUNE, 1894.*

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COLOMBIA.

BOGOTA.

Mr. Jenner to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord *Bogota, April 18, 1894.*
I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a Report on Gold, Silver, and Platina in Colombia, with a brief Summary of the Mining Law. In a previous despatch I spoke of my intention of following up my Report on the precious metals by another dealing with the remaining branches of the Mining Industry of the country. Iron, copper, coal, and many other minerals of good quality are doubtless found in abundance in Colombia, and at Muzo, &c., the Republic possesses what I am told are the only emerald mines now being worked in the world. The salt mines of Zipaquira, &c., are also worthy of notice. In fact I had hoped to offer your Lordship a second Mining Report of some interest. Unfortunately the statistics and reports I had counted on have proved to be too incomplete to form the basis of a satisfactory Report, and for the present at least I must confine myself to dealing with the precious metals alone.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. JENNER.

Report on the Gold, Silver, and Platina in Colombia with a Brief Summary of the Mining Law.

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Gold Mines.

General
remarks.

Ever since the conquest of the country the mines of Colombia have poured forth a constant stream of gold. Until the discovery of the rich deposits of California and Australia this country took the lead of all others in this respect with the single exception of Brazil. In spite of the vast extent of the latter republic her production of this metal down to 1848, according to Professor Soetbeer, only exceeded that of Colombia by less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

	Amount.
	Dollars.
Brazil gold	684,456,750
Colombia gold	681,339,500

A clear proof of the greater wealth of the mining districts of Colombia.

Don Vicente
Restrepo's
book.

According to Don Vicente Restrepo, whose careful and well-authenticated work on the mines of Colombia has furnished me with the principal data for this sketch, the highest average annual estimate, from the discovery of the mines down to the year 1886, can scarcely have exceeded 600,000*l.*, whilst that of the year 1891 hardly falls short of 850,000*l.*, as shown by the official tables giving the exportation for that year.

Prosperous
condition.

As the production for 1885 was estimated at less than 500,000*l.*, and as the succeeding years show a steady increase until the figures of 1891 are reached, it may fairly be assumed

that the gold-mining industry of Colombia is entering upon a period of prosperity which may do much to restore the country to solvency. It must not be forgotten, however, that two conditions are absolutely essential to ensure this result. First, the continuance of peace, and secondly, the amendment in a sense favourable to the working of the mines,* of all laws tending to retard the development of this important industry. Especially in respect to alluvial mines, which have thus far furnished more than three-fourths of the gold produced by Colombia, it is essential that some modification of the existing law should take place.

Conditions of progress.

At present, although all the forms of the law may have been complied with by the miners, and although they may have invested large sums in machinery and other requirements, their work may be stopped on the complaint of any village, or town, or agricultural, or industrial establishment, complaining of the pollution or diminished supply of the waters habitually used. The law provides that in such cases the mineowner must furnish a sufficient quantity of pure and potable water, the decision resting with the municipal authorities in regard to centres of population, and in respect to agricultural or industrial establishments with three experts, one of whom is named by the head of the establishment, one by the mineowner, and the third by the municipal chief of the district. In most cases the damage done is insignificant, as the water that flows from the mine, after being used by means of the "monitor," to wash gold out of a gravel slope, adds but very little to the muddiness of the stream it flows into. Nevertheless, in all the cases with which I am acquainted, the foreign miners have shown the utmost readiness to supply the pure water required by the law. What they complain of is the dilatory nature of the procedure to which they are subjected, and especially the fact that, owing to the law having placed the decision practically in the hands of the municipal authority who appoints the third arbiter, until quite recently they risked being placed in the position either of paying ruinous sums to buy off their opponents, or of leaving their mines unworked. A proposal to facilitate the settlement of such cases was brought before the last Congress by a Senator of unimpeachable honesty and impartiality, but failed to receive the assent of that body, chiefly owing to the clamour raised by persons who are interested in maintaining the existing order of things. If this measure had passed, all legitimate interests would have been as fully protected as under the existing law, but the procedure would have been rendered simpler and more expeditious, and the decision in the first instance would have been withdrawn from the petty local authorities, and vested in the Governors of the States. Thanks to the great interest that the Acting-President

Mining law, bad features of.

A suggested modification not carried out.

* Mr. Michael Chevalier, the eminent French economist, in the book he published in 1847, "Des Mines d'Or et d'Argent du Nouveau Monde," indulges in the following prediction: "As the natural result of the development of civilisation we may soon expect Nueva Granada to increase her production of gold. Her gold placers are inexhaustible, most of the gold and silver veins are virgin, and those which have been worked have only been so superficially."

President
Caro's interest
in the
progress of
the country.
Amendment
in the law by
decree.

of the Republic, Dr. Caro, takes in everything connected with the progress of the country, it has been possible to obtain the regulation of the law by decree in such a manner that the first decision may rest with the Governor, an appeal lying, as previously, to the Minister of Public Works. This amendment will doubtless be of great advantage to alluvial mining companies, as it will tend to put a stop to many complaints of a frivolous and vexatious character. At the same time it is necessary that the procedure be still further simplified, as was proposed in Senator Harker's Bill already alluded to. Moreover, no person should be allowed on any pretext to interfere with the operations of a mine unless he can give full security for the damages the mineowners are entitled to if the authorities decide that their works were suspended on insufficient grounds; the same authorities who ordered the suspension of the mines being made competent to enforce the payment of compensation without further proceedings. At present the mineowners are frequently exposed to loss and annoyance unless they buy off their tormentors. They may indeed prefer to close their mines and transfer their operations elsewhere, with the effect that the loss necessarily incurred by them will deter others from investing capital in mining enterprises in Colombia. Quite recently, Malpaso, in the Tolima, which has been worked without complaint for 14 years on the largest scale of any hydraulic mine in the country, together with two neighbouring mines, was obliged to suspend work, owing to the complaint of a landowner who had just discovered that his property was suffering damage owing to their operations.

Civil process
to recover
damages, very
protracted,
&c.

It is true that a mineowner who has suffered injury from the suspension of his works on frivolous grounds may recover damages by the ordinary civil process, but even should he succeed after protracted and expensive litigation in obtaining a decision in his favour, probably for a totally inadequate amount, he runs the risk of being met by a declaration of insolvency on the part of the defendant to the suit.

Bad feeling
created by
the opponents
of hydraulic
mining.

Unfortunately, the manœuvres of those who, from one motive or another, are opposed to hydraulic mining have created an artificial feeling against that industry which must tend to throw difficulties in the way of any legal enactment intended to assist the miners. This feeling can readily be shown to be totally unjustifiable from the patriotic point of view. In the first place, with very few exceptions, the alluvial mines are situated in thinly populated districts, and at a sufficient distance from all cultivation on a large scale for it to be impossible for their solid refuse to do any direct injury. Secondly, the water flowing from them in a muddy condition contains no matter injurious to the soil or to cattle, and as a rule it flows into a stream already so charged with earthy particles as to be incapable of being rendered less fit for the supply of potable water. Moreover, a single freshet will bring down more earth after a few hours of tropical rain than is carried throughout the year by the water that flows into a given

Muddying of
the rivers
caused by
freshets.

river from the alluvial mines in its vicinity. Another argument against the mines is that the detritus proceeding from them tends to silt up the beds of the rivers and render them unfit for navigable purposes. It has actually been asserted that, owing to this action, within the last few years, the bed of the Magdalena has grown shallower and its navigation more difficult. It is sufficient to have travelled on that stream from Barranquilla to Honda to understand the utter fallacy of the argument. The navigation of the river may possibly have become more difficult owing to the silting up of the bed, but the causes that have led to this result are not far to seek. From motives of economy or convenience the steamers that run on the river prefer to burn wood, although coal is said to be available at many points. The wood-cutters establish themselves as near to the water's edge as possible so as to save time and trouble in carrying the firewood to the steamers, and cut down all the trees available along the banks. The perfect embankment provided by nature is thus being rapidly destroyed, and for every ton of wood burnt by the steamers so many hundred tons of earth are swept away into the stream by the action of the current upon the banks no longer defended by the interlaced roots of the trees. The remedy for this evil is plainly not the stoppage of the alluvial mines, but a prohibition to cut wood within a certain distance of the stream.

Wood-cutters
destroy
natural em-
bankments.

Another argument, calculated to impress the ignorant with the disadvantage of encouraging alluvial mining by foreign companies, has been freely used of late. Why should foreigners, it is said, be allowed to carry out of the country the stores of gold with which nature has endowed Colombia? I am told by competent authorities, and there are many passages in Señor Restrepo's book that might be quoted in support of the assertion, that in so far as foreign mining companies are concerned more gold has been brought into the country than has ever been taken out of it for the benefit of their shareholders. Under proper direction, and with greater experience of the circumstances which attend the working of mines in this country, there is every reason for believing that they may eventually furnish a profitable field for the investment of foreign capital. But it must be remembered that before foreign companies can obtain a fair return for the money invested in Colombia, they must confer far greater benefits upon the inhabitants than any they can hope to derive from the produce of the mines. The machinery and tools they import must, in the first place, pay toll to the national customs, the companies must buy or pay rent for the mines they work, they must take their share of direct and indirect taxation, and they must employ native workmen. The provisions consumed by every mining community encourage native agriculture and industry, and the mineowners must contribute largely to the improvement and maintenance of the means of communication to the great advantage of the whole country. Their success, if they do succeed, does much to raise the credit of the Republic and to

The plea that
foreigners
take all the
gold out of
the country.
More gold
brought into
the country
than taken
out of it by
foreigners.

Mining
companies
confer great
benefits upon
the
inhabitants.

attract capital to other fields of enterprise.* If they fail, the loss is theirs alone, whilst the country still derives a positive benefit from their labours in the improvement of the districts where they carried on their work. A great deal might be added on this subject, but I think I have said enough to convince those who approach the matter with open minds.

Necessity of foreign capital to develop Colombian mines.

Inquirers like Don Vicente Restrepo are fully conscious of the necessity of appealing to foreign capital for the development of the Colombian mines. "Colombia," he says, "is a new country which is wanting in the means invented by civilisation for the acquisition of wealth. Not more than six of her citizens (in 1888) have fortunes exceeding 1,000,000 dol., and there are not thirty more who possess 500,000 dol. Those few who, by dint of labour, have managed to put together some capital, do not dare to risk it in undertakings of a speculative character, and of whose chances of success their want of knowledge renders them unfit to judge."

Arguments against the suspension of alluvial mines.

The suspension of certain alluvial mines in California has been freely quoted as a conclusive proof of the damage this branch of industry inflicts upon agriculture, but there is no analogy between the two cases. In Colombia the damage inflicted, if any, is of the most trifling character as compared with the benefits of alluvial mining, and, moreover, the mineowners are willing and able to give full compensation to the few who suffer from their operations.

In California the effect of hydraulic mining on the Feather and other rivers was not merely to interfere with the water supply, but the lands under cultivation for miles square in the vicinity of the mines were covered with detritus and rendered useless for productive purposes. It must be remembered that about 20 per cent. of the total exportation of Colombia consists of gold extracted from alluvial mines.

Formerly various articles of export, now practically gold only remaining staple.

Although 8 years of peace have done much to heal the wounds inflicted by many years of recurring revolutions, and to place Colombia in a position to turn to account the wealth she undoubtedly possesses, still before a state of things in any degree approaching prosperity can be attained, there is much to be done both by the Government and the people. At various periods of her recent history, quinine, tobacco, india-rubber, indigo, and coffee have successively enabled Colombia to pay for her imports by her exports, even though the mining industry were in some measure neglected. At the present moment, however, the only one of all those products that yields substantial profits is coffee, and that staple, although highly promising, is threatened with increased competition from many quarters. As Don Vicente Restrepo says, gold is the only one of the principal exports of the country that has not suffered depreciation. It is therefore essential that every effort should be directed to the encouragement of the mining industry if only as a means of tiding over a

* The rapid development of the agricultural wealth of California and Australia is the direct result of the influx of immigrants attracted by the gold discoveries; and the opening up of the greater part of Latin-America is chiefly due to the greed for gold of the "Conquistadores."

difficult moment and fostering the development of those branches of agriculture in which the character of the soil and climate should give Colombia a decided advantage.

I have hitherto dealt with the mines of Colombia chiefly from the point of view of the benefits the country would derive from the development of the industry; but in order to attain that development it is necessary to attract foreign capital. I shall now endeavour to show, from the pages of Don Vicente Restrepo, that the gold mines of Colombia, at all events, offer a fair field for the investment of British capital and the employment of British energy and talent.

Under the Spanish dominion the gold fields of Colombia were admittedly the richest in the world, and down to the year 1848, when the immense wealth of California was discovered, they furnished fully one-third of the whole supply of American gold. It is well known that the Spaniards worked the mines in a most primitive manner, and that the gold they extracted was almost entirely derived from the surface of vein or alluvial mines, from placers, and from washing the sands of the rivers in pans. I am told that the quantity of gold thus obtained in the mining camps of California and Australia is totally insignificant as compared with the results of scientific working with the help of modern machinery. If this be the case, it can scarcely be denied that what with scientific prospecting, of which the Spaniards knew hardly anything, and scientific appliances, the amount of gold that is still to be gathered from the Colombian soil must be infinitely greater than that which was dug up during the Spanish occupation.

The one advantage the Spaniards possessed was cheap labour. For nearly two centuries they obtained gold and silver in return for the lives of Indians, from whom labour was exacted in so unmerciful a manner that, although none of the mines were worked by deep shafts (the deepest, those of Frias and La Manta, not exceeding 50 yards), so great was the mortality amongst the Indians that whole districts were depopulated, and many mines abandoned on that account alone. When, from motives of humanity, the Royal Cedula of June 7, 1729, forbidding the use of "mitas," as the gangs of Indians were called, was issued, many more mines had to cease working from the impossibility of obtaining voluntary labour. Others, like the celebrated mines of Darien and La Plata, were abandoned owing to the inroads of the natives, and many more because the Spanish miners were incapable of overcoming difficulties that would offer no serious obstacle to the mining engineers of the present day. Of the richest mines known to the Spaniards many, therefore, remain practically untouched; and it is by no means improbable that careful surveys would lead to the discovery of others of at least equal wealth.

Attempts have undoubtedly been already made to resume the work of some of the richest mines; in some instances they have failed, but in others they have been successful. It would be

Colombian
mines, a fair
field for
British
investment.

Cheap labour
in the time of
the Spaniards.

Difficulties in
the working
of mines.

unfair to attribute these failures solely to incapacity on the part of the engineers who directed the undertakings; in some cases they had to deal with mines that had been flooded for many years; in others the Indians, who destroyed the works and massacred or dispersed the miners, took every precaution to conceal the position of the deposits; in others again the Spanish owners, for the sake of the metal they contained, cut down the pillars that supported the roofs of the tunnels, which fell in, bringing with them masses of superincumbent rock.

Failures of
foreign
companies
sometimes
due to their
own faults.

In other cases, however, the failure of foreign companies is due to preventable causes. "In general," says Don Vicente Restrepo, "they enter upon their undertakings overburdened with fictitious capital divided amongst promoters, commission agents, and stockbrokers; often they fail to take into consideration the special conditions of the country. They begin by sending out a multitude of officials and workmen, spending much money in salaries and the expenses of journey and maintenance. Once established in the district, those men frequently become exacting, take to drinking, and are a constant source of embarrassment. Moreover, the companies do not consider that our roads are narrow, broken up, and everywhere difficult to traverse, and that only light loads can pass over them; but they send out heavy machinery, whose massive pieces are doomed to lie rusting on the banks of our rivers. Such masses of iron, mute witnesses of disasters due to want of foresight, are frequently met with. Sometimes costly buildings are put up regardless of all expense. There is an instance of a foreign manager who arrived with a store of wines and preserved foods, and built himself a house full of conveniences in a desert region; when his foreign provisions came to an end he took his departure. . . .

Unskilled
engineers.

"We have known instances of engineers sent out here who could not handle a prismatic compass nor distinguish ores one from another, much less assay them.

"In this way millions of dollars have been squandered by foreigners on mining undertakings which, managed with judgment and economy, would have turned out well."

Señor Restrepo goes on to give a few words of advice, which I think are worth considering :—

"It is easy to find in Colombia workmen satisfied with moderate salaries, who are docile, strong, and intelligent. Antioquia furnishes excellent miners. It is, therefore, sufficient to send out capable managers to teach them the operations which are new to them. Those foreign mine-owners who have met with most success have employed native labour even for the most difficult work. . . . To make a fortune in a new country it is necessary to put up with some privations. . . . Finally, nothing is more necessary than to begin by a careful study of the conditions of the country and of the special circumstances of their undertaking. There must be no question of bringing out machinery until everything has been thoroughly gone into."

Counsels to
be borne in
mind.

Señor Restrepo's trite counsels may, at first sight, appear

superfluous, but in my experience of four Spanish-American Republics I have seen so many instances of enterprises that have failed owing to the utter ignorance of those who attempted to carry them out, that I am tempted to add a few more on my own account. To the well-informed they may appear to be platitudes, but I hope to be read by the general public.

1. Every undertaking should be preceded by a careful and prolonged examination of the conditions of the locality in which the mine is situated.

2. The person performing this duty should know Spanish, and have a rudimentary knowledge of the precautions to be taken to avoid falling ill at the very outset.

3. The means of communication should be carefully considered, so that the machinery required should be sent out at the right season, rightly packed, and in packages of suitable dimensions.

4. A thorough inquiry should be made, under good advice, as to the legal conditions under which the property is held, and as to the varied obligations that may attach to it in respect to right of way, water supplies, &c., the difficulties arising out of which are not infrequently concealed by the vendors of the property.

5. The climate and sanitary conditions at all seasons of the year should be taken into account, as well as the possibility of obtaining good drinking water and a sufficient food supply at moderate rates.

Although Señor Restrepo's book,* on Colombian mining, should be carefully read by all persons who wish to form a clear idea of the nature of mining operations in this country, I think it may add to the interest of this report if I give concisely a few of the data he lavishes concerning the working of the mines by the Spaniards, &c.

In the order followed by the author first comes—

Antioquia.

The soil of this department, the most broken up of the whole territory of Colombia, is rich in gold throughout. Innumerable veins permeate the mountains, and the rivers flow through a continuous series of auriferous alluvial deposits. There is not a brook or river where the precious metal is not to be found. But the region washed by the rivers Pozoe and Nechi, whose sands, like those of the classical stream, are golden, is decidedly the richest. Santa Rosa stands on a mountain of gold, veins of gold crop up in the streets of Remedios, and Zaragoza, Zea, Cruces, Anori, Campamento, Yarumal, Angostura, and Amalfi are surrounded with rich deposits constantly being worked.

Character of
the soil.

* A third edition of this work will, I hope, soon see the light; the historical part is based upon authentic documents in the Colombian and Spanish Archives, and Señor Restrepo has brought to his task an extensive knowledge of the theory and practice of mining.

- Don Antonio Manso. Don Antonio Manso, writing in 1720, says that "in the province of Antioquia there is a hill called Buriticá which has realised what we read of in fairy-tales, for it is a mountain of gold which, moreover, is still nearly intact."
- Buriticá. About the middle of the sixteenth century, two successive governors undertook the working of the lodes of Buriticá, but they had soon to give it up owing chiefly to the exceeding hardness of the rock which they had no sufficient appliances to crush. It is said that towards the end of the seventeenth century, a pious lady brought water to the top of the rock by means of an aqueduct whose ruins are still visible, and with the proceeds of her labours built the churches of Buriticá and of Chiquinquirá in the town of the same name. The site of this mine was recently explored by an English company.
- Zaragoza. In the 19 years, 1602-20, the mines of Zaragoza are calculated to have given 23,000 lbs. (avoir.) weight of gold of 22 carats fine, and in a period of 40 years 50,000 lbs., whilst those of Remedios in 26 years gave at the rate of nearly 1,000 lbs. annually. In 1890, the Frontino and Bolivar mines in the same district, under English management, produced 76.5 kilos. of gold ore worth 58,960*l.*, and the value of their output rose in 1891 to about 71,000*l.*
- San Rafael. In 1887 the San Rafael Mine in the Andes district gave 52½ lbs. of gold in 18 days, and the neighbouring mine of La Cascada, with the help of a six-stamp mill, produced in September, 1890, 111 lbs. of gold worth about 4,000*l.* In 1892, 180 arrobas, less than a ton of ore, from the latter mine gave 84 lbs. of gold.
- Quiuná. Towards the end of the 18th century Don Antonio Salazar discovered the gold mines of Quiuná. The peculiarity of these mines is that the gold, which is 22 carats fine, is found in chalk instead of in quartz, and, according to a report published in 1798, its wealth is such that the ore contains fully 30 per cent. of gold.
- Little gold extracted. The gold mines of Antioquia have been worked more continuously than those of other departments owing to the persevering and laborious character of the inhabitants who are seldom discouraged by want of success; but it is generally admitted that, owing to want of capital and ignorance of scientific principles, relatively speaking but little of the gold contained in the soil has been extracted.
- Gen. M. Velez remarks. General Marceliano Velez speaks of the "secular forests, absolutely unexplored, filled with unheard of wealth in the three kingdoms of Nataree, but left in isolation and a solitude as complete as if they were shut off from the world like the regions of Central Africa."
- M. Moulle remarks. M. Moulle, a French mining engineer, in a report published in Paris in 1887, speaks of this department in the following terms, "Antioquia is undoubtedly one of the countries in the world where gold deposits of all kinds are to be met with in the greatest profusion. If thus far her immense wealth has not attracted the attention of Europe, this is principally due to her position in the

centre of Colombia, a country which, until within the last few years was, so to say, completely unknown to the European public. After travelling through Antioquia for many months in search of information, I believe I may say that, with some exceptions, her gold-beds have barely been worked superficially, and from the point of view of modern mining industry, they may still be regarded as virgin deposits."

The failure of a French company in their attempts to dredge up gold from the Nechi River has rather discouraged this class of undertaking, but the history of their early proceedings shows an utter absence of study of the peculiarities of the stream they had to deal with. Señor Restrepo is of opinion that, with properly adapted dredges an "incalculable quantity of gold can be taken from the Nechi, Atrato, San Juan, Telembi, Cauca, Nare, Saldaña, and many other rivers with results equivalent to the discovery of a new California."

Nechi, &c. :
failure of
French
company to
dredge.

In 1889 were re-discovered the mines of Victoria, renowned in Spanish times for their exceeding wealth in gold. Between the torrents of Jagual and Santa Rosa, which unite to pour their waters into the Río Manso, a tributary of the River Miel, was found an inclosure, surrounded by a stone battlement, divided into lots, also fenced with stone and forming streets. This discovery corresponded precisely with the following description of the site of the town of Victoria which was founded in 1553, given by Rodríguez Fresle in the "Carnero":—"Victoria was situated between two torrents, both of which seemed to run with gold."

Victoria.

What is required for the development of the gold industry of Antioquia is, in the first place, the completion of the railroad from Puerto Berrio to Medellín, a contract for which was granted last year to Messrs. Punchard, McTaggart, Lowther, and Company.† This line once terminated, the spurs of the Andes would no longer offer the obstacles they now interpose to the introduction of crushing mills similar to those in use in California.

Railways
necessary.

The French company of Segovia, in the district of Remedios, Segovia, introduced in 1890 one of these mills with 30 stamps, each weighing 750 lbs., for crushing the ores of the mines of Cristales and San Nicolás. Those in general use in Antioquia have stamp heads weighing 125 lbs., or with the lifters, which weigh about 150 lbs., 275 lbs. in all. They do not crush half a ton a day, whereas a Californian head would crush from 2 tons to 2½ tons of the ordinary ores known in Antioquia.

In spite of the drawbacks to which I have alluded, Antioquia occupies the first place (a little before the Cauca) as a producing State since the Conquest.

Antioquia
holds first
place in
Colombian
mining States.

* "El Carnero," or "Charnel House," is a very quaint work written by Juan Rodríguez Fresle, the son of one of the "Conquistadores," giving an account of the principal events that occurred in the new kingdom of Granada from the time of the Conquest to 1638.

† This contract, when in a fair way of being carried out, was set aside by the Government of the Department.

Number of
mines.

In 1871 the number of mines worked employing more than three labourers each was as follows: Reef mines, 104; alluvial mines, 252.

During the 14 years from 1875 to 1888 titles were granted for 2,709 mines, of which about half were alluvial and half vein mines. In 1888 the annual tax was paid on 2,675 mines.

Mazamorreros.

One feature worth alluding to in treating of the gold industry of Antioquia is furnished by the operations of the so-called "Mazamorreros,"* who work on their own account. Many of these men are agricultural labourers who only search for gold in the intervals of their employment in the fields. They are very numerous, and have fixed quarters in certain localities, as at Santa Ana and Belmira. Out of 2,000 miners in the former places scarcely 700 are regularly employed in mining establishments. In other districts they are nomads, who in summer or in winter, as the case may be, earn their livelihood by washing the auriferous sands of the rivers and mountain slopes. Some of them are engaged in grinding by hand stones containing gold which they dig out of clefts or small veins in the rocks, in the discovery of which they display a wonderful instinct and power of observation. In the dry season many mines, especially those near the Cauca River, suffer from want of labour, as two-thirds of the peones go to wash gold on the banks of the river. Mr. Brandon, the manager of the Marmato mines, tells me that he has seen two men take out as much as 20% at the foot of Marmato in a single day's washing.

Acequiadores.

The skill of these men and that of the "acequiadores," or trench cutters of Antioquia, show that there is no want of intelligence in the population. Though destitute of scientific training, these men show much capacity for conveying water great distances over broken soil to the required level, so that European engineers when they undertake the working of a mine, to avoid the trouble and uncertainty of a complicated geometrical operation, will often call in an "acequiador," and show him the lowest level at which the water is required, and the river which is to supply it. The work of the "acequiador," guided by rule of thumb alone, is usually successful.

Mr. Brandon, who has had much experience with the "azequeros" or "acequiadores," only considers them capable in conducting water where there is a great fall, for instance, in Marmato in a 6-mile ditch 300 feet are lost, and this has recently necessitated the digging of a new ditch, as those with as much run as is usual with native ditches soon wear out.

Professionals, such as those just referred to, exist throughout Colombia wherever river sands are to be washed and ditches dug, but the "mazamorreros" and "acequiadores" of Antioquia are said to enjoy a reputation for exceptional skill and sagacity.

* From "Mazamorra," a kind of porridge made by mixing Indian corn-flour with water.

The following statistics for the production of gold in Antioquia from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the year 1890 have been put together with much pains by Señor Restrepo, who, in a country like Colombia where the science of statistics is thought but little of, has the rare merit both of appreciating the value of figures, and of handling them with great care and accuracy.

GOLD Production of Antioquia.

					Amount.
					Dollars.
Second half of—					
16th century	..	..	..	..	10,000,000
17th "	..	..	..	..	50,000,000
18th "	..	..	..	..	64,000,000
1801 to 1890	..	..	..	..	137,000,000
Total	..	..	..	..	261,000,000

The production of gold has, consequently, been steadily on the increase. In 1858 it reached 1,500,000 dol., in 1886 1,600,000 dol. The advance then became more rapid. In 1882 the production of gold and auriferous silver of Antioquia had risen to 2,500,000 dol., and in 1890 it attained 2,800,000 dol. In Señor Restrepo's opinion even this latter result is far from satisfactory, as he holds that under proper conditions the total output of the department might be at least twice the amount extracted in 1890.

Cauca.

Yet richer in mineral wealth than Antioquia is the department of Cauca. Owing to their still greater inaccessibility, and in many cases to the deadly nature of the climate, some of the best mines of this department are less well known, and have certainly been less assiduously worked, and yet their gold production at the beginning of the present century was 50 per cent. of the whole output of Colombia, and the total amount extracted from the Conquest to 1890 is only 9,000,000 gold dol. less than that furnished by Antioquia.

This department includes three mining districts of exceptional wealth, the Chocó, Barbacoas, and Supiá. This latter district includes the Marmato mines, where, according to Spanish writers, several thousands of Indians were found working on their arrival in the country. The Spaniards themselves afterwards had as many as 3,000 slaves working in these mines and the alluvial deposits of Supiá. Those slaves, after they were liberated, formed small villages called Loaiza ha Rancheria and La Quebrada in Marmato, and Guamal and Sevilla in Supiá. The old canton of Supiá is not only what is known to-day as Supiá, but also the Marmato, Riosucio, and San Lorenzo districts, where are found

(1785)

B

the rich mines of Vende Cabezas, Cerro de Loaiza, Chaburquia, La Pava, Libia, and various others belonging to natives, and those of Marmato worked by English companies since the year 1824, which include the rich mines of Demasias del Salto and Echendia.

In the old canton of Supiá there are numerous mines abandoned (which were formerly worked by the Spaniards), this is mostly for want of labour and capital; the labour, as I before mentioned, is especially scarce in dry weather, as almost all the brooks, streams, and rivers contain gold, and the "peones" can earn more in washing the beds of streams for it; but in wet weather labour is abundant.

Chocó.

The Chocó is the mining district of Colombia which has enjoyed the highest reputation for the wealth of its gold deposits. The Spaniards began to work them in 1654, the operations were continued with uninterrupted success until the abolition of slavery in 1851. When the liberating decree was promulgated, the richest alluvial deposits were nearly exhausted, and the gold veins then known were not productive enough to bear the expense of paid work, in districts where the incentives to labour had to be very strong to induce the population to work as long as they could do nothing without starving.

Writing, about the beginning of the present century, of the Chocó, Baron Humboldt says: "The province of Chocó might produce annually about 5,000 lb. weight of alluvial gold, if the Government would only give its attention to the agriculture of this most fertile region which is also the part of the country where hunger is most frequently felt."*

M. Mollien's
remarks.

M. Mollien, who brought out a book of travels in 1823, says that: "In the province of Chocó the soil is, so to say, entirely of gold; dig anywhere you please at an elevation of between 100 and 800 yards, and you are sure to come upon gold."

Mr. John C.
Trantwine's
remarks.

Mr. John C. Trantwine, in notes published in 1854 in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia*, says "that gold is found in all the eastern tributaries of the Atrato and San Juan that come from the western side of the Cordilleras. In view of the immense extent of this region, where large quantities of gold are found, and of the advantages held out to immigrants, there can be no doubt but that in a few years, when the facts become known, more foreigners will rush to this country than flocked to the discoveries of California and Australia."

Mr. Robert
White's
remarks.

Mr. Robert White,† an English engineer of great skill, and well acquainted with the mines of the country, in a report on these mines published in 1879 gives the following description:—

"The great alluvial mines of the Chocó form an extensive post-tertiary deposit stratified with extreme regularity. They are composed of layers of clay, gravel, sand, conglomerate and lignite deposits.

* This statement of the great explorer holds good to the present day, not only on account of the indolence of the people, but also, to a great extent, owing to the swarms of locusts which infest the province.

† Translated back from the Spanish.

"All those who know anything about mining will readily understand me when I say that the Chocó miners have always treated the strata of clay, sand, and conglomerate as if they were solid rock. The layers of gravel found upon any one of those deposits was dealt with as if it were the deposit itself. Although it is clear enough that the sand, gravel, clay and conglomerate alternate over and over again in the masses of the deposits, varying in thickness between 100 and 200 feet, never in the same mine have two consecutive layers of gravel been worked, when they were separated by strata of sterile clay or sand."

"A quantity of gold must therefore still remain untouched. Neither the beds of former rivers nor the channels in rocky soil have been studied to ascertain where the real deposit of gold lies on the hill or the bottom of the gold-beds. The amount of gold in such beds must be enormous, to judge by the wealth of the upper layers of gravel. No one has noticed the signs that indicate the direction originally followed by the great streams of water that formed those deposits. The best mines of California are here reproduced on a larger scale, and there can be no doubt that below the ancient superficial excavation, nine-tenths of the gold still lies untouched."

Much gold remains undisturbed.

Comparison with mines of California.

"I will quote as an example what took place in a mine of Barbacoas. Barbacoas, a channel was opened in the hill out of which some 700 lbs. of gold were taken in three operations by means of sluices. The experiment arose out of a lucky accident and was not tried in other mines owing to a quarrel amongst the owners."

In a subsequent work published in London in 1883 on the Rivers San Juan, Sipí, and Tamaná, Mr. White confirms the conclusions of his earlier report, and explains how the alluvial lands of the Chocó were formed. The gold deposits, he says, have an extent of at least 600 square miles, forming part of the area drained by the San Juan River below the point of junction with Sipí. The sands, he considers, contain from 1 to 2 ozs. of gold per cubic yard, and the great layers of conglomerate, neglected by the Spaniards as too hard or too poor to work, about 1 oz. per ton. There is no doubt, he adds, that the sands of Rivers San Juan and Tamaná are equally rich everywhere, and that the belt along the banks produces on the average 10 ozs. per square yard of pan washed sand. "There are points where the production attains 50 ozs., and I know of a case that occurred in the channel of a river in a similar district on the same coast (the mine of Cargazon in Barbacoas), in which 10,300 ozs. of gold were extracted from a belt measuring about 200 square yards."

Mr. White's report in 1883 on the rivers San Juan, Sipí, and Tamaná.

Mr. White adds that in no part of the world outside of Colombia does he know of rivers so notably calculated to be rich in gold.*

* Most of the statements of Mr. Robert White, quoted by Señor Restrepo, have only been accepted by him after verification, as Mr. White is generally considered somewhat of an optimist in his appreciation of Colombian mines.

Don Francisco
de Caldas' ¹
remarks.

With reference to the vast gold deposits of Chocó and Barbacoas, I think the following curious results of the researches of Don Francisco de Caldas, as stated in his Geography of the Vice-Royalty published in 1807, may afford some guidance to practical miners.

In the middle of the Chocó is to be found a zone or layer of gravel, sand, stone, and various clays, parallel with the horizon and lying within very narrow limits. The lowest part of this layer lies at about 80 or 100 yards above sea-level, and the highest at about 800 or 820 yards, its thickness is therefore about 720 yards. Higher up or lower down not one grain of gold or of platina has been found. The further from the sea the more difficult the extraction of those metals. The breadth of the zone is from 10 to 12 leagues. The work of many thousands of negroes since their discovery has not sufficed to exhaust these deposits (superficial). Their wealth is not unvariable, there are rich and poor spots in the zones. From latitude 1°30' north of the line, the wealth of the deposit gradually falls off, in latitude 1° it is scarcely working, and on the equator there is no trace left of it. On the south side, the expressions, gold, platina, veins, mines, &c., are never heard.

Other rich
districts in
the Cauca.

From the discovery of its gold deposits, in 1654, down to 1890, the Chocó gave to the world 115,000,000 gold dollars as against 137,000,000 gold dollars extracted from the remainder of the Cauca. Though by far the richest district in the Cauca, the Chocó is by no means the only source of the wealth of that department.

The wealth of many other mines in the Cauca is extremely great; according to Baron Humboldt, the annual production of the alluvial mines of Barbacoas and the southern Cauca at the beginning of this century did not fall short of 670,000 dol., and near 1851, the year when slavery was abolished in Colombia, they furnished about 1,000 lbs. (avoirdupois) of gold annually, and at the present day their production cannot be far from the same amount.

Cargazon.

In the 2 years 1866-67, a North American company extracted 2,000 lbs. of gold from the mines of Cargazon alone.*

Santa Rosalia.

In all probability the lode-mines of this district would well repay the working, but up to the present day but little has been done in that direction. About 1888, a very rich reef mine named Santa Rosalia was discovered, and the mining company of Maria is now working in the neighbourhood of Buga, several rich veins of quartz in which the gold is visible.

Here more even than in other parts of the country there should be a wide field open for the scientific explorer.

Vega de
Supiá.

Climate.

The mining district of the Vega de Supiá during the 5 years 1805-9 gave 540 lbs. of alluvial gold and 1,223 lbs. of vein-gold. The climate of this district is said to be healthy and temperate (72°

* There are some two or three American companies at present working in the Cauca, but they are mostly wanting both in skill and capital, and for this reason do nothing of note.

Fahr. mean temperature); the mines are now being worked by the Western Andes Mining Company.

According to Mr. John Boussingault, who came out in 1825 ^{Boussingault.} to take charge of some mines belonging to the Colombian Mining Association, the Vega de Supiá mines were worked in the most imperfect manner. The washing of the alluvial deposits was done by means of trenches sufficiently deep to traverse the thickness of the layers, and a few slaves dug out the sand and washed it in pans.

The lode-mines in the same district were worked by miners who had no other tools than an iron bar about 2½ feet in length, pointed at one end and broad at the other. With this instrument they attacked the rock. The transport of the materials was effected in an equally primitive manner. Rocks and soil were carried out of the vein by the labourers in leather bags which they filled with their hands alone. At that period to add to the difficulties encountered it must be remembered that it took 9 months to bring up goods from the coast in bales not weighing more than 100 lbs. Now it takes about 2 months via Honda and Manizales, and by a new road just finished bales up to 300 lbs. weight can be taken up.* ^{Primitive manner of working.} ^{Difficulties of transport.}

With respect to dredging the rivers of this department, a North American company was started in 1880 with a capital of 500,000 dol. to dredge the Atrato between the Rivers Neguá and Andagué and the Quito. The first dredge sank in the river, the second was so injured on the road as to be rendered useless, and a fresh dredge, brought out in 1888, gave no better results, so that the work has been abandoned, and the gold, buried in the bed of the river, will remain undisturbed until some company, with better luck and more capital, attempts the enterprise. ^{Attempts to dredge: a failure.}

The following table shows the amount of gold extracted from the department of Cauca from the discovery of the mines down to 1890. The Chocó is given separately; that burning region was inhabited by such untamable and ferocious Indians that it was only after 1654, when the Jesuit missionaries entered the country, that it was possible to work the rich alluvial deposits. ^{Gold produce of the Cauca up to 1890.}

				Amount.	
				Chocó.	Cauca.
				Dollars gold.	Dollars gold.
16th century ..	..	..	..	..	25,000,000
17th ..	..	..	..	20,000,000	37,000,000
18th ..	..	..	..	52,000,000	38,000,000
19th ..	..	..	..	43,000,000	37,000,000
Total ..	..	..	..	115,000,000	137,000,000

* A new road is now being constructed from Cartago to Nobitu, on the San Juan River, which will put Nobitu at 7 days' distance from Honda, and open up its rich beds of alluvial gold.

It may be inferred from this table, that if the Chocó mines had been worked at as early a period as those of the remainder of the Cauca, that district would have furnished at least half the total product. At the beginning of the present century, the annual return of the Chocó was computed at 1,000,000 dol., as against 700,000 dol. for the rest of the Cauca. At that period 10,000 negro slaves are said to have been kept constantly at work on the alluvial deposits of the Chocó district.

As I have already said, many of the alluvial deposits of this department were superficially worked with considerable profit up to 1851, when slavery was abolished in Colombia; after that date the cost of labour became too high, owing to the preference of the emancipated negroes for work executed for their own benefit. I may quote what M. F. L. Hayward, formerly Government Superintendent of the "New Mexico" mines, says of the profits made by negroes working on their own account.

Profit of the
negroes
working for
their own
account.

"I have travelled," he writes, "many hundred miles in a canoe on the Atrato and its tributaries. I do not remember a single day in the course of which I did not come across several negroes at work. I invariably landed to watch them washing the river sands. From what they said and from my own observation of the contents of their pans, I am persuaded that their day's work is not less than 2 dol.; many of them assured me that they earned as much as 6 dol., and from the appearance of the sands I believe they spoke the truth."

It must, therefore, be borne in mind that, in working the mines of the Cauca, not only the extreme unhealthiness of most of the gold regions must be taken into account, but also the extreme difficulty of obtaining labour at reasonable rates. I consider it my duty to call attention to yet another difficulty that arises from the ferocious character of the negro and mulatto inhabitants of this department, who are apt to resist any encroachment upon what they consider their rights, by means of their rifles and machetes.

Character of
the negroes.

Tolima.

Position.

The department of Tolima is shut in between the Eastern and Central Cordilleras and the River Magdalena. The whole of its territory is rich in alluvial deposits of gold, but the vein mines, although very numerous, have not hitherto been found sufficiently productive to repay working them on a large scale.

Best known
gold fields.

Although the total product of the Antioquia and Cauca gold mines up to the present day has been fully five times as great as that of the deposits of Tolima, the latter department, owing probably to the advantages it possesses in respect to climate and comparative facilities of communication, has thus far been the chief field for English and United States mining companies in Colombia. The resources of this department are indeed too well-known in England for me to deem it advisable to dwell upon them at any length. Full details will be found in Señor

Restrepo's work, and there are numerous reports published in English that will convey the required information in far clearer language than any I can command. In the opinion of an English mining engineer, who is now at the head of one of the largest mining concerns in the country, it only needs some modification of the mining laws to lead to such a revival of the industry in this department as to make it an important factor in the prosperity of Colombia. The principal silver mines of Colombia are situated in this department, and under that metal I shall endeavour to give some account of the most celebrated ones (Zancudo, Santa Ana, La Plata, Frias). Silver mines.

I have no detailed accounts in regard to the gold production of Tolima, but the total amount it furnished from the sixteenth century down to 1890 was 56,000,000 dol. gold.

Panama and Darien.

Don Diego Porras, in his account of Columbus' fourth voyage, describes how in 1503 he entered the River Veraguas where he enquired of the local Cacique as to the existence of mines of gold, whereupon the Indian chief gave him two of his sons to serve as guides. Account of Don Diego Porras.

When they arrived at the spot they found many mines which were being worked by the Indians. It was from the province of Veraguas that Columbus took the title still borne by one of his descendants. Veraguas.

From the date of their discovery down to the first years of the eighteenth century, these mines were worked with more or less success. At the height of their prosperity, in 1590, 2,000 stout negroes were kept constantly occupied. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, work on a large scale had almost ceased, as the pearl fisheries in the Bay of Panama were found to afford larger profits with less labour and expenditure, and 50 years later, according to another authority, although the district was known to be extremely rich in gold, but little work was done, owing to the high cost of materials and provisions which more than doubled in price after they had been brought through those rugged mountains on the backs of Indians.

Mr. Alfred Lock in his book on "Gold, its Occurrence and Extraction," published in London in 1882, says that the lower rapids of the Santiago contain vast deposits of gold, and that a single pan of sand from their beds occasionally gives as much as 1 lb. of pure gold, whilst the ordinary return is at the rate of from 1 oz. to 4 ozs. per pan. Owing to the depth of the water, however, and the imperfect methods employed, no large amount of gold has hitherto been extracted from the gullies. Mr. Alfred Lock's account.

On the Isthmus of Panama there are numerous auriferous streams, and alluvial deposits are frequently met with; it is said that, during the progress of the works for the Panama R. R., a very rich deposit of gold was struck, but that Colonel Totten had

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the ore carefully covered over with rubbish, saying that his business there was to build a railway and not to dig for gold.

Darien.

Gold Castile.

Cana.

Esperitu Santo.

Work destroyed by uprising of Indians in 1726. Superstition of the natives a drawback.

Mr. C. Jaffray remarks. Good field for undertakings.

Santa Cruz de Cana.

William Dampier (1684).

Esperitu Santo Mines, history of.

Nathaniel Davies (1702).

Don Andrés de Ariza's report (1774).

The Darien district has been renowned for its wealth ever since the Conquest. The King of Spain gave orders that it should be called Golden Castile for its great abundance of gold. This district was peopled late, and it was not until about 1680 that the rich mines of Cana were discovered, followed by the working of the richest lode-mine known to Colombia, the famous Esperitu Santo. For many years afterwards, this district produced more gold than all the other provinces of the new kingdom of Granada put together. In 1708 the Cana mines gave 12,615 lbs. of gold; in 1712 there were eight alluvial mining districts which found work for 40 companies of miners. This prosperity was not, however, of long duration, for the general rising of the Indians in 1726-27 struck the Cana mines a blow from which they never recovered. At all times the superstition of the tribes in Darien district proved a great difficulty in the way of gold-seekers, as they believed that if they themselves carried away any gold from its natural bed they would die instantly, and that if they did not do their best to prevent others from doing so the neighbouring tribes would be afflicted with small-pox and other judgments.

Mr. Charles Jaffray, writing in 1869, says that it is by the Darien road that the regeneration of the Chocó will come. There is no better field for undertakings of every class. Every kind of wealth is accumulated there; precious trees in the forests, useful metals in the soil, and pearls beneath the sea. Other writers affirm that the climate is fairly healthy for Europeans.

The richest mining centre of Golden Castile was Santa Cruz de Cana whose mines were described by William Dampier in 1684 as the richest found in America; in 1852, Mr. Lionel Gisborne in his book of travels, "The Isthmus of Darien," speaks of them as probably richer than any in California.

William Dampier is the first writer who refers clearly to the Esperitu Santo, the richest of the Cana mines, whose history appears to me to be sufficiently interesting to deserve a short notice. He relates how Captain Harris, a celebrated buccaneer leader, got possession of "the mine" in 1684, and describes the finding of pieces of pure gold incrustated in the rock, some of them larger than a hen's egg, but containing cracks and pores full of earth and sand.

Nathaniel Davies, in his "Expedition to the Gold Mines," tells us how, in 1702, four English buccaneer captains, after winning over the Indians to their side, took the town of Santa Cruz de Cana and worked the "mine," meaning the Esperitu Santo. So rich was its ore, that with some 20 or 30 hands they got out about 50 lbs. of solid gold in a few days. Though obliged to leave in hot haste through the fear of a Spanish attack in force, they found time to burn down the town of Santa Cruz, consisting of some 900 houses.

In 1774, D. Andrés de Ariza drew up a long report for the Viceroy Guirior entitled, "Comments on the Rich and most

Fertile Province of Darien." In this work he describes at some length the gold mines and especially the Esperitu Santo.

This mine he says was worked until 1727. It had a most copious vein of gold of 22 carats fine, and was entered by five ladders of 12 or 15 rungs each. Four "norias," or Moorish water-wheels, served to draw up to the surface the water that filtrated through the walls. More than 200 men carried on work day and night in alternate shifts.

The wealth of gold was so great that it is related that the men of colour who worked the mine, when they met for their dances, if they saw a girl who performed to their taste, would manifest their preference by powdering her head or even strewing the soil at her feet with gold from their pouches. They were paid in gold at the rate of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 8 oz. per week, but every time they left the mine they managed to steal some fragment of ore, occasionally getting away with a piece which might contain 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. of pure metal. One of the last owners describes the finding by a negro slave of a pocket which according to the lowest accounts contained 160 lbs. and to the highest 600 lbs. of pure gold.

The mine was finally abandoned in 1727 at the time of the general rising of the Indians led by the dread Mestizo, Luis Garcia, which coincided with the falling in of part of its walls under which two workmen were crushed. The frequent aggressions of the buccaneers in 1684, 1702, 1712, and 1724 had gradually led to the migration of the well-to-do families who, according to the expression of Don Andrés, left the spot "not to live in constant terror of going to bed in peace and comfort, and getting up to be victims of the cruelty of the barbarians."

In another report of Señor Ariza of the year 1780 is found the following description of the Valley of Cana where this mine is situated.

"Cana is a valley of about 4 leagues to 5 leagues in length, beautifully walled in by high and picturesque mountains, which produce a cool atmosphere; the valley runs from north to south, where flow the abundant streams that unite to form the great River Tuirá. The territory of the valley is the most fertile of the whole province, not only can coffee, cocoa, and indigo be grown in it, but also some of the products of cold climates.

"Besides the admirable abundance of gold in the Royal Mines, a still greater marvel is that provided for their benefit by nature that caused the streams to run along the crests of the hills.

"It is well known to all that in the Valley of Cana not only is to be found the world-renowned mine of the Esperitu Santo, but that the hills that surround it in continuous and almost interminable succession contain gold in large quantities."

In 1840 a rich French student, M. Emile Le Breton, was so taken by the marvellous tales of these mines and of the buccaneers who infested them in olden times that he organised a company to work them. In 1853 he had a road cut to the Cana tableland and visited the ancient workings. Unfortunately, however, at

Wealth of gold.

Abandoned in 1727.

Aggressions of buccaneers.

Report of 1780.

M. Emile Le Breton (1840).

that moment the mines of California were at the height of their prosperity, and the company preferred to throw away 4,000,000 fr. in that country rather than attempt to revive the glories of the *Esperitu Santo*.

American
attempt.

The next approach to these mines was made by a certain American believer in spirits named Wozencraft, who received a spiritual communication inviting him to visit them. He described his journey in the "*Californian*" for August and September, 1881, under the title of "*The wilds of the Darien*." He found nothing, and hastened back to California.

Mr. Norman
Rude.

A friend of Mr. Wozencraft, also a believer in the spirits, got up a new company, with the assistance of New York capitalists, and placed the works under the direction of Mr. Norman Rude, a gentleman well acquainted with the Chocó and part of the Isthmus.

Mr. Rude got out a considerable outfit of hydraulic machines, pumps, &c., to work a quartz vein he hit upon. He soon got through the 50,000 dol. which constituted the capital of the company in setting up a mechanical saw, opening roads, and preparing the works. Finally the saw broke and he threw up the business at the beginning of 1880.

Mr. Bona-
parte Vyse's
report.

Mr. Bonaparte Vyse, in 1877, explored the ground occupied by the mines, and thought sufficiently well of the prospects of the undertaking to claim them with some others for the benefit of the Canal Company. The necessary formalities were, however, never completed, and the company let the matter drop.

In his report he says: "The climate of the beautiful table-land of Cana is really delicious. The fertility of the soil is admirable, as is proved by the fine plantations of the Indians. The abundance of water allows of various kinds of cultivation, and everything seems to promise that if later on it were desired to turn to account the great mineralogical wealth of the district every facility would be found on the spot."

Product of
the mines.

Señor Restrepo calculates that at least 30,000,000 dol. were taken out of this mine during the time it was worked by the Spaniards. Taking the lowest value assigned to the ore it must have contained at least 1.33 per cent. of fine gold, or about 18 times more than the average return of the ores of the rich mine of Callao, in Venezuela (0.075 per cent.), which distributed 914,480 dol. in dividends in 1885.

Darien Gold
Mining
Company.

In 1883 a company was formed at Bogotá to work this mine, and in 1887 its rights were taken over by the Darien Gold Mining Company started in London.

It is said that the principal part of the mine is flooded, but that the company still persists in its operations in the hope of hitting upon one of the immensely rich veins of gold which are generally believed to exist.

Remaining Departments.

In comparison with the gold production of Antioquia, Cauca, Panama, and Tolima, that of the remaining five departments,

viz., Bolivar, Cundimarca, Boyaca, Santander, and Magdalena, is almost insignificant, as the latter departments, from the first search for gold by the Spaniards towards the middle of the sixteenth century down to 1890, only furnished altogether 25,000,000 dol., or scarcely 4 per cent. of the total output of 682,000,000 dol.

In all these departments, however, at different times mines or placers of great productive powers have been discovered and worked. No sketch of the goldfields of Colombia would be complete without some slight mention of the best known of those mines.

Bolivar.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries rich mines were worked in Simiti and Guamoco. Fray Pedro Simon, the historian, who wrote in 1625, speaks of them as follows:—

“Beginning with the hills of Simiti, much gold of the finest quality is found in this region. Proceeding southwards, the hills of Guamoco are reached where mines and a town called San Francisco have been founded.”

Speaking of the conquest of the province of Guamoco in 1611 Fray Pedro Simon says:—“In all parts were found the richest gold ores, and the town was founded close to the best mines on the banks of the Atara (now Tuira), whose waters are most healthful, being golden.”

Owing to the geological position of Guamoco, close to the richest gold region of Antioquia, there is a good reason for supposing that it should be rich in gold. This is what is asserted by those who have visited the spot, which is unfortunately in the centre of a desert country without means of communication. Hence the mines are hardly worked at all.

The Sinù is another district formerly supposed to be very rich in gold. There is a popular saying:—

“Woe to Peru
When they work the Sinù,”

which probably owes its origin to the great discovery of gold ornaments in the necropolis of that place by Don Pedro Hevedia in his search for El Dorado. After deducting the royal fifth, his followers divided amongst themselves 400,000 dol.*

In 1884 a Mr. Victor Dujardin organised a company for the extraction of gold from the Upper Sinù. Engineers and machinery were brought out from Europe, and great expenses were incurred. It was all labour lost, however, the gold found on the banks, though plentiful enough, was in very minute

* In some of these guacas (burial grounds) in the Cauca, in a place called Apici, during the years 1887–93 enormous quantities of gold were extracted, up to 40,000 dol. worth having been taken from a single tomb; this gold is supposed to have come from the Chocó.

particles. The mining material proved unsuitable, and the undertaking was abandoned.

The total production of this department down to 1890 was 7,000,000 dol.

Departments on the East Bank of the Magdalena.

The great River Magdalena flows from north to south, dividing Colombian territory into two parts. It may be said in general terms that the region to the west of the river is highly auriferous, whilst in that to the east the deposits of gold that are met with are of somewhat exceptional occurrence.

Cundimarca.

Tocaima.

The early inhabitants of Tocaima were in the habit of working the alluvial mines of this district, lying to the north of the Tolima.

"The Indians of Tocaima," says a writer of the sixteenth century, "were consumed" in the mines, there are scarcely 1,500 left of them, and yet, although the law forbids it, they still force them to search for gold together with the negro gangs.

Juan Diaz.

The mine of Juan Diaz has become the subject of wondrous legends, but Bishop Piedrahita, a serious chronicler who wrote in 1680, or about a century after its destruction by a sudden rise of the Bogotá River, records the following facts concerning it. It was discovered by a slave of Don Juan Diaz who noticed ants moving grains of gold amongst the earth they were throwing up on their hill; its wealth was such that Juan Diaz was in the habit of measuring his gold by the bushel. In order that his good fortune might be remembered by posterity, he constructed a house fit for a palace, and, not content with the woods and other rich materials to be found in the country, he brought out from Spain Moorish tiles, glass windows, and ironwork finely gilt. Such was the luxury of this dwelling that when the flood, in which he perished, choked up his mine and overthrew his mansion, the ruins of the latter furnished sufficient material to embellish the parish church and that of Santo Domingo, to say nothing of the cathedral in the capital, one of the finest in Spanish America. The exact site of the mine is now unknown.

The total production of Cundimarca down to 1890 was 1,800,000 dol.

Boyaca.

This department has given very little gold, 200,000 dol. in all, up to the end of 1890, but there is some reason for believing that that metal might be found in paying quantities to the north of the celebrated emerald mines of Muzo.

Santander.

Of the departments on the east of the Magdalena, Santander is the one that has contributed the largest share to the gold production of Colombia.

Soon after the foundation of the town of Pamplona, about Pamplona. 1556 or 1557, it was found that the surrounding district was rich in alluvial gold, of which large quantities were taken from a tableland named Paramo Rico.

Of the discovery of this mine, Bishop Piedrahita relates the following whimsical story:—

The camp-master, Hortun Velasco, with several other gentlemen of Pamplona, had gone out to hunt deer, and were resting on the banks of a rivulet. They were astonished by the approach of a newly-arrived Spaniard who had followed them on foot carrying his saddle-bags. On being asked what he wanted he replied that he was a native of Estremadura, where he had left his wife and children in great poverty to come out to look for gold in America. Wishing to make fun at his expense, the hunting party said jestingly "go to the top of that hill and at the foot of the large stone you can see from here, you have only got to dig and you will find as much gold as you want." The new arrival did as he was told, and those who were watching him and laughing at his simplicity, saw that he was filling his bags by handfuls with what he dug out of the earth. He soon returned with his load and thanked them for the gold they had allowed him to collect. Great was the amazement of the jokers, they all sprang to their feet, and, as soon as they had convinced themselves that what he had dug out was really gold, they rushed up the hill, and after each of them had taken all he could carry, they hurried back to the town with the good news.

"The whole hill," adds the chronicler, "was strewn with grains of gold to the depth of a span, although below there was nothing; such was the speed with which the discoverers worked, that within a year the whole of that prodigious treasure was removed, leading to such lavish expenditure and luxury amongst the people that for many years the town was known as 'Mad Pamplona.'"

The discovery of other rich deposits such as that of Pié de Pié de Gallo. Gallo, from which was taken a single nugget weighing 140 lbs. (avoirdupois), kept up the reputation for wealth and extravagance of Pamplona until a great landslip followed by the terrible earthquake of 1644 put an end to the prosperity of the district. That earthquake, one of the most fearful ever experienced in this country, was looked upon as a divine judgment, and the ill-success of the later searchers after gold in the district was set down to the same cause. For a long series of years, therefore, the gold-fields were left unvisited and the glory departed from Pamplona. When, later on, superstitious considerations would no longer have interfered with the working of the mines, labour was not to be obtained, and the want of population and provisions and difficulties of communication all tended to deter speculators.

Attempt of an
English
company.

Towards the close of the last, and the beginning of the present, century, several more or less ineffectual attempts were made to resume work, amongst which may be noted that of an English company started in 1824.

Miners were brought out from Europe, together with every kind of costly machinery to work the gold and silver mines of Alta, Baja Veta, Santa Catalina, but the results obtained were not in proportion to the expenditure. It is said that the company brought out its own butchers, and even forwarded several loads of wooden handles for spades and pickaxes.

Since 1886 these mines have been thrown open to the public by the National Government.

The total production of the department of Santander down to 1890 is estimated at 15,000,000 dol.

Magdalena.

In various parts of this department alluvial gold was found by the Spaniards, and it is said that lode mines are known to exist in the mountains near Santa Marta.

The total production of gold in this department down to 1890 did not exceed 1,000,000 dol.

Production of Gold in Colombia.

Accord to Señor Restrepo the total production of gold in Colombia from the first working of the mines down to 1890 was as follows:—

					Amount.
					Dollars gold.
16th century	..	..	..	..	53,000,000
17th	..	..	..	..	173,000,000
18th	..	..	..	..	265,000,000
19th	..	(to 1890)	..	..	222,000,000
Total	..	..	..	..	653,000,000

Silver Mines.

General
remarks.

Little done by
Spaniards.

The silver taken from the Colombian mines since their discovery soon after the Conquest does not amount to 6 per cent. of the value of the gold the country has produced. The reason for this fact is probably the imperfect knowledge possessed by the Spaniards of the scientific method of working vein-mines. Almost all the gold extracted at an early period came from alluvial deposits or from reefs that were so exceptionally rich as to facilitate their working by the most primitive methods. Such of

the silver mines, therefore, as had veins near the surface were alone worked in Spanish times, as there was neither the capital nor the patience required to carry out undertakings that could only be made to pay after years of unremitting industry. With the exception of the mines of San Sebastian de la Plata, which gave promise of fabulous results, but turned out a complete disappointment, but few of the silver lodes found by the Spaniards were of more than average wealth. Nothing to compare to the Mexican mines, with their veins of an alleged thickness of 50 metres, has ever been found in Colombia, and it is only in modern times that the silver lodes of the country have been made to furnish any appreciable result. Down to the end of the eighteenth century all the silver extracted did not exceed 17,000,000 dol. In the present century, although no silver mines were worked during the first quarter (up to 1840 scarcely anything was found, and up to 1860 not more than was worth 100,000 dol.), the amount extracted down to 1890 was 18,000,000 dol.

In 1873 the production of silver began to increase rapidly; in 1884, thanks to the results obtained from the rich mines of the Supiá and Mariquita district, it had risen to 1,250,000 dol. Increased production since 1873. Between 1885 and 1890 there was a falling off in the production owing to the impoverishment of the mines of Marmato and Supiá, but to judge from the exportation in 1891, and to judge by the information I have received from various quarters, the present production must at least equal that of 1884.

I will now proceed to give some account of the best-known silver mines in Colombia, relying chiefly, as I did in the case of the gold mines on the, as yet, unpublished 3rd edition of Don Vicente Restrepo's careful work, which, thanks to that gentleman's kindness, I have the advantage of being able to supplement by a report of Mr. John Randolph, an American mining engineer, on the mines of the Tolima, the department in which the largest amount of British capital is invested. Best known mines.

Some of the best-known silver mines in the country are those of the Zancudo district, which are almost on the direct line to be taken by the projected railroad from Puerto Berrio, on the Magdalena, to Medellin, the capital of the department of Antioquia. Zancudo district.

They were originally started as gold mines, and, according to a report of the manager in 1890, out of the three mines in actual work, El Cateador, Los Chorros, and El Zancudo, the former is still kept open chiefly on account of the gold contained in its ores. The other two mines produce auriferous silver. These mines have been explored over a surface of about 55 hectares, and they employ about 820 workmen, 15 per hectare, in the extraction, carriage, grinding, and concentration of the mineral substances of which the veins are formed. The 15 workmen in question go through in the course of a day all the necessary operations for working a square metre of surface by 1 metre 20 centims. of depth of vein. At the present rate of progress

32 years would suffice to exhaust the 55 hectares now explored. But as the mines of El Zancudo and Los Chorros do not deal with one lode of ore alone, but constitute a complete network of veins and strata intersecting one another at different angles and in different directions, and of which the extent and depth are not yet known, it will be only when the drainage and exploration tunnels are fully cut, and the lower levels are reached, that even an approximate estimate of the importance of these mines can be formed.

Within the last two years, continues the writer of the report, a compressed air machine has been procured from the Ingersoll Rock-Drill Company of New York to work pneumatic bores in piercing tunnels, which will hasten the knowledge of the capabilities of the mine.

The motive power for boring purposes is obtained from a Felton wheel 4 feet in diameter, which, by means of a column of water 70 metres in height, with 6,500 litres of water per minute, develops a force equivalent to 90 horse-power, and sufficient to raise 13,500 lbs. at the rate of 60 metres per minute. A similar wheel of 70 horse-power is used to put in motion all the machinery in the mine, which, when the report was written in 1890, had just been renewed in the United States, with results, in regard to increased production, as yet unknown to the public.

The 820 men working in the mines extracted and concentrated in the years 1888 and 1889 1,330,000 cwts. of ore, or 1,622 cwts. per man, and taking 570 as the number of working days in the two years we have a production of $2\frac{2}{3}$ cwts. per workman per day. The 370,000 cwts. of coal and 55,000 cwts. of coke required for the melting ovens were supplied by the extensive coal-fields belonging to the society.

Coal-fields.

The supply of coal in the neighbouring districts of Titiribi, Amagá, and Fredonta is inexhaustible according to the writer. The famous coal-fields of Sitioviejo produce coke of the first quality, and on a vast scale.

The aforesaid 1,330,000 cwts. extracted during the years 1888 and 1889 have produced gold bars and auriferous silver for the joint value of 1,060,000 dol. gold, of which about half has been net profit.

In the coal-field and in its metallurgical operations the company usually employ 530 workmen, making 1,350 in all, in the service of the company. Each workman, therefore, produces during the year a value of about 800 dol. If all the available labour in the country could be made to give similar returns—by no means an impossible contingency, it is easy to understand how greatly the nation would advance in prosperity.

According to a note appended to this report by Señor Restrepo, the gross product of the Zancudo mines from 1876-90 was about 5,000,000 gold dollars, that of the years 1889-90 exceeded 500,000 gold dollars.

Marmato and Supiá.

Until quite recently the silver mines next in importance to the Zancudo were those of Marmato and Supiá in the Cauca,

discovered about a century ago, but not worked in modern times until about 1860, although their wealth was the subject of praise on the part of Baron Humboldt and other competent observers who visited them more than a century earlier.

The Cerro de Loaiza y Chaburquia, belonging to Bartolomé Chaves, is one of the richest auriferous silver mines in the country. From it the owner has taken several millions of dollars chiefly in gold, mostly between the years 1870-90. The proceeds of this mine have fallen off since the latter date, the richer ores being exhausted and the supply of water insufficient to work the poorer ones very profitably.

Cerro de
Loaiza y
Chaburquia.

The continuations of this mine north and south, called respectively Echandia or "Continuaciones de Echandia y Loaiza," and the Demasias del Salto y La Cruzada, belong to the Western Andes Mining Company. The former includes the rich lodes of Echandia, Loarizita, and San Antonio, which are still being worked, and which, it is hoped, have a good future before them, besides many other lodes yet unknown. The latter takes in the rich lode of Panterno, besides many other rich auriferous silver lodes as well as a rich vein of gold bearing pyrites. All these are worked by the company, giving good returns. The mining properties of this company extend over many miles of ground.

Echandia
Demasias del
Salto y La
Cruzada.

Besides the auriferous silver ores for which the foregoing mines are celebrated, silver ores without any admixture of gold are found in the following mines which were very much worked by the Spaniards, La Candelaria, La Manta (Aguasclaras), and the great mine of Sachafuerte from which the Spaniards took enormous quantities of silver. These latter were abandoned at the time of the War of Independence, and the Western Andes Company is not now working them, having properties that pay better chiefly owing to the high percentage of gold in the silver ores.

Sachafuerte.

Quite recently work has commenced on a very rich mine of auriferous silver called El Diamante, which is situated near Manizares, in Antioquia, in the Paramo of Aguacatal. Pieces of red silver weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. are said to be nothing uncommon, and the ore contains, moreover, from 2 to 3 per cent. of gold. Mr. Brandon tells me that he has seen the water come away of a pinkish hue, from the red silver lost in days gone by in stamping the ore for gold.

El Diamante.

In Spanish times the richest silver mines in the country were found on the same line on the eastern slope of the Central Cordillera, at Mariquita, Ibagué, and La Plata in the department of Tolima.

Mariquita was discovered in 1551. According to a report written in 1590 by Doctor Gonzalez, the President of the new kingdom of Granada, the mines began at Santa Ana about 3 leagues from the town of Mariquita. They ran in three principal veins of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards in width, with ores containing from 4 to 8 ozs. per cwt. Only 10 or 12 of the best mines were then worked, for want of labour to open up any more.

Mariquita.

Fray Pedro Simon speaking of one of the mines, that of
(1785)

c

Santa Ana, says it was so rich that its ores returned from 1 to 2 per cent. of fine silver.

According to Don Vicente Restrepo, the Spaniards worked that vein in Manta which was about 6 feet thick to a distance of 311 metres. The profits must have been very great to induce them, under the difficult conditions of the mine, to carry out such extensive cuttings.

Speaking also of the Manta in Santa Ana, Baron Humboldt says that the mean return would be about 6 ozs. per cwt., and that it is to be hoped that the Government will endeavour to revive the working together with those of Cristo, Las Lajas, and Bocanan, from which in ancient times much fine silver was extracted.

The author of "El Carnero," who wrote in 1638, relates how Don Gaspar de Mena Loyola gave one of his daughters in marriage to the Governor of Santa Marta with a dowry of 12 mule loads or about 3,000 lbs. of assayed silver, worth 57,000 dol. That gentleman was from Mariquita and took out all his silver from the neighbourhood of the town; he had 12 loads more with which to marry another daughter to another governor, and lots at home neither measured nor weighed.

The mines of Mariquita were worked down to 1729 when the employment of Indian gangs was forbidden. In other parts of the country the work was carried on with negro-slaves, but for a variety of reasons this was not done in Mariquita. So badly did the Spaniards work these mines that all they did not get ran to waste, so that if it had been their purpose to prevent their descendants from getting anything they need not have acted otherwise. There is nothing strange in the difficulty now experienced in hitting upon the veins, and it is to be hoped that the richer ores will gradually reward the efforts of those who persevere in searching for them. To assist such searches, Señor Restrepo has published, in the second edition of his work, an account of the visit to the Mariquita mines in 1860 of Gonzalo de Murillo Velarde and Antonio Gonzalez, believing that the careful study of that interesting document, besides giving a clear idea of the metalliferous formations of the locality, may also lead to the rediscovery of the richest mines. A number of records quoted by Señor Restrepo all tend to show the wealth of the Mariquita mines.

Causes to
discourage
miners.

Amongst the causes that have tended to discourage miners in modern times in working the mines of Mariquita may be mentioned the series of failures that have attended the attempts to re-open the Santa Ana mine, one of the richest silver mines worked by the early settlers.

Santa Ana,
&c.

In 1785, Archbishop Gongora, being Viceroy, the mines of Santa Ana, La Manta, El Cristo, and San Juan were taken in hand by the Government, the direction of the works was confided to a competent metallurgist, Don Juan José d'Elhuyar. A sum of 232,641 dol. was spent in 11 years, the total return being 27,247 dol. This result alarmed the Viceroy and the works were abandoned.

In 1826 Messrs. Herring, Graham, and Powles took up the working of the Santa Ana and Manta Mines on account of the Colombian Mining Association, having Mr. Robert Stephenson for their first Manager,* and closed down in 1847 with a net loss of upwards of 1,000,000 dol. English companies' attempts.

In 1847 the Santa Ana Mining Company took over the works, which they transferred in 1852 to a third English company, the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company.

In 1867 the Mariquita Mining Company tried the adventure with the same ill-luck as its predecessors. The total amount of silver extracted by the four companies is estimated at 4,000,000 dol., and the net loss on the working of the mines at about 1,100,000 dol.

In 1874 the Government resumed possession of the Santa Ana mine. According to Mr. Randolph everything was in perfect order, the drainage pumps† working freely, the hydraulic wheels, elevators, ovens, amalgamating machinery, all in good condition. There was a vein 13 feet thick containing some silver ore at a depth of 780 feet. Now everything is neglected, and the mine is practically worthless without a large expenditure of fresh capital.

The fortunes of the Frias Mine, belonging to the same group, offer as complete a contrast as possible to those of the Santa Ana Mine. Frias.

In 1871 it was rediscovered by Mr. William Welton, and worked by him in company with Mr. William D. Powles, an English mining engineer who is thoroughly conversant with all that is required of a mine in Colombia. It was subsequently sold to the Tolima Mining Company, who still hold it. It contains two lodes, that of Frias proper and the Welton lode; these two lodes meet at various points, and at their place of intersection, as in Spanish times so also now, the richest ore is found. The mine was from the first thoroughly well-fitted up, and Mr. Randolph speaks of the mode of selecting and concentrating the ore as so excellent that he considers it useful to make it known by a full description.

During the first 12 years of its modern existence, the output of the Frias Mine was nearly 1,600,000 oz., valued at upwards of 1,750,000 dol. The ores exported between 1840 and 1891 were estimated at 314,482L., and in the year 1892, the most successful year since the reopening of the mine, it gave a profit of 90,000L. from an output of 2,464 tons of concentrated ore, the total value of which was upwards of 172,000L. The present monthly output is 220 tons. Very extensive development works have recently been put in hand, such as the sinking of a new shaft to the 200 fathom level, with the latest improvement in winding engines and so forth, the erection of a water-wheel 60 feet in diameter Success of.

* See his life by Smiles, page 193.

† The pumps kept the mines dry till 2 years after the mine was handed over by Mr. Percy Brandon to the Colombian Government.
(1785)

for driving the new machinery by compressed-air power, &c.; these works will cost, when completed, over 25,000%. The present depth of the mine is 900 feet and the works are still sinking in the lode.

Most
important
mine in
Colombia.

Mr. Randolph describes Frias as the most important mine, not only in Tolima, but perhaps in the whole Republic. It is now under the management of an engineer thoroughly versed in Colombian mining, and well acquainted with the language and customs of the people he has to deal with.

There is no reason for supposing that the Frias Mine possesses any extraordinary superiority over the other silver mines of Colombia, at times it has passed through severe trials, but by perseverance, a judicious outlay of capital, and perhaps more than average good fortune or good management, it has been made to pay back to its shareholders in dividends nearly double their original capital.

Ibagué.

About the middle of the seventeenth century Captain Alonzo Ruiz de Saajosa, Regidor and Procurador of Ibagué, drew up a report from which it appears that rich silver mines existed in many spots in the neighbourhood of that town.

Nataima.

Amongst others, in Nataima, a high and cold range at about 5 leagues from Ibagué, there were discovered many rich veins of silver, not liable to be flooded like those of Lajas, and even if flooded, so situated as to be easily drained.

Silver grains
in Coëllo
River.

In the River Coëllo, within a league of the town of Ibagué, many grains of silver have been met with but the vein they came from has not been found, probably because it has not been sought for with sufficient zeal and skill. There is some probability that scientific prospecting might lead to valuable discoveries in this district.

San Sebastian de la Plata.

Next to the Esperitu Santo, in Darien, the mine of San Sebastian de la Plata is probably the one in Colombia that has been the subject of most legends.

Fray Pedro
Simon.

Fray Pedro Simon says:—

“The great mines of San Sebastian de la Plata, in the land of the Paeces, filled with wonder the men who discovered and worked them, and there founded a city which they called La Plata from the quantities of fine silver contained in the earth.”

Juan de
Velasco,
legendary
history.

According to Don Juan de Velasco, who published his history of the kingdom of Quito in 1789, the La Plata district was the most desirable of all on account of the exorbitant wealth of its silver mines, whose veins were so rich that the metal could be cut out pure with hammer and chisel. People flocked in great numbers to the newly founded town, when in 1564 a sudden rising of the Indians put an end to all this prosperity. Some 20,000

savages collected from the neighbouring tribes and surprised the mines during the night time, putting to the sword the whole of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, to the number of 900, not even one escaping. Then falling in the early morning upon the neighbouring town of La Plata, which was totally unprepared for such an onslaught, they massacred every one of the inhabitants who did not find safety in immediate flight. After setting fire to the town, where 7,000 corpses lay unburied, they returned to the mines where for a long time they busied themselves in rolling down rocks and closing all apertures; in short they left them in such a condition that the christians would never be able to work them.

This was the legend that enjoyed popular favour down to 1888 when Don Vicente Restrepo published his second edition, in which it was set down as above but accompanied by various expressions of doubt as to the accuracy of D. Juan Velasco.

The La Plata Mining Company had been searching for the La Plata Mining Company. anciently worked lodes; the mines, whose site had long remained forgotten, having been re-discovered in 1848 by Don Fernando Duran.

After 5 years' labour the results obtained by the English company were as follows: 150,000 dol. expenses and 10,000 dol. returns, being the value of the ores exported.

According to Mr. Randolph there were not and never could Mr. Randolph's report. have been any silver lodes worked by the Spaniards; but the probability is that the first workers hit upon some superficial deposits of extraordinary wealth, as here and there were found lying about samples of grey copper containing from 10 per cent. to 17 per cent. of silver. Mr. Randolph's report to the company in April, 1888, ends with this paragraph:—"The mines possessed by the company in this district are worthless as they contain no appreciable quantity of ore, and nothing will probably be found in them."

The whole legend of the wealth of the mines of La Plata and the terrible catastrophe that led to their desertion, was probably Foundation of legends. built up upon the slender basis furnished by the facts that a certain quantity of very rich ore was found by the discoverers, and that the annoyance they suffered from the neighbouring Indians discouraged them from pursuing their researches.

Villa de Leiva.

It is said that in the hill that overhangs Villa de Leiva, in Boyacà, a considerable quantity of silver was found, and in a letter written by the Corregidor of Tunja, in the same department, it is said that in the district of Villa Leiva in a hill named San Salvador had been found silver mines whose ores gave 7 ounces of pure metal to 1 cwt., but modern researches have led to no satisfactory result.

Pamplona.

With regard to the celebrated silver mines near Pamplona, in Santander, I have but little to say. According to Señor Restrepo, in 1886 the Government threw open the mines of Alta Baja and Vetas, allowing them to be appropriated by private individuals. Different Colombian companies have taken possession of nearly all the known gold and silver lodes. As may be judged by the following account of the mine of Santa Catalina in the Baja district, some of them have come upon rich ores which would seem to encourage the hope expressed by Señor Restrepo, that, with the help of modern appliances, this region may recover its ancient mining prosperity.

Santa Catalina.

Amongst the mines held in the Bajos district, in the municipality of California, in Santander, is the Santa Catalina Mine which is worked in modern fashion. It has a compressed-air motor which sets in motion four automatic drills; a stone crusher made in London by Mr. G. Green, several concentrating machines made by Dr. Olimpo Gallo, a Colombian engineer, and by Mr. Frank C. Holley, a United States engineer, the whole of which machinery works with regularity. Moreover, all preparations have been made for the establishment of the electric light as soon as the dynamo and fixtures can be got up from Barranquilla (the coast).

For the reduction of the metals, large amalgamation works have been set up with 14 stamps, and 2 calcining furnaces with retorts, and smelting furnace, &c. Up to the past year about 4,000 kilos. of auriferous silver were produced, but of late all the ore has been exported. Of this export about one-third part is selected by hand, and the other two-thirds, obtained in the concentration, are of an inferior quality.

The London consignees for the sale of these ores are Messrs. Stiebel Brothers, who are in a position to give data concerning the value and percentage of metal in the ores. According to the last account received from those gentlemen, it appears that the hand selected ore gave 13·88 oz. of gold per ton and 200 oz. of silver per ton, and fetched 79*l.* 10*s.* per ton, whereas the other two kinds gave 5 oz. of gold per ton, and from 90 oz. to 100 oz. of silver per ton, and fetched 33*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Results of
working.

In the foregoing brief sketch of the silver mines of Colombia I have not pretended to give anything like a complete enumeration, my attention having in reality been confined to those about which information of a more or less trustworthy character was to be obtained. There are probably many other silver mines both well-known and unknown that it would pay to work even with silver at a lower rate than the present one.

Platina.

According to Don Vicente Restrepo this metal first began to attract attention in Europe in 1748. Before that date its presence had been observed by miners in the Chocó and Barbacoas, but it was thrown aside as useless. As far back as 1720 the mode of separating it from gold by means of quicksilver was known in Popayan (Cauca). General remarks.

It was ordered in 1778 that all platina should be sent to the Royal Treasury, but without remuneration. Ten years later 2 dol. a pound was offered for it in the name of the king, and at the end of 1788 about 3,820 lbs. of platina had been collected in the Chocó.

The mines that then produced most platina were those of the River Opagadó, a tributary of the Atrato. The low price paid by the Government led to its being sold to foreigners, who gave as much as 12 dol. per lb. for it, and made fortunes by re-selling it in Europe. River Opagadó.

At the beginning of the century Baron Humboldt wrote :—

“Platina in grains is only found in two places in the known world; viz., in the Chocó and Barbacoas. It is peculiar to certain sedimentary lands that cover a surface of 600 square leagues. The price of this metal on the spot is 8 dol. or 40 fr. per lb., whilst in Paris it generally costs 130 fr. to 150 fr.” Chocó and Barbacoas.

The present production of platina in the Chocó may be estimated at 50,000 dol. per annum, about two-thirds of which comes from the municipality of San Juan, as the Atrato contains but few mines, and their metal is of inferior quality. Present production.

The Chocó platina is the purest and best sold in foreign markets, as it contains 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. of pure metal. Some time ago it fetched 650 fr. per kilo., but the price has now risen to 900 fr. or about 17½ per lb., a rise in value due to the great use now made of it for the manufacture of industrial instruments and works of art.

Señor Restrepo, at the close of his chapter on platina, inserts a curious report addressed to the Viceroy Don Antonio Amar, in 1804, by Don Ventura Salzas Malibran, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Atarà. The author adduces arguments to prove that platina is in reality a kind of white gold. White gold.

Legal Provisions.

The law that was adopted for the whole of the Unified Republic in virtue of Law 38 of 1887 was that of Antioquia, the State in which all that concerned mining matters had been the subject of the closest study. Law 38 of 1887.

It is entitled the “Mining Code of the Sovereign State of Antioquia, sanctioned October 1, 1867 (Law 127).”

Law 38 of 1887, adopting that code as the National Law, says that it is to be taken with all the amendments introduced by

subsequent Antioquian laws with the exception of that portion of Law 38 of 1877 that was suspended by the Supreme Court; and with the amendments introduced by the present law.

It does not appear to me necessary to follow the law through all its very complete provisions, but it may be of use to give a few indications as to its most salient and important parts.

Mining
property.

1. Mines of gold, silver, platina, and precious stones (with the exception of the Muzo emerald mine, still retained by the Government) may be denounced and taken up throughout the Republic by the first discoverer, whosoever may be the owner of the land on which the mine is situated.

All minerals found on national property may be taken possession of in the same manner, with the exception of coal, guano, and other similar manures, brine springs, and salt beds.

All mines, not being of gold, silver, platina or precious stones, which are situated on lands belonging to private individuals, are the property of the owners of the soil.

Indian sepulchres, or dwellings known as Guacas in Colombia, belong to those who dig them up, provided in so doing they cause no damage to public works, inhabited places, water-courses, or private dwellings.

Mines may not be denounced in inhabited places or within 100 metres of the last house, unless the works tend to withdraw from the inhabited area and expose it to no danger immediate or remote.

Neither may they be denounced within the gardens, grounds, or inclosed fields of rural dwellings, excepting by the owners thereof.

Alluvial mines, existing in private lands devoted to cultivation or pasturage may only be denounced with the sanction of the owners of the land. Such owners cannot, however, work them without formally denouncing them with a view to the payment of the taxes prescribed by the law.

In those departments* in which in virtue of anterior laws the owner of the soil was also the owner of the sub-soil, lode mines existing in private estates devoted to cultivation or pasturage may only be denounced by or with the sanction of the owner of the soil.

Of those who
may hold
mines.

The nation grants possession of the mines specified above to Colombians or foreigners who, according to the common law, are qualified to hold property.

Of the mode
of denouncing
mines.

The property in a mine may be claimed on one of the three following grounds:—

1. Because it is a new mine or the continuation of another for which titles are already held by the claimant.
2. Because it has been abandoned by the previous holders.†
3. Because it is the excess part of a mine which covers a greater extent than the law allows to be granted at one time.

* Formerly States.

† The abandonment of a mine consists in not paying the dues yearly, or even if they be paid, in not working them for 8 years in succession.

The first step to be taken by the discoverer of a mine is to give notice to the local authority of its name and precise situation, and on which of the three aforesaid grounds its adjudication is claimed.*

Within 90 days of this notice a denouncement† in due form must be laid before the Governor (of the department), proof being furnished at the same time of the payment of the specified tax.

The following are the extreme dimensions of mining properties according to their character:—

Dimensions of
mining
properties.

A lode mine: three claims of 600 metres by 240 metres or a rectangle of 1,800 metres by 240 metres.

An alluvial mine: a square each side of which measures 3 kiloms. or a rectangle of 2 kiloms. by 5 kiloms.

A sedimentary or stratified deposit: 2 kiloms. square.

A mine of precious stones: 1 kilom. square.‡

Mining properties of smaller dimensions may be denounced at the pleasure of the interested party, but if of greater extent they must be treated as if divided into separate properties in continuation one of the other.

Alluvial mines may not be denounced within the limits of lode mines held by good titles, and whose owners have paid the fiscal dues.

All documents concerning mines must be drawn up on stamped Fiscal dues paper.

The due for denouncing a mine is 5 dol.

The due for a title to mining property is 10 dol.

The annual taxes are the following:—

For mines of precious stones, 5 dol. per square kilom. and in proportion for the surface in excess.

For alluvial mines, 5 dol. for every 25 square kiloms.; parts of a mine not exceeding 5 square kiloms. will pay 1 dol., and in proportion for the excess.

Lode mines pay at the rate of 2 dol. for every claim of 600 by 240 metres.

The right to a mining property is lost if the tax be not paid, or if the works have been suspended for 8 years, even though taxes may have been paid.

Forfeiture of
property in a
mine.

The foregoing are substantially all the legal provisions that need be borne in mind for acquiring or retaining possession of a mine, and I am told that during the time the law I have attempted to summarise was in force in the then State of Antioquia, viz., for the 20 years from 1867 to 1887, but very few difficulties were placed in the way of mine-owners.

* According to Art. 45, Law 292, one can also redeem a mine for perpetuity by paying 20 years' dues in advance; this also secures the holder against any possible lawsuit being brought, challenging his right to the mine.

† "Denunciation."

‡ These measurements are to be taken "a cuerda pisada," or treading down the line so that it should follow every little sinuosity of the ground. By this system it is practically impossible to measure accurately. Any space in excess of the legal allowance for a mining claim may be denounced; and blackmailers are enabled to reap a rich harvest by threatening to have the claims re-measured.

(1785)

Attacks on
alluvial mines.

It is only since the application of the Antioquian Law to parts of the country where mining is less exclusively the most important occupation of the people that serious trouble has arisen. Hitherto the open attacks upon alluvial mine-owners, and the suspension of their mines, have been almost exclusively based upon the provisions of Art. 5 of Law 38 of 1877, of which I therefore deem it advisable to subjoin a close translation :—

Legal
provisions
upon which
attacks are
based.

Art. 5. After Art. 175* of the Mining Code the following shall be inserted :—

Those mines whose working pollutes the waters habitually used by inhabited places, agricultural, manufacturing, and industrial establishments in general, whether public or private, shall not be worked.

Nevertheless, such mines may be worked whenever the owner or manager shall have previously provided such inhabited places or establishments with a sufficiency of clean and potable water, in the opinion in the first case of the municipal corporation of the district affected, and in the second case of three experts named, one by the owner or manager of the industrial or agricultural establishment, another by the owner of the mine, and a third by the municipal chief of the district.

It rests with the municipal chief of the district to give effect to every one of the provisions of this article, imposing for each infringement upon each of the persons committing it fines from 5 dol. to 50 dol., or periods of arrest of from 10 days to 40 days.

Whensoever the municipal chief of the district shall fail to carry out any one of the provisions of this article he will be liable to a fine of from 10 dol. to 50 dol., to be inflicted upon him by the Prefect of the Department† at the demand of any interested person.

Appeals against decisions under this article will lie with the executive power.

Effect of
Art. 5.

In the body of this report I have dealt at some length with the effects of the persecution to which some English mine-owners are at present being subjected, and have suggested certain amendments that I consider absolutely necessary to secure the continuance and extension of alluvial mining in Colombia.

Intentions of
of framers
article.

When the article I have just quoted was added to the Code of 1867, after that body of laws had been in existence for 10 years, the object in view was evidently the protection of village and agricultural establishments from the undue encroachments of alluvial miners, who enjoyed the fullest measure of popular support throughout the State of Antioquia.

Difference in
circumstances.

It was certainly never intended that under totally different circumstances, and in parts of the country where miners are as yet in a minority, the provisions of Art. 5 should be used by

* That article runs as follows :—

Art. 175. Nevertheless those mines whose working may injure public works, inhabited places, the water that they use and private dwellings, may not be worked.

† Now called Province.

small landowners to compel mineowners to purchase their holdings on their own terms, under penalty of incurring the heavy losses caused by the suspension of their mines. The fact that the power of suspending mines is, under the existing law, confided to the petty local authorities, and that the fines they may impose on resisting mine-owners are limited to a most insignificant amount, clearly prove that Article 5 was never meant to be applied by the village Alcaldes to mining establishments, whose daily loss by suspension may amount to thousands of dollars. And this, too, when, under another article of the said law, the same local authorities are declared incompetent to deal with denouncements of mines, which must be submitted to the Governor of the department.

This being the case, I consider it both just and politic that the law should be amended. Suggested amendments.

1. So as to transfer the right of suspending alluvial mines in the first instance from the Alcalde to the Governor.*

2. So as to oblige applicants for the suspension of alluvial mines to find full security for any loss that may be incurred by the mine-owner in consequence of such suspension.

3. So as to empower the Governor, by summary process, to cause full damages to be paid to mine-owners whose works have been suspended without sufficient cause.

The foregoing criticisms of the procedure under the mining laws chiefly concern alluvial mines. There is, however, another very serious effect in its working, from which all miners are liable to suffer severely. Under Article 226 of the Law of 1867, any mine against which a lawsuit is brought may, at the request of the plaintiff, be placed in the hands of a receiver. This provision is another fruitful source of loss and inconvenience to the mine-owners. Being well aware that a suit can be brought against them on the most frivolous grounds, and their property withdrawn from their control for an indefinite time, they are frequently driven to pay blackmail to the person who threatens them. I need not say that a receiver is hardly likely to work the mine to the best advantage, but even were he to do so the profits are embargoed until the suit is ended which may not be for years. There are, of course, few companies strong enough to forego their dividends for a lengthened period, which is what the professional blackmailer counts upon. This trade would at once lose all attractions if any one who denounced an occupied mine, or proposed to bring a lawsuit against it on other grounds than that of technical "abandonment," were forced to find security for the whole damage that might be suffered by the owner in consequence of his proceedings. Further criticisms.
Art. 226.
Appointment of receivers.
Effects on mine-owners.
Encourage-ment to blackmailers.
Suggested remedy.

* This amendment has recently been introduced after much pressure by means of the decree to which I allude at the beginning of this report; but of course the abuse may at any time be revived by a later decree.

General Conclusions.

Colombian
mines a fair
investment
under certain
conditions.

After carefully considering the question, I have arrived at the conclusion that the gold and silver mines and perhaps the platina mines of Colombia may offer further profitable investments for British capital if the following conditions are complied with:—

1.—That the mining laws be amended so as to protect miners against frivolous or fraudulent attempts to interfere with their property.

2.—That investors exercise reasonable caution both at home and abroad, in examining the prospects offered by the mines it is proposed to work and in studying local conditions before incurring serious expenditure.

Suggestions.

I would also venture to suggest that an improved organisation and a considerable extension of the mining schools of Colombia would contribute greatly to the progress of mining, and that friendly arrangements might advantageously be arrived at between the Government and foreign companies for the admittance into the more important mines of promising pupils from the special schools. Their knowledge of local conditions would be of value to the mine-owners. Whilst, in return for their services, the student miners would enjoy opportunities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the latest improvements in mining processes.

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324.	<i>United States</i> .—Further Report on Liquor Traffic Legislation in the United States since 1889 ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

No. 325.

*Reference to previous Reports, Parliamentary Paper No. 21
Commercial, 1886 (C. 4784), p. 23, and No. 107.*

GERMANY.

BERLIN.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Rosebery.

My Lord,

Berlin, February 16, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, of November 29 last, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a Report which has been drawn up by Mr. Percy Wyndham, Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Embassy, upon the Question of the Liability of Employers in Germany.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. B. MALET.

Report on Employers' Liability in Germany.

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Introduction
of Insurance
Law against
Accidents.

The liability of employers in Germany now rests chiefly, as Mr. Leveson Gower pointed out in his report in 1886,* on the Law of Insurance against Accidents (Unfallversicherungsgesetz) of July 6, 1884. This law and its subsequent extensions have abrogated to a great extent, though not entirely, the Employers' Liability Act (Haftpflichtgesetz) of June 7, 1871. Under the old law litigation appears to have been frequent, but the recovery of compensation doubtful. The aims of the new measure and the faults and weaknesses of the old are clearly set forth in the introduction to the Insurance Law:—"The burden of proving that the employer or his subordinate had been at fault being placed on the person who had met with the accident, or, in case of death, on his relatives, rendered in most cases the advantages of the measure illusory. Compensation being only granted in cases where the managers were legally proved at fault, the very numerous cases of accidents caused by chance or through the fault of other workmen remained unprovided for. Even when a demand for compensation had been granted, it often proved fruitless through incapacity to pay on the part of the employer. The advantages which had been expected from the measure had been in no way realised. In nearly every case the liability of the employer had to be settled by litigation and such litigation did not improve the relations between employers and employed."

Principle of
Insurance
Law.

It was to remedy the above defects that the Law of Insurance against Accidents was passed, a measure of much greater extent than the old law, and which assured to every workman included within its operation who should suffer injury while engaged in his occupation, a sure compensation without the necessity of proof that the accident had been caused through the fault of the employer.

Mr. Drage has given such a clear account of the Law of Insurance that I cannot do better than quote his words (Royal Commission on Labour, Vol. 5, p. 75. June, 1893):—

Account of
Insurance
Law.

"In its final form the legislation with regard to accident insurance obliges all employers to insure their workpeople and

* Parliamentary Paper No. 21 Commercial, 1886 (C. 4784), p. 23.—ED.

clerical staff not receiving more than 2,000 marks a year against all accidents which may occur to them in the pursuit of their calling. The obligation holds good even where the employment is merely temporary and unpaid. The comprehensive scope of the law becomes apparent when it is seen that the only classes of wage-earners not entitled to its benefits are fishermen, artisans,* domestic servants, messengers, and travelling merchants. All industries employing wind, water, steam, gas, or hot air as a motive power are included, as well as mining, working in metals, working in stone, well-digging, transport, loading and packing of goods, and subsidiary industries of every kind. Captains of vessels, as well as agricultural and building employers, are allowed to insure themselves as well as their men, provided that the yearly income which they derive from their profession does not exceed 2,000 marks. The obligation may also be extended by local statute to foremen or factory officials earning more than 2,000 marks, as well as to agricultural employers and their families, and builders not employing regular labourers. Employers may also obtain special powers by statute entitling them to insure themselves and other persons even where their incomes exceed the legal limit.

"For insurance purposes the employers in an industry are obliged to form themselves into a trade association (*Berufsgenossenschaft*, see p. 22), which may extend throughout the Empire, or be confined to a particular district. Thus, in some industries, as for instance in mining, there is only one such association, whilst in others, as for instance in the textile industry, there are several. The total number of industrial associations at present organised is 64, including those of seamen and builders, whilst the agricultural associations number 48. This recognition of trade responsibility is regarded by Mr. Graham Brooks as one of the most valuable features of the law. The territorial principle of division is adopted for agriculture. Every employer becomes, ipso facto, a member of an association from the moment that he enters upon a given industry, or begins to administer a landed estate. The associations are divided into sections with sectional committees, and their local affairs are carried on by trustees (*Vertrauensmänner*).

"The statutes of every association must be approved by the Imperial Insurance Office, and the affairs of the association conducted by the committee subject to the control of the office. Representatives must be elected amongst the workmen employed by the members of every association, and these must be given a voice in all matters affecting the workmen's interests, especially in the matter of the means to be adopted for guarding machinery and preventing accidents. Courts of arbitration are to be established by every association or section of an association, consisting of a president and four assessors, two of whom are

* *I.e.*, a "master workman carrying on business alone or employing a few apprentices."

to be chosen from amongst the representatives of the workmen. An appeal may be made from the decisions of these courts to the Imperial Insurance Office."

It should, however, be remarked that the decision of the courts of arbitration is final in all cases where there is no question of permanent compensation being awarded.

No compensation for voluntary self injury.

The only case in which the workman is debarred from all compensation is when the accident has been caused purposely by himself.

Definition of bodily injury.

A very broad definition appears to be given to bodily injury for which compensation may be claimed. The term includes internal injury, loss of intellect, memory or nerve. Moreover, though an accident is usually connected in idea with some violent and sudden occurrence, it is quite possible that its results may only become apparent gradually, or after a considerable lapse of time. But for compensation to be obtained it is necessary that the injury should be traced to some specific cause, and not to the mere normal exercise of the occupation. Even though death should occur a considerable time after the date of an accident, compensation will be awarded to the relatives if it be shown that death was the result of an accident which occurred when the workman was engaged in his occupation.

From Mr. Drage's account it will be seen that employers are bound to form themselves into trade associations, and that these associations are responsible for compensation to all workmen injured in the occupation represented by the association.

Definition of employer.

Sub-contracts.

There is some complexity in the definition of an employer of labour, and in the difficult case of sub-contracts no exact rule can be laid down as to who should properly be compelled to subscribe to the trades association (*Berufsgenossenschaft*).

In general it is the person who is liable to gain or lose most by the undertaking who is held to be the employer of labour.

Forestry.

In the case of the State, or of a landowner letting out a forest to a contractor to fell and carry timber, it is the landowner and not the contractor who is held to be the employer, and who must subscribe his share to the association.

Inland navigation.

In inland navigation the barges are for the most part let out to working managers, who take two-thirds of the profits. But in this case again it is the owner who is considered to be the person chiefly interested, and who is therefore held liable.

Cab owners.

The cab owners in Berlin have recently attempted to transfer their liability to the drivers, on the ground that they hire the cabs and drive them at their own risk. It has, however, been decided that the owners as capitalists are the persons chiefly interested.

Building contracts.

In the case of building contracts, it is not the capitalist who advances the necessary funds, but the master builders, carpenters, &c., who are liable for their share of subscriptions to the respective associations.

All contracts tending to deprive the workmen of the benefits of these associations are void. Contracting-out void.

The employer's contribution to the association is assessed by the committee according to the proportion of his total annual expenditure in wages to the total liabilities of the association. An employer may be assessed at a higher or a lower rate according to the danger incurred in that branch of the industry which he follows. Tariffs, in which are classed the various employers according to the calculated risk in the business of each, are drawn up by the associations. These tariffs, which are subject to the approval of the Imperial Insurance Office, are periodically revised. Employer's contribution to association.

In maritime navigation the share of an employer is reckoned by the extent of his shipping and the number of hands which that shipping is calculated to employ. Thus, if the full crew of a vessel be 12 men, the employer will be assessed for that number, even should he actually employ only 10 men on board. This regulation is framed to prevent any advantage being gained through sending a ship to sea unmanned. In maritime navigation.

Mr. Drage in speaking about the liabilities of a trades association remarks:—"In addition to the payment of indemnities every association must form a reserve fund, the nucleus of which is a sum deposited at the end of the first year of its existence and equal to 300 per cent. of the total amount of indemnities paid during the year. At the end of the second year 200 per cent. of the indemnities paid during that year must be added, at the end of the third year 150 per cent., of the fourth year 100 per cent., of the fifth year 80 per cent., of the sixth year 60 per cent., and so on to the end of the eleventh year, diminishing each year by 10 per cent. From the twelfth year onwards the reserve fund is not augmented except by the addition of the interest on the accumulating capital composing it. The cost of administration, which is very considerable and includes expenses involved in investigation, the costs of the arbitration courts, expenses incurred in the prevention of accidents, current costs of administration and the expenses of establishing the association must be added to the total liabilities of the associations." Liability of associations.

According to the principle adopted, it is only the amount annually required for compensation which is raised by contribution from the various associations. This system is different from that adopted by private companies, in which the premium charged for insurance is calculated on the probable amount of liabilities during the succeeding years. It was clear that the cost of compensation would increase considerably during the first years after the foundation of the system, owing to fresh cases annually occurring while previous claims had not yet been liquidated. It was thus considered advisable not to impose a burden unnecessarily heavy upon the associations during the first years of their existence, but rather to allow this burden

gradually to increase, and for the sake of security to raise in these early years, in which the sum paid in compensation would be comparatively light, a considerable reserve fund. This reserve fund can be made use of in cases of exceptional need on condition of the association replacing the capital. After the end of the eleventh year the interest on the capital may be applied to current requirements should the reserve fund in hand be already equal to double the sum of the yearly expenses.

Compensation.

The amount of compensation paid to an injured workman is computed by taking his average wage during the past year as a basis. Should he not have been employed so long, the average wage of others in the same occupation is taken.

How reckoned.

A certain percentage of these wages are paid to him, higher or lower according to the extent of his injury. Section 5 of the Law of Insurance directs that, "so long as a workman shall be completely incapacitated from work, he shall receive two-thirds of his wages." In case of partial disablement, he is to receive a fraction of this maximum sum, reckoned in proportion to the extent of the injury.

In case of injury.

It is, as has already been noticed, the trades associations which are responsible for compensation to the injured workman, but this responsibility only begins with the fourteenth week after the accident. During the first four weeks after the accident, the injured man is supported by the Sick Insurance Fund* (Kranken Casse) to which he subscribes.

This organisation still contributes to his support from the fifth week to the beginning of the fourteenth. But during this time the individual employer has to make up the difference between the sum given by the sick fund, usually half, and two-thirds of the man's wages.

Thus the payment of indemnities falls exclusively on the employer, while a quota of the sum expended on relief is paid by the workman through his subscription to the Sick Insurance Fund, which supports him during the early weeks of disablement. It has been calculated that about $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total burden is borne by the Sick Insurance Offices, the remaining $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by the trades associations. Out of this $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. about 11 per cent. would be paid by the workman.

In case of death.

In case of death, twenty days' payment (in no case a sum less than 30 marks) are to be granted to the survivors as funeral expenses for the deceased workman. "The widow, until her re-marriage," once more to quote Mr. Drage's report, "is given an allowance equal to 20 per cent. of her husband's wages, whilst 15 per cent. is allowed for every child under 15 who has lost one parent, and 20 per cent. if it has lost both." The total compensation to widow and children must not exceed 60 per cent. of the deceased's wages. In case of re-marriage she receives as composition three times the amount of her annual allowance. If the deceased was the sole sup-

* For Sick Insurance, see Mr. Drage's Report, p. 73.

porter of his parents or grandparents, they may receive 20 per cent. of his wages during their lifetime. The widow and children, however, have the prior claim.

It may be interesting to show rather more fully the way in which the law actually works, and to illustrate the manner in which demands are dealt with. Working of the law.

In the case of an accident occurring, an employer at once informs the section of his trade association, and at the same time sends a copy of his statement to the police authorities.

The section refers the case to its committee for the assessment of compensations (Entschädigungs-Feststellungs Commission) and reports their decision to the chief office (Central Stelle) of the association. Assessment committees.

Should payment of compensation be authorised, the chief office sends an order for a certain sum to the injured workman which may be drawn through the Post Office. The order is paid monthly and all accounts are afterwards settled between the associations and the Post Office at the end of the year.

Should a dispute arise the matter must be referred to a court of arbitration (Schieds-Gericht) within three months. Arbitration courts.

This tribunal is composed of five members: a Government official, two employers elected by the association, and two workmen elected by the workmen employed by the association.

A final appeal lies to the Imperial Insurance Office. This office is divided into two branches: the one administrative, the other judicial. Imperial Insurance Office.

The administrative branch, which is in connection with the Ministry of the Interior, is competent to decide all matters regarding the regulation and organisation of trades associations. It can create arbitration tribunals and can dissolve such associations as have shown themselves incapable of conducting business.

The judicial branch acts as a final court of appeal. Its "senates" or committees sit at Berlin. Each committee is made up of seven members: the President or Vice-President of the Insurance Office, a member of the Insurance Office, a representative of the Federal Governments, and a representative for employers and employed respectively.

The procedure of the court is of a simple nature, and its business is greatly accelerated through its members being supplied beforehand with copies of papers relating to the cases.

The workman is seldom represented by a lawyer, according to the figures issued for 1893, the cases in which he was so represented only amounted to 94, but his interests seem amply watched by his representative on the committee.

This representative usually only remains in Berlin a short time and then returns to his occupation, being replaced by another representative. By this means he does not lose touch of his fellow workmen. When on duty he receives a sum amounting to 18 marks a day.

An example will show about the length of time which Duration of cases.

lapses, in a rather complicated case, between the actual occurrence of an accident and the final decision before the Imperial Insurance Office.

An accident occurred in a factory on June 23, 1892. On November 19 compensation was granted by the assessment committee of the association amounting to full wages from 13 weeks after the date of the accident up to October 15, and from that date 10 per cent. until further notice.

Within three months an appeal was made by the workman to the court of arbitration and his compensation was raised from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. On August 29 the matter was carried by the workman, who was still dissatisfied with his compensation, to the Imperial Insurance Office; on October 6 the trade association put in their plea; in November the final evidence of a doctor was taken, and on December 1, nearly a year and a half after the accident, the decision of the Imperial Insurance Office was finally pronounced. But cases are considerably shorter in duration when the medical evidence required is only of a simple nature.

Expenses of
litigation
borne by
associations.

The expenses of litigation are borne entirely by the trades associations. The only expense thrown on the workman is the payment of the fee of his counsel, should the judge think it necessary that his case should be conducted by one.

Individual
liability of
employer.

While under the Law of Insurance against Accidents compensation is assured to the workman, the liability of the employer is to a great extent covered by his enforced membership of a trades association.

Yet in certain cases the old Law of Liability of June 7, 1871, is still in force. Such callings as are not covered by the Law of Insurance against Accidents fall under it.

In cases of accidents in a factory occurring to persons not actually occupied there as workmen or foremen, the employer alone is liable and cannot have recourse to the trades association. But the associations are allowed under section 49 of the Law of Insurance against Accidents to insure persons, such as artisans or carriers, whose business leads them regularly into a factory. These persons may either be insured individually or collectively. Under the latter system, which is not as yet general, though it appears to work well, the employer pays a certain sum to the association and all persons entering the factory are marked on a register which is kept at the door.

Criminal
negligence.

In cases where the accident has been proved in a criminal action to have been caused purposely by the employer, or his representatives or foremen, the employer is bound to make up the difference in compensation required under the Law of Insurance and the Law of Liability. Thus in the case of a workman being completely disabled, he would have to pay an additional one-third of the wage beyond the two-thirds which the workman would receive under the Law of Insurance.

Moreover, the employer is liable to the association for any disbursements made by them on behalf of the injured man,

should the action have been proved in a criminal action to have been caused purposely or through culpable negligence and want of taking proper precautions.

The Law of Liability of 1871 also overlaps the Law of Insurance against Accidents in another point, viz., the payment of compensation to persons wholly or partially dependent upon a deceased workman. By the Law of Insurance against Accidents such compensation is only made to widows, children, parents and grand-parents. But according to section 3 of the Law of Employers' Liability, "if at the time of his death the deceased was legally bound to support another person, that person can demand an equivalent for the support which has been withdrawn in consequence of the death caused by the accident."

Thus it will be seen that the old Law of Liability is only enforced in somewhat exceptional circumstances, and that the greater number of cases of liability are covered by the Law of Insurance against Accidents.

Before compulsory insurance had been introduced into Germany, employers to protect themselves against the Liability Law insured their workmen to a very considerable extent with private companies. When State insurance was enforced the employers became responsible for their workmen through the associations, and the associations were enabled by law to take over the rights and liabilities of the private companies. No serious objection appears to have been made to the new measure by the companies. They had found the cost of administration heavy and would probably have had to have raised their premiums had not the State measure taken the insurance of workmen out of their hands. Owing to insurance having lately become general the companies do not appear to have suffered by the new law. Employers now insure to a great extent their subordinates who earn more than 2,000 marks a year (100%) (and who do not necessarily fall under the provisions of State insurance) with private companies. It would have some appearance of injustice and much ill-feeling would be aroused were two men in a factory killed, the one earning 100% a year and the other 110%, and the relatives of the former compensated while those of the latter were left unprovided for.

The large insurance office, the "Nord Stern," now does a considerably increased business, especially with the iron and mining industries. Both policies of insurance against accidents and life insurance policies are usually given. In the former case the employer pays the entire premium, and in the latter the employer pays one-third, on condition of the person for whose benefit it is taken paying the remaining two-thirds.

The associations while responsible for compensation for accidents are enabled at the same time to adopt such measures as they think most expedient for their prevention, and have also at their disposal an adequate machinery for the detection

of fraud. Several associations have now their own hospitals and their own doctors, who take charge of injured workmen, and are able to ascertain whether the injury is real or simulated.

Effect of the
Law on
accidents.

As regards the actual effect of the law in diminishing the number of accidents the exact results are often obscured by the number of various influences which have to be considered, and by the growth and general development of a comparatively recent system. It is considered that the actual number of serious accidents—notably, fatal ones—has been diminished, though there has been a very large increase in the number of accidents reported.

In reading the official figures, changes in classification and organisation have frequently to be taken into account. Thus in the years succeeding 1886 there was considerable increase in accidents.

The figures per 100,000 of persons insured are as follows:—

		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Deaths	..	70	77	68	72
Total disablement ..	..	45	73	44	49
Partial	..	109	210	238	270

It was on July 1, 1886, that the Trades Associations for Packing and Despatch of Goods, Driving, and Inland Navigation were formed, and, with the exception of a few fatal accidents, only those accidents which occurred between October 1 and the end of December are given. Thus a comparison of the number of accidents in these industries in 1886 and 1887 shows an increase of 899, which, were it not for the date at which the new industries had been incorporated, would be unaccountable, while many accidents which occurred in 1886 only received compensation, and were entered in the following years.

If the deaths are left out of consideration and only the other accidents taken into consideration we get the following results:—

		1887.	1888.	1889.
		Number.	Number.	Number.
Total disablement	..	73	44 (-29)	49 (-24)
Partial	..	210	238 (+28)	270 (+60)

In 1888 the increase in accidents with partial disablement is more than compensated by the decrease of accidents with total disablement. In 1889 the compensation is only partial

(+60-24=+36). This is explained by the fact that the Associations for Well-digging and Maritime Navigation were only founded on January 1, 1888, and that during the first quarter of that year only fatal accidents were recorded in those industries. Thus the accidents recorded for these two industries in 1889 are 536 in excess of those of the previous year.

In 1890 there was again a remarkable increase of accidents, amounting to 2.99 per 1,000, as compared to 2.26 of the previous year. This increase induced the Insurance Office to request the various associations to report on the matter, and a summary of the reports received was embodied in a circular.

Circular from
Imperial
Insurance
Office.

The following reasons were advanced by the associations for the great increase in the number of reported accidents:—

Firstly, the manner of reporting accidents had been much more strictly carried out in 1890 than in the previous years, and also owing to the great industrial activity of 1890 and of the latter part of 1889 inexperienced workmen had been very largely employed. Again, the improved knowledge of the provisions of the law amongst the working population had led to a large increase in the number of applications for compensation, of which a great part, indeed, had been absolutely unfounded. The arbitration courts and the Imperial Insurance Office had also lately been giving a broader interpretation to the term "accident," and workmen had been receiving compensation for slight injuries, such as to the eyes and fingers, which would have passed unnoticed before the introduction of the law. These slight accidents formed a very considerable proportion of the increase.

Reports from
associations
regarding
increase of
accidents.

It was also remarked that there was a general tendency on the part of workmen to attempt to prove that illness previously contracted, or contracted while not engaged in their occupation, had been caused or intensified by an accident. The opinion was also expressed that increased security in view of certain compensation had led to a certain carelessness and neglect of proper precautions. In the great centres of industry the frequent change of workmen and the deleterious effect of life in a large town had tended to increase accidents, while the frequency of strikes had, it was also thought, contributed to the same result. It was, however, particularly noticed that there had been very few cases of deliberate imposition on the part of the workmen.

It was also pointed out that the gradual disappearance of manual labour and the increasing use of dangerous machinery was a subject to which serious attention should be given. The statistics of the Association for Maritime Navigation showed that on an average almost a third more accidents occurred on steamships than on sailing vessels, and that as compared with the previous year the number of persons serving on sailing vessels had considerably decreased, while the crews of steamers had increased 12 per cent.

Numerous industries reported that with the increase of division of labour, the education of the workmen has suffered considerably, and to quote the words of one report, "The abolition of the long established trinity of master, journeymen, and apprentices had had a most injurious result, and the risk of accident had been greatly increased by the employment of young workmen without either education or experience."

The building associations also complained of the great lack of technical knowledge displayed by the builders; while contracts for the rapid construction of buildings often led to an undue concentration of workmen on the same spot. The agricultural associations stated that in many districts the law had only been in full working order for one year, and it appeared that in the country there had been a marked increase in claims for compensation for small accidents; while in rural districts it had been more difficult than in industrial centres to take concerted measures for the prevention of accidents. At the conclusion of the circular the Insurance Office appealed to the associations to consult with representatives of the workmen as to how accidents could be best prevented. This circular was only published in February, 1892, so it is not as yet possible to pronounce any judgment as to its results.

Objections to
Law of
Insurance
against
Accidents.
Expense.

The primary objection of a system of general insurance against accidents appears to be the very serious expense of administration (amounting to about one-third of the sums paid in compensation for injury).

The complication and minuteness in the organisation and control of the various trades associations entail considerable expense, on account of the large clerical staff which it is necessary to keep up, and the cost of medical examination and legal advice, together with the salaries and travelling expenses of inspecting officers employed by the associations cause a very heavy outlay.

The sum of 5,000,000 marks for administrative expenses in 1892 appears large, but it is scarcely surprising considering the organisation which is kept up. There are in all, 112 associations, divided into 914 sections. The committees of the various associations are composed of 1,089 members, and the sectional committees of 5,258 members. There are, moreover, 23,177 "Vertrauensmänner," members of the various associations, who are entrusted with the duty of keeping up a personal connection between the central committee of the association and the various sections, and with seeing that the regulations imposed by the association are properly carried out. They are elected like the committee members under penalty of fine should they refuse to serve, and like the committee members are unpaid, but their travelling allowances, and in some cases compensation for loss of time, amount with the expenses of the committee members to a considerable sum. There are also 158 salaried inspectors.

	Currency.		Sterling.
	Marks	pf.	£
Travelling expenses and daily allowances of committee members, inspectors, &c...	617,174	95	30,800
Salaries of officials	2,981,703	52	149,000
Rent, heating and lighting of offices ..	288,737	29	14,400
Writing materials, documents, &c.	499,745	20	24,900
Postage and messengers	515,040	44	25,700
Printing expenses	68,337	30	3,400
Money, paid as interest on loans	488,469	45	24,400
Total	5,459,208	15	272,600

As the associations pointed out in their reports to the Imperial Insurance Office, claims for compensation and consequent litigation are becoming more frequent as the working population are becoming better acquainted with the nature of the law. Litigation.

Disputes very frequently arise between trade associations as to which association should be held liable for an accident, and a large landowner upon whose estate various industries are carried on, has often the inconvenience of being a contributor to several associations. Inconvenience of contribution.

In spite of the heavy expense, it is urged that but little increase has been caused in the price of the manufactured article. The employer is now almost free from individual liability with its consequent litigation and expense, he has no longer the duty of supporting the relatives of injured workmen, and the diminution of strikes and of general discontent has further indirectly contributed to his advantage. Of the various social measures which followed the imperial message of 1884, the Law of Insurance against Accidents appears to have been the most productive in good results, and is generally approved as affording relief in moments of exceptional need. Indirect results.

The successful working of the measure has to a great extent been facilitated by the elaborate administrative machinery already existing for military and police purposes. It has also been largely attained through the organisation which already existed in the very complete development of the old German guilds, and it is upon the guilds that the trades associations have been founded. Extensive liberty has been left to the various trades to form their associations according to their own wishes. It was originally proposed to unite the industries of brickmaking, potteries, and quarrying into one association, instead of which, at the request of the trades concerned, three have been formed. In the same way it was proposed to unite chimney sweeping and building, but the sweeps preferred independence.

The results of bringing together the various employers of the same occupation has proved one of the most marked benefits of the system. The rivalry which existed amongst large employers has been very considerably diminished, and Diminution of rivalry amongst employers.

Co-operation in drawing up rules for associations. they now meet on the committee of their associations to draw up rules in their common interest for the prevention of accidents. Being thus brought together from various parts of Germany, the employers learn to take a broader and more general view of the interests of their trade. And the rules drafted by the employers themselves are, in many cases, of a much more stringent nature than the Government could have ever hoped to carry. As an example of particular thoroughness may be quoted the regulations of the Marine Association, chiefly drawn up by the large trans-Atlantic steamship companies.

Extension of insurance system. Perhaps the surest guarantee that the system of insurance against accidents is considered successful in Germany is its steady extension. Insurance, which was first applied in 1884 to manufacturing and transport industries, was extended in 1886 to agriculture and forestry. Building and marine associations were formed in 1887, while in 1886 a very similar regulation had been passed affecting officials and soldiers in the service of the State.

In the report of the Imperial Insurance Office for the year 1893 more than 18,000,000 persons are stated as being insured against accidents. The actual number is, however, rather less, as about 1,500,000 of these persons have been reckoned twice over, owing to their being insured in both industrial and agricultural associations.

A Bill is now very shortly to be laid before the Reichstag which will include small employers who have less than 10 workmen in their service, and who, with the exception of persons engaged in the building trades, have hitherto been exempt from the provisions of the law.

SUMMARY of Accounts of 112 Trades Associations (64 Industrial and 48 Agricultural).

EXPENDITURE.

Description.	1892.		1891.	
	Sterling.*	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.
	£	Marks pf.	£	Marks pf.
Sums paid in compensation	1,450,000	29,006,465 22	1,185,000	23,718,775 73
Cost of administration..	268,000	5,378,467 88	250,000	5,034,435 89
Cost of investigation, arbitration, and expenditure on prevention of accidents ..	98,000	1,960,605 48	87,000	1,757,623 32
Payment of policies taken over from private companies ..	180	3,728 55	700	14,101 02
Paid into reserve fund..	629,000	12,590,338 68	648,700	12,975,592 05
Total	2,445,180	48,939,605 81	2,171,400	43,500,528 01

* The figures in sterling are given in round numbers.

RECEIPTS.

Description.	1892.		1891.	
	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.
	£	Marks pf.	£	Marks pf.
Revenue	3,005,000	60,103,900 76	2,690,000	53,837,904 12
Amount in hand at close of financial year	600,000	12,070,287 73	540,000	10,872,181 30
Total of reserve fund ..	4,270,000	85,426,506 84	3,530,000	70,738,066 62

STATEMENT showing the Sums of Money Disbursed by the State as an Employer of Labour during the Years 1892-91.

Description.	1892.		1891.	
	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.
	£	Marks pf.	£	Marks pf.
Sums paid in compensation	144,000	2,892,975 70	118,000	2,370,243 16
Cost of administration	340	6,863 59	270	5,446 04
Cost of investigation, arbitration, and expenditure on prevention of accidents ..	2,900	58,102 49	2,600	52,148 69
Total	147,240	2,957,941 78	120,870	2,427,837 89

The accounts of the Building Association are published separately as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.

Description.	1892.		1891.	
	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.
	£	Marks pf.	£	Marks pf.
Compensation	22,000	440,737 07	16,800	337,358 11
Cost of administration	12,800	257,845 56	13,900	279,436 91
Cost of investigation, arbitration, and expenditure on prevention of accidents ..	750	15,113 50	630	12,654 76
Paid into reserve fund	7,400	149,450 34	6,200	125,019 27
Total	42,950	863,146 47	37,530	754,469 05

GERMANY.

RECEIPTS.

Description.	1892.		1891.	
	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.
Revenue	£ 147,300	Marks pf. 2,946,508 13	£ 127,800	Marks pf. 2,557,546 60
Amount in hand at close of financial year	104,100	2,083,361 66	90,100	1,803,077 55
Total of reserve fund ..	26,100	522,226 74	18,000	360,335 85

TABLE showing Total Amount of Sums paid in Compensation during the Years 1892-86.

Year.	Sterling.	Currency.
	£	Marks pf.
1892	1,610,000	32,340,177 99
1891	1,321,300	26,426,377 00
1890	1,015,000	20,315,319 55
1889	723,200	14,464,303 15
1888	484,000	9,681,447 07
1887	296,600	5,932,930 08
1886	95,700	1,915,366 24

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Insured in the 112 Trades Associations and in State Employ during the Years 1892-87.

Description.	1892.*	1891.*	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Associations ...	17,367,547	17,382,827	13,015,370	12,831,246	9,897,428	3,861,560
State... ..	646,733	632,459	604,380	543,320	446,250	259,977

* In these figures from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 are reckoned twice over, owing to persons being insured in both industrial and agricultural associations.

TABLE showing the Number of Fresh Accidents during the last Six Years for which Compensation has been Awarded.

Description.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Industrial Trade Associations ...	51,850	47,648	38,976	28,971	19,617	15,970
State	2,977	2,859	2,444	2,048	1,440	1,132
Building ... Asso-						
ciations	827	702	618	430	179	...
Accidents resulting in death	5,911	6,428	6,047	5,260	3,692	3,270
Accidents resulting in total disablement	2,664	2,595	2,708	2,908	2,216	3,166

The latest figures, taken from the Imperial Insurance Office Report for 1893, give the number of fatal accidents as 6,285, the number of accidents resulting in total and permanent disablement as 2,895, the number of accidents resulting in permanent partial disablement as 33,803, and the number of accidents resulting in temporary disablement as 19,622.

GERMANY.

STATISTICS for Different Industries 1891.*

Number.	Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Persons Insured.	Accidents Com-pleted (including those of the Current Year standing over from Previous Years).	Expenses.	Receipts.	Funds.	Cost of Administration			
								Per Person Insured.	Per 1,000 Marks Wages.	Per Estab-lish-ment.	Per Accident Reported.
					Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.
1	Mining	2,075	421,137	13,755	6,509,007 46	7,007,639 13	15,323,442 11	0 58	2 9	117 82	7 30
2	Quarries	15,383	253,250	4,237	1,550,648 79	1,915,599 25	3,290,556 21	0 70	2 9	11 52	41 83
3	Manufacture of instruments	2,258	64,172	665	243,171 22	336,798 71	527,062 56	0 84	0 95	23 88	39 96
4	Iron and steel	23,634	592,783	15,104	5,614,432 8	6,306,562 6	11,907,780 36	0 73	0 85	39 52	12 24
5	Metals (precious and other)	4,319	101,966	990	351,991 32	443,355 41	773,947 56	0 49	0 64	11 94	30 55
6	Musical Instruments	824	23,357	188	76,538 49	75,094 96	118,297 17	0 73	1 5	20 53	64 11
7	Books	84	26,357	40	71,597 40	233,248 72	389,209 41	0 72	1 6	56 77	45 83
8	Pottery	897	69,455	293	129,856 69	1,059,605 12	1,559,328 46	0 45	0 54	24 11	48 86
9	Brick and tile making	12,547	254,102	2,278	891,213 69	1,059,605 12	1,559,328 46	0 45	1 13	9 8	46 5
10	Chemical industries	5,273	101,134	2,410	1,054,134 62	1,274,269 69	2,265,676 58	1 38	1 63	26 44	31 5
11	Gas and waterworks	1,138	26,873	463	268,198 87	341,694 5	536,668 52	1 23	1 24	29 12	23 0
12	Textile trades	9,842	601,761	6,106	1,633,239 33	1,939,852 87	3,456,020 19	0 34	0 60	29 74	23 63
13	Silk	666	43,899	160	59,749 3	74,666 95	116,264 89	0 23	0 34	14 92	41 93
14	Paper making	1,287	58,489	1,718	653,411 41	628,411 34	1,170,638 94	1 4	1 74	47 28	32 66
15	Stationery	2,072	66,688	553	169,886 56	290,228 83	389,583 24	0 73	1 1	21 25	59 43
16	Stationery	2,424	46,258	507	263,253 47	303,458 14	470,504 6	0 79	0 98	16 12	51 43
17	Workers in wood	34,442	214,596	6,250	1,872,713 97	1,966,680 81	3,626,551 21	0 92	1 88	5 69	25 72

* Official statistics for 1891, published by the Imperial Insurance Office, Berlin.

STATISTICS for Different Industries 1891—continued.

Number.	Industry.	Establish- ments.	Persons Insured.	Accidents Compensated including those of the Current Year and those standing over from previous years.	Expenses.	Receipts	Funds.	Cost of Administration.			
								Per Person Insured.	Per 1,000 Marks Wages.	Per Estab- lish- ment.	Per Accident Reported.
					Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.	Marks pf.
18	Flour mills ..	37,637	86,433	2,729	1,044,895 26	1,330,004 92	2,217,579 94	2 25	3 64	5 17	82 40
19	Food purveying ..	11,738	65,161	977	315,761 44	340,079 75	513,920 96	0 73	1 1	3 59	36 40
20	Sugar refining ..	464	95,037	1,665	594,880 75	674,608 64	1,247,678 79	0 96	1 34	119 92	53 56
21	Distilling ..	8,028	41,569	913	334,723 16	460,342 56	705,572 49	1 43	2 71	21 62	65 34
22	Brewing ..	5,635	72,517	3,142	1,443,767 98	1,550,342 66	3,022,474 61	0 23	0 45	5 8	23 40
23	Tobacco ..	2,685	103,114	146	1,443,767 98	1,550,342 66	3,022,474 61	0 23	0 45	5 8	23 40
24	Clothing manufacture ..	3,685	117,743	560	167,745 50	175,739 98	235,166 63	0 25	0 44	8 77	37 79
25	Chemical manufacture ..	3,215	5,804	602	44,231 37	70,202 74	86,155 67	3 41	5 69	6 16	232 38
26	Building ..	120,118	99,735	17,259	7,665,149 90	8,059,894 22	13,063,253 92	0 87	1 63	6 55	37 42
27	Printing ..	4,295	60,506	424	177,320 12	215,332 8	320,502 37	0 55	0 64	8 95	55 22
28	Railway (private) ..	116	21,886	568	305,551 37	305,551 37	642,486 90	0 69	0 70	37 75	13 15
29	Tramways ..	197	31,853	218	123,361 55	183,404 49	327,073 70	0 62	1 27	100 24	19 44
30	Packing and dispatch of goods ..	19,699	80,348	2,627	1,217,149 50	2,022,885 2	2,178,870 17	1 74	1 83	7 11	30 32
31	Driving of vehicles ..	26,551	65,397	2,181	975,800 66	1,117,049 63	1,858,819 12	1 43	2 37	6 20	60 93
32	Navigation ..	16,216	65,157	1,039	313,538 37	443,029 9	555,631 95	1 40	2 38	35 53	32 41
33	Maritime navigation ..	12,504	161,933	3,066	1,112,800 40	5,656,753 12	4,955,885 35	0 93	1 99	12 33	52 50
34	Aviation ..	12,504	161,933	3,066	1,112,800 40	5,656,753 12	4,955,885 35	0 93	1 99	12 33	52 50
35	Agriculture and forestry ..	4,776,620	12,284,415	34,383	5,608,773 25	6,148,464 23	2,406,170 76	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The above table is taken from Mr. Drage's Report on Labour in Germany.

TABLE showing Classification of Industries according to Cost of Insurance and Risk.*

Industry.	Total Cost of Insurance, including Compensation and Administration.		Total Amount paid in Compensation.		Total Number of Fatal Accidents.		Total Number of Accidents for which Compensation was paid.	
	Amount per 1,000 Marks in Wages.	Order.	Amount per 1,000 Marks in Wages.	Order.	Number per 1,000 insured.	Order.	Number per 1,000 insured.	Order.
Driving of vehicles ..	19.13	1	8.91	2	2.26	1	9.41	3
Brewing ..	19.12	2	9.30	1	1.32	6	10.75	1
Flour mills ..	19.04	3	7.87	6	1.05	9	7.20	5
Quarries ..	17.44	4	8.72	3	1.19	8	4.46	12
Mining ..	16.31	5	8.52	4	2.18	2	7.69	4
Packing and dispatch of goods ..	15.77	6	7.86	7	1.49	5	10.09	2
Paper making ..	14.94	7	7.14	8	0.80	13	7.04	6
River navigation ..	14.22	8	6.30	10	2.07	3	4.30	15
Maritime navigation ..	13.73	9	4.86	17	1.91	4	1.96	26
Well digging ..	13.32	10	8.31	5	0.78	14	4.58	11
Railways (private companies) ..	13.11	11	6.70	9	1.21	7	5.39	9
Sugar refining ..	12.99	12	6.29	11	0.49	19	3.26	19
Chimney sweeping ..	12.85	13	3.59	19	0.84	11	3.44	18
Building ..	12.88	14	6.27	12	0.83	12	4.28	16
Distilling ..	12.83	15	5.39	15	0.66	15	4.35	13
Workers in wood ..	11.75	16	5.59	14	0.52	18	6.05	7
Chemical industries ..	11.74	17	5.91	13	0.90	10	5.26	10
Iron and steel ..	9.88	18	4.58	16	0.56	17	5.83	8
Gas and water works ..	9.23	19	4.10	18	0.65	16	3.80	17
Tramways ..	7.84	20	3.25	20	0.29	22	2.13	24

* " Etude Statistique des Accidents du Travail," Paris, Office du Travail, 1892; "Résultats Financiers de l'Assurance Obligatoire contre les Accidents du Travail," Paris, Office du Travail, 1892.

TABLE showing Classification of Industries according to Cost of Insurance and Risk—continued.

Industry.	Total Cost of Insurance, including Compensation and Administration.		Total Amount paid in Compensation.		Total Number of Fatal Accidents.		Total Number of Accidents for which Compensation was paid.	
	Amount per 1,000 Marks in Wages.	Order.	Amount per 1,000 Marks in Wages.	Order.	Number per 1,000 insured.	Order.	Number per 1,000 insured.	Order.
Brick and tile making ..	7.23	21	3.10	21	0.35	21	2.07	25
Food purveying ..	7.01	22	3.01	22	0.25	23	4.31	14
Leather manufacture ..	6.35	23	2.86	23	0.38	20	2.85	20
Glass manufacture ..	5.20	24	2.40	24	0.21	24	1.83	27
Textile trades ..	4.39	25	2.04	25	0.19	25	2.16	23
Manufacture of musical instruments ..	4.24	26	1.71	26	0.09	29	1.29	29
Metal work (precious and other metals) ..	4.09	27	1.68	27	0.11	27	2.55	21
Stationery ..	4.05	28	1.46	28	0.10	28	2.37	22
Manufacture of mechanical instruments ..	3.87	29	1.29	30	0.11	27	2.16	23
Potteries ..	3.13	30	1.36	29	0.15	26	1.16	30
Printing ..	2.77	31	1.09	31	0.07	30	1.07	31
Manufacture of clothing ..	2.27	32	0.97	32	0.04	32	0.37	32
Manufacture of silk ..	1.60	33	0.69	33	0.05	31	1.40	28
Manufacture of tobacco ..	1.35	34	0.43	34	0.03	33	0.36	33

NOTE.—The above table is taken from Mr. Drage's Report on Labour in Germany.

BERLIN.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Insured in Different Industries with the Number of Accidents and their Results during the Year 1888.

Industry.	Numbers Insured.	Number of Accidents	Results of Accidents.			
			Death.	Pe rmanent Disablement.		Tem- porary Disabie- ment.
				Total.	Partial.	
Mining	357,582	2,749	746	538	1,013	452
Quarries	202,498	903	207	63	354	279
Manufacture of mechanical instruments	45,818	99	6	10	72	11
Iron and steel	493,167	2,877	224	220	1,908	525
Metals (precious and other)	82,234	206	9	15	161	21
Musical instruments ...	20,192	26	2	2	18	4
Glass	49,042	88	8	2	68	10
Pottery	52,698	61	11	15	31	4
Brick and tile making ...	217,872	450	70	34	257	89
Chemical industries...	85,169	448	76	77	268	27
Gas and water works ...	21,855	83	13	17	35	18
Textile trades	560,981	1,209	78	44	863	224
Silk	37,037	52	2	3	40	7
Paper-making	53,287	375	39	68	239	29
Stationery	51,541	122	4	...	86	32
Leather work...	45,637	130	14	23	82	11
Workers in wood	184,213	1,114	84	47	831	152
Flour mills	56,677	624	91	24	396	113
Food purveying	41,056	177	7	2	153	15
Sugar refining	95,463	311	53	26	203	29
Distilling	39,066	170	19	5	115	31
Brewing	63,524	683	73	69	435	106
Tobacco	90,562	33	1	3	23	6
Clothing manufacture ...	96,180	98	5	1	83	4
Chimney sweeping	5,808	20	5	...	1	14
Building	784,304	3,356	584	410	1,464	898
Printing	58,753	63	2	1	49	11
Railways (private)	28,202	152	34	5	86	27
Tramways	31,048	66	7	13	36	10
Packing and dispatch of goods	59,079	596	109	18	298	171
Driving of vehicles...	62,355	587	145	96	268	78
River navigation	59,277	255	96	21	99	39
Maritime navigation ...	37,795	74	39	1	27	7
Well digging...	121,701	557	80	13	208	256
Agriculture and forestry ...	5,576,765	808	354	43	180	231

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Insured in Different Industries with the Number of Accidents and their Results during the Year 1889.

Industry.	Numbers Insured.	Number of Accidents.	Results of Accidents.			
			Death.	Permanent Disablements.		Temporary Disablement.
				Total.	Partial.	
Mining... ..	375,410	3,163	816	644	1,368	335
Quarries	231,250	990	198	67	588	137
Manufacture of mechanical instruments	51,929	130	4	11	106	9
Iron and steel	544,919	3,658	289	296	2,568	505
Metals (precious and other)	94,037	173	7	7	137	22
Musical instruments	22,166	41	1	1	36	3
Glass	50,573	100	9	3	73	15
Pottery	55,722	76	9	13	42	12
Brick and tile making	232,742	516	87	92	264	73
Chemical industries... ..	91,446	513	79	94	313	27
Gas and water works	23,212	108	12	11	66	19
Textile trades	589,436	1,344	95	40	1,004	205
Silk	40,699	55	3	...	50	2
Paper-making	55,218	364	52	17	243	52
Stationery	55,882	136	3	1	87	45
Leather work	45,491	143	21	8	102	12
Workers in wood	201,805	1,353	107	38	1,001	207
Flour mills	86,913	650	94	30	422	104
Food purveying	49,622	227	10	5	200	12
Sugar refining	97,151	324	43	25	214	42
Distilling	42,381	196	20	13	132	31
Brewing	67,123	717	92	156	392	77
Tobacco	98,280	43	3	6	31	3
Clothing manufacture	99,599	103	4	14	85	...
Chimney sweeping	5,869	18	5	1	1	11
Building	920,135	4,179	697	561	1,848	1,073
Printing	59,681	83	2	4	58	19
Railways (private)	28,804	134	37	6	67	24
Tramways	34,499	49	6	8	27	8
Packing and dispatch of goods	68,218	649	93	13	353	190
Driving of vehicles	64,690	657	131	91	315	120
River navigation	53,221	281	111	30	109	31
Maritime navigation	40,400	177	103	3	57	14
Well digging... ..	164,025	990	139	22	429	400
Agriculture and forestry	8,088,699	6,631	1,368	260	2,663	2,340

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Insured in Different Industries with the Number of Accidents and their Results during the Year 1890.

Industry.	Numbers Insured.	Number of Accidents.	Results of Accidents.			
			Deaths.	Permanent Disablement.		Temporary Disablement.
				Total.	Partial.	
Mining... ..	398,380	3,403	824	480	1,647	452
Quarries	251,400	1,188	204	68	756	170
Manufacture of mechanical instruments	61,182	179	7	14	154	4
Iron and steel	582,823	4,335	341	170	3,146	678
Metals (precious and others)	107,920	297	19	14	238	26
Musical instruments ...	22,680	50	1	3	45	1
Glass	54,113	135	14	7	80	34
Pottery	58,263	102	8	18	70	6
Brick and tile making ...	272,669	668	99	77	435	57
Chemical industries...	98,391	627	92	86	423	26
Gas and waterworks ...	24,876	114	15	20	64	15
Textile trades	600,112	1,438	94	36	1,131	177
Silk	46,927	35	1	1	31	2
Paper-making	57,085	411	44	18	360	49
Stationery	58,494	143	8	86	1	48
Leather work... ..	47,339	171	16	5	139	11
Workers in wood	213,913	1,762	113	47	1,354	243
Flour mills	86,343	721	99	30	476	116
Food purveying	53,425	259	14	6	202	47
Sugar refining	99,953	432	57	16	309	50
Distilling	43,388	217	35	8	136	38
Brewing	70,617	838	89	94	560	9
Tobacco	105,486	46	5	2	32	7
Clothing manufacture ...	107,171	155	6	11	136	2
Chimney sweeping	5,752	11	3	...	1	7
Building	891,040	5,191	707	387	2,518	1,679
Printing	60,404	115	7	4	83	21
Railways (private)	25,262	139	37	9	71	22
Tramways	28,220	59	5	10	37	7
Packing and despatch of goods	75,436	734	111	12	414	197
Driving of vehicles	64,607	671	147	112	325	87
River navigation	55,175	358	156	12	128	62
Maritime navigation ...	42,546	270	91	5	120	54
Well digging	155,270	1,119	128	11	547	433
Agriculture and forestry ...	8,088,698	12,573	1,877	438	5,404	4,854

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Insured in Different Industries with the Number of Accidents and their Results during the Year 1891.

Industry.	Numbers Insured.	Number of Accidents.	Results of Accidents.				
			Death.	Permanent Disablement.		Temporary Disablement.	
				Total.	Partial.		
Mining... ..	421,187	4,005	977	335	2,031	662	
Quarries	253,250	1,201	197	44	751	209	
Manufacture of mathematical instruments ...	64,172	202	17	8	161	16	
Iron and steel	592,783	4,573	294	226	3,373	680	
Metals (precious and other)...	101,966	297	8	22	241	26	
Musical instruments...	23,557	51	3	1	45	2	
Glass	56,357	166	10	11	128	17	
Pottery	60,455	120	10	11	83	16	
Brick and tile making ...	254,102	734	105	62	345	222	
Chemical industries...	101,134	642	84	89	428	41	
Gas and water works ...	26,873	131	17	23	80	11	
Textile trades	601,764	1,638	82	43	1,309	204	
Silk	43,899	51	1	...	37	13	
Paper-making	58,489	404	44	18	278	64	
Stationery	60,668	143	3	1	122	17	
Leather work... ..	46,289	164	13	5	114	32	
Workers in wood	214,596	1,732	94	32	1,331	275	
Flour mills	86,439	793	92	21	534	146	
Food purveying	58,161	317	15	5	215	82	
Sugar refining	99,097	488	57	46	331	54	
Distilling	41,569	266	32	10	185	39	
Brewing	72,517	927	97	110	645	75	
Tobacco	109,111	48	...	4	42	2	
Clothing manufacture ...	104,748	175	7	5	157	6	
Chimney sweeping	5,804	18	4	1	6	7	
Building	992,735	5,324	713	348	2,670	1,593	
Printing	69,806	147	5	2	110	30	
Railways (private)	26,806	154	30	9	84	31	
Tramways	31,853	55	3	7	38	7	
Packing and dispatch of goods	80,248	847	113	15	449	270	
Driving of vehicles	69,397	715	140	23	362	190	
River navigation	55,157	349	133	7	164	45	
Maritime navigation	43,300	311	114	11	142	44	
Well digging	164,993	1,101	120	15	490	476	
Agriculture and forestry ..	12,289,415	19,359	2,153	644	8,873	7 689	

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Insured in Different Industries with the Number of Accidents and their Results during the Year 1892.

Industry.	Numbers Insured.	Number of Accidents.	Results of Accidents.			
			Death.	Permanent Disablement.		Temporary Disablement.
				Total.	Partial.	
Mining... ..	424,440	4,182	830	412	2,195	745
Quarries	252,800	1,160	176	23	760	201
Manufacture of mechanical instruments	64,527	200	14	9	166	11
Iron and steel	597,750	4,587	270	180	3,435	702
Metals (precious and others)	100,664	318	11	10	276	21
Musical instruments	22,267	47	5	3	37	2
Glass	65,618	166	8	9	123	26
Pottery	59,962	100	7	18	70	5
Brick and tile making	252,959	697	92	59	420	126
Chemical industries...	103,020	600	78	83	404	35
Gas and water works	27,660	125	15	15	72	23
Textile trades	604,699	1,480	72	37	1,164	207
Silk	43,672	84	1	...	26	7
Paper making	58,797	420	40	20	313	47
Stationery	63,632	159	7	3	124	25
Leather work... ..	47,005	168	12	4	120	32
Workers in wood	216,041	1,837	93	41	1 505	193
Flour mills	86,995	709	91	24	446	143
Food purveying	61,205	288	6	3	240	39
Sugar refining	98,870	414	55	26	288	45
Distilling	41,843	266	28	7	182	49
Brewing	76,823	1,033	85	112	729	107
Tobacco	107,468	59	...	1	54	4
Clothing manufacture	106,071	160	5	6	141	8
Chimney sweeping	5,887	19	...	2	11	6
Building	946,702	5,657	694	308	2,912	1,743
Printing	74,075	132	3	1	97	31
Railways (private)	27,380	115	25	4	71	16
Tramways	31,838	63	8	9	40	6
Packing and dispatch of goods	81,971	837	102	6	407	322
Driving of vehicles	67,685	688	95	47	389	167
River navigation	54,029	348	91	12	176	69
Maritime navigation	43,023	301	106	8	135	52
Well digging	160,754	1,250	157	5	521	567
Agriculture and forestry	12,289,415	23,231	2,026	785	11,012	3,403

TABLE showing the Rate of Accidents in the Industrial and Agricultural Associations per 1,000 Persons Insured.

	Persons Insured.	Number of Accidents.	Rate of Accidents per 1,000 of Persons Insured.	Number of Fatal Accidents.
1888—	Number.			
Industrial associations	4,320,663	18,809	4·35	1,886
Agricultural „	5,576,765	808	0·19	43
1889—				
Industrial associations	4,742,548	22,340	4·71	3,382
Agricultural „	8,088,698	6,631	0·82	1,368
1890—				
Industrial associations	4,926,672	26,403	5·36	3,597
Agricultural „	8,088,698	12,573	1·55	1,877
1891—				
Industrial associations	5,093,412	28,289	5·55	3,634
Agricultural „	12,289,415	19,359	1·58	2,153
1892—				
Industrial associations	5,078,132	28,619	5·64	3,282
Agricultural „	12,289,415	23,231	1·89	2,026

TABLE showing Rate per 1,000 of Fatal Accidents in the Years 1888 and 1892.

Industries,*	1888.			1892.		
	Number of Persons Insured.	Fatal Accidents.	Rate per 1,000.	Number of Persons Insured.	Fatal Accidents.	Rate per 1,000.
Mining... ..	357,582	746	2·09	424,440	830	1·96
Quarries	202,498	207	1·02	252,800	176	0·70
Manufacture of mechanical instruments	45,818	6	0·13	64,527	14	0·22
Iron and steel	493,157	224	0·45	597,750	270	0·45
Metals (precious and other)	82,234	9	0·11	100,664	11	0·11
Musical instruments	20,192	2	0·10	22,267	5	0·22
Glass	48,042	8	0·17	65,618	8	0·12
Pottery	62,698	11	0·21	69,962	7	0·12
Brick and tile making	217,872	70	0·32	252,969	92	0·36
Chemical industries... ..	89,169	76	0·89	103,020	78	0·76
Gas and water works	21,355	13	0·59	27,660	15	0·54
Textile trades and silk industries	598,018	80	0·13	648,371	73	0·11
Paper-making	53,287	39	0·73	58,797	40	0·68
Stationery	51,541	4	0·08	68,632	7	0·11
Leather work... ..	45,637	14	0·31	47,005	12	0·26
Workers in wood	184,213	84	0·46	216,041	93	0·43
Flour mills	86,677	91	1·05	86,995	91	1·05
Food purveying	41,056	7	0·17	61,205	6	0·10
Sugar refining	95,463	53	0·56	98,870	55	0·56
Distilling	39,066	19	0·49	41,843	28	0·67
Brewing	63,524	73	1·15	76,823	85	1·11
Tobacco	96,562	1	0·01	107,468	...	...
Clothing manufacture	96,180	5	0·05	108,071	5	0·05
Chimney sweeping	5,808	5	0·86	5,887	...	...
Building	784,304	584	0·74	946,702	694	0·73
Printing	58,753	2	0·03	74,075	3	0·04
Railways (private)	28,202	34	1·21	27,380	25	0·91
Tramways	31,048	7	0·23	31,838	8	0·25
Packing and dispatch of goods	59,079	109	1·84	81,971	102	1·24
Driving of vehicles	62,355	145	2·33	67,685	95	1·40
River navigation	69,277	96	1·32	64,029	91	1·38
Total	4,161,167	2,324	0·68	4,874,355	3,019	0·62

* Figures for the maritime navigation and well digging industries are not given in this table as the industries were only incorporated in 1888.

EXTRACT from Report on Business Transacted by the Imperial Insurance Office for the Year 1893.

The number of appeals carried before the Imperial Insurance Office in 1893 were as follows:—

In the—	Number.	Total.
1st quarter	1,378	5,304
2nd „	1,295	
3rd „	1,301	
4th „	1,330	
Cases pending from previous years were, from—		1,680
1891	21	
1892	1,659	
Total number of cases to be decided		6,984

Of the—	Number.
Appeals brought by persons insured ..	5,528
Appeals brought by trade associations and executive officers	1,456
Total	6,984

Of the total number of cases, 5,331 were either decided or withdrawn, leaving 1,653 still unsettled.

Of the unsettled appeals, 12 date from 1892, and 1,641 from 1893.

1,113 of these cases were brought before the Imperial Insurance Office in the last quarter of 1893, 80,540 appeals date from previous quarters.

TABLE showing Number of Appeal Cases Decided by Imperial Insurance Office from 1886-93.

Year.	Number of Appeals.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Remain Undecided.
1886	..	267	167	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887	..	1,065	337	723	5	..	..	..	..	..
1888	..	1,613	..	1,019	588	6	..	..	..	..
1889	..	2,010	..	..	1,116	880	14	..	..	..
1890	..	2,354	..	..	..	1,180	1,156	18	..	..
1891	..	3,378	..	..	..	..	2,162	1,195	21	..
1892	..	4,240	..	..	..	..	..	2,581	1,647	12
1893	..	5,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,663	1,641
Grand total	..	20,231	504	1,744	1,709	2,066	3,332	3,794	5,331	1,653

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
MAY, 1894.*

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No. 328.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Berlin, April 24, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a Report which has been drawn up by Mr. Gosselin, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, upon the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Germany and Russia, which was signed at Berlin on February 10 last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. B. MALET.

Report on the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Germany and Russia.

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NOTE.—1 pound = 36 lbs. avoirdupois; 1 rouble (gold) = 3s. 2d.; 100 copecks = 1 rouble; 1 funt (Russian lb.) = 0.902 lbs. avoirdupois; 1 livre = 409.51156 grams; 1 double centner = 2 cwts.

(1740)

A 2

The Russo-German Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed at Berlin on February 10 of this year, came into force on the 20th ulto., and will remain in operation for a period of 10 years (until December 31, 1903).

Documents
annexed to
treaty.

It consists of 21 articles, the following documents being annexed to the treaty:—

(1.) *Tariff A*, based on the Russian "General Tariff" of June 11, 1891.

(2.) *Tariff B*, based on the German Conventional Tariff of February 1, 1892.

(3.) *A Final Protocol* divided into four sections, forming an integral part of the treaty.

Part 1. Explanatory of the text of the treaty.

Part 2. Relating to the Russian Tariff A.

Part 3. To the German Tariff B.

Part 4. Referring to Customs Regulations, &c.

(4.) The text of the Notes exchanged between the Russian Ambassador at Berlin and the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs respecting the customs tariff of the Grand Duchy of Finland.

Explanatory
memoran-
dum.

In addition to the above, the Imperial Government have drawn up a "Denkschrift," or memorandum, explaining the reasons both commercial and political which led them to adopt the treaty.

The stipulations of the treaty repeat for the most part those contained in the commercial treaties concluded by Germany during the last two years, modified so as to meet the case of treaties existing between Russia and other Powers.

Summary of Treaty.

Art. I.

Equality of
treatment as
to trade and
industry and
most-
favoured-
nation
treatment.

By Art. I the subjects* of one of the two contracting parties established or temporarily residing in the territory of the other, shall enjoy with regard to trade and industry the same rights, and shall not be subject to any other or higher taxation than the natives. They shall enjoy in all respects in the territory of the other party, the same rights, privileges, immunities, favours and exemptions as the subjects of the most favoured nation.

It is, nevertheless, understood that the above stipulations

* The "Bulletin Russe de Statistique Financière" (published by the Ministry of Finance), explains that the word "subject" could not be employed here, the German Empire containing only Prussian, Bavarian, Wurtemberg, Saxon, &c., "subjects." The French text employs the word "ressortissants," the German, "Angehörigen": to avoid circumlocution, the word "subject" has, however, been employed throughout this report.

do not modify in any respect the laws, ordinances, or special regulations relating to commerce, industry, or police which are or shall be in force in each of the two contracting countries, and applicable to all foreigners.

Art. II.

The subjects of each of the contracting parties, in the territory of the other, shall have the right to acquire and possess all kind of movable and immovable property which the laws of the country allow or shall allow the subjects of any other nations to acquire or possess. They shall be able to dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, will, or by any other manner, as well as to acquire the same by inheritance under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to the nationals of any other foreign State, without being subjected, in any of the cases mentioned, to taxes, imposts, or charges of any kind other or higher than those to which the nationals are or shall be liable.

As to
acquisition
of property.

Provided they conform to the laws of the country they may, moreover, export freely the produce of the sale of their property, and of their goods in general, without being liable, as foreigners, to other or higher taxes than those which the nationals would have to pay in similar circumstances.

They shall have the right, provided they conform to the laws of the country to plead in the law-courts either as plaintiffs or as defendants, and in this respect they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges accorded to nationals, and may employ in every trial, solicitors, lawyers, and agents of all classes authorized by the laws of the country.

Art. III.

The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall be exempt in the territory of the other from every official obligatory function, whether judicial, administrative, or municipal, that of guardianship alone excepted, and from every sort of personal service in the army, navy, army or navy reserve, or national militia; as well as from all military taxes, forced loans, and military requisitions and duties of all sorts which could be levied in war-time or in other extraordinary circumstances; charges, however, which are incident to the possession, by whatever title, of a property, as well as the obligation to find quarters for soldiers, and other special requisitions for the army, to which the nationals and the subjects of the most favoured nation are liable as proprietors, farmers, or tenants of immovable property, are excepted from the above exemption.

Freedom
from military
and other
service.

Art. IV.

Joint stock companies and other trading, industrial, or
(1740) .

As to joint
stock
companies.

financial associations domiciled in one of the two countries, provided they have been legally constituted in conformity with the existing laws, shall be recognised as having a legal existence in the other country, with the right to plead in the law courts, either as plaintiffs or defendants.

It is, nevertheless, understood that the preceding stipulation does not affect the question whether any such company constituted in one of the two countries shall be admitted or not in the other country, for the purpose of trade or commerce, such admission being always subject to the regulations which exist or shall exist in this respect in this latter country.

In all cases the said companies and associations shall enjoy in the other country the same rights which are or shall be accorded to similar companies of any third country.

Art. V.

Facilities for
trade and
transit.

The contracting parties undertake not to hinder the trade between the two countries by any import or export prohibitions, and to admit the free transit of merchandise, except by routes which are not or shall not be open to this latter.

Exceptions to
above as
regards State
monopolies.
Sanitary and
veterinary
police.

Exceptions can only be made with regard to products which, in the territories of one or other of the contracting parties, form or shall form State monopolies, as well as certain products which, for reasons of public health, veterinary police, or public security, and for other considerations of special gravity, may be the object of exceptional measures of prohibition.

Art. VI.

Most-
favoured-
nation
treatment to
products and
manufactures
of both
countries.

The products of Russian soil and industry imported into Germany, and the products of German soil and industry imported into Russia destined either for consumption or for storage, for re-exportation or in transit, shall be liable to the same treatment and shall not be subjected to other or higher dues than the products of the most favoured nation under the same conditions; especially every favour, every immunity, and every reduction of the import duties entered on the general or on the conventional tariffs, which one of the two contracting parties shall accord to a third power, either permanently or temporarily, shall be at once and unconditionally applied to the products of the soil and of the industry of the other.

Art. VII.

As to new
tariffs.

The products of German soil and industry enumerated in tariff A, annexed to the present treaty, when imported into Russia, and the products of Russian soil and industry enumerated in tariff B, annexed to the present treaty, when imported into Germany, shall not be subjected to other or higher import duties than those fixed in the said annexes.

If one of the contracting parties should establish a new inland tax or excise, levied on behalf of the State, or should increase a similar existing tax or excise, on an article produced or manufactured at home, comprised in tariff A or B, annexed to the present treaty, the said article if imported can be subjected to an equal or corresponding duty, provided always that this duty be imposed on the said article imported from all other countries.

Most-favoured-nation treatment guaranteed as to inland duties and excise.

Art. VIII.

Inland dues levied on behalf of the State, the communes, or the corporations, laid or to be laid on the production, the manufacture, or the consumption of an article, in the territory of one of the contracting parties, shall not on any pretext be higher or more burdensome on the products of the other party than on similar articles of home production.

As to inland dues and communal taxes.

Art. IX.

No other or higher export duties shall be levied on the produce exported from one of the two countries to the other, than those imposed on the same produce when exported to the nation the most favourably treated in respect thereto. Similarly, any other favour accorded by one of the contracting parties to a third power with regard to the export trade shall be at once and unconditionally extended to the other.

Most-favoured-nation treatment as to export trade of two empires.

Art. X.

Goods of all sorts passing through the territory of one of the two countries by a trade route open to the transit trade, shall be reciprocally exempt from all transit dues, whether such goods be in direct transit, or whether during the transit they be unloaded, stored, and reloaded.

No transit dues.

Art. XI.

The stipulations of the present treaty do not affect;—

(1.) The favours actually bestowed, or which may be later bestowed, on other frontier States in order to facilitate the local traffic of a frontier zone not more than 15 kiloms. wide;

Treaty not to affect facilities accorded in both countries in favour of local frontier traffic.

(2.) The privileges bestowed by Germany in consequence of the existing Zollverein, on the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and on the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg, to which territories the present treaty shall moreover be applied;

(3.) The favours respecting the import and export trade actually accorded, or which may later be accorded, to the

inhabitants of the Government of Archangel, and to the northern and eastern shores of Siberia.*

It is, moreover, clearly understood that Articles VI, IX, and X of the present treaty do not apply either to the special stipulations contained in the treaty between Russia and Sweden and Norway of April 26, 1838, nor to those which have been May 8 or may be made with the States and frontier countries in Asia, and that these stipulations cannot, in any case, be invoked in order to modify the relations of trade and navigation established between the two contracting parties by the present treaty.

(The Swedo-Norwegian treaty with Russia of 1838 accords special facilities to Russian White Sea vessels, and to Norwegian vessels for the sale of fish, in the Norwegian Province of Finmarken, and in the Russian Government of Archangel respectively; barter facilities in Lapland in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Varanger, and storage facilities in the Baltic ports of the two countries.)

Art. XII.

As to
commercial
travellers.

Merchants, manufacturers, and traders, who shall prove by the possession of a trading licence ("Gewerbelegitimations Karte") duly delivered by the authorities of their own countries that they are entitled to exercise a trade in the State of their domicile, shall be entitled, either personally or by commercial travellers in their pay, to make purchases, and by means of samples, to try to obtain orders in the country of the other contracting party. The said merchants, manufacturers, and other traders or commercial travellers shall be treated reciprocally in the two countries, as far as regards passports and the payment of taxes levied on the exercise of the trade in question, on the most favoured nation footing.

Commercial travellers provided with trading licences, may have with them samples, but not merchandise. Articles liable to customs duty imported as samples by the said commercial travellers shall in both countries be admitted free of import and export duties, provided that the articles, if unsold, be re-exported within a term fixed beforehand, and that the identity of the articles imported and re-exported be assured, no matter by which customs-house they may be re-exported.

The re-exportation of samples must be guaranteed in both countries at the time of importation, either by the deposit of the amount of the respective customs duty, or by caution money.

The contracting parties will reciprocally inform each other

* The Russian Government made a similar reserve to the above in the Treaty of January 12, 1859, with the United Kingdom (separate article, No. II., Sect. 2), and in the French Treaties of June, 1857, and April, 1874.

of the authorities charged with the delivery of the trading licences, of the form of these licences, as well as of the regulations to which the commercial travellers ought to conform in the exercise of their calling.

Should the subjects of one of the contracting parties visit the fairs and markets in the territory of the other, with the object of trading there, or of exposing their goods for sale, they shall be reciprocally treated as nationals ("Nationaux," "Inländer") and shall not be subjected to higher duties than these latter.

Arts. XIII-XVII.

Articles XIII-XVII contain the stipulations affecting navigation between the two countries, drawn up in general on the basis of treating the foreign flag on the same footing as the native flag, and of assuring to both merchant navies the most favoured nation treatment; the coasting trade is, however, to be under the local laws of each country.

Art. XIII.

German ships and cargoes in Russian ports and Russian ships and cargoes in German ports shall be treated on the same footing as native ships and cargoes, no matter whence both ships and cargoes come or whither they go.

Any privilege accorded in this respect to a third Power by one of the contracting parties shall at once and unconditionally be accorded to the other.

The following exceptions are, however, to be made:—

(a) The special advantages accorded or to be accorded in either country to the national fisheries and their produce;

(b) The advantages actually accorded or to be accorded later on to the National Mercantile Navy.

The stipulations of the present treaty are not applicable to the coasting trade, which is still to be regulated by the existing or future laws of the two countries. Russian and German ships may, however, sail from a port of one of the two contracting parties to one or more ports of the same country, with the object either of so disposing of the whole or part of their cargo brought from abroad, or of shipping or completing cargo destined for foreign parts.

Art. XIV.

The nationality of ships shall be recognised in both countries, in accordance with the regulations in force in each State, by means of ships' papers and certificates on board delivered by the competent authority.

Tonnage certificates delivered by one of the contracting parties shall be recognised by the other, in accordance with special arrangements made or to be made between the two contracting parties.

Art. XV.

German ships arriving in a Russian port, and Russian ships arriving in a German port, for the sole purpose of filling up or unloading a part of their cargo, may—provided they conform to the laws and regulations of the respective countries—keep on board that part of the cargo destined for another port, either of the same or of another country, and re-export it without being liable, for this latter part of the cargo, to any customs dues saving those for guarding, which latter will be the same as those fixed for the national navigation.

Art. XVI.

The following will be entirely exempt from tonnage and clearance dues in the ports of both countries :—

(1.) Vessels entering and clearing in ballast, no matter whence they come.

(2.) Vessels which, coming from a port of one of the two countries to another or to several of the same country, can prove that they have already paid tonnage and clearance dues in another port of the same country.

(3.) Loaded vessels, which voluntarily or involuntarily enter a port, without having transacted therein any business.

This exemption does not extend to light-house, pilotage, towing and quarantine dues and other charges payable by each ship for services and appliances established to facilitate traffic in the port, and imposed equally on native vessels and on those belonging to the most favoured nation.

In cases of compulsory putting into harbour, the following operations, viz., the unloading and reloading for repairs to the vessel; transhipment to another vessel, should the first prove unseaworthy; the necessary expenditure for revictualling the ships; and the sale of injured cargo, if sanctioned by the customs authorities, shall not be held to be commercial operations.

Art. XVII.

In cases of the stranding or shipwreck of a vessel of one of the contracting parties on the shore of the other, the vessel and cargo shall enjoy the same privileges as those accorded to native ships in similar circumstances. Every help and assistance shall be given to captain and crew, both as regards their persons, the ships, and the cargo.

The contracting parties further agree that the salvage shall

not be liable to customs dues, unless destined for inland consumption.

Art. XVIII.

The subjects of both the two contracting parties shall have reciprocally the right to use—on the same conditions, and subject to the payment of the same dues as the natives—highways and other roads, canals, locks, ferries, bridges and bridge openings, harbours, unloading-quays, the waterways and channels buoyed and lighted, pilotage service, cranes, weighing machines, stores, establishments for saving life and carrying out salvage operations, and other institutions of the same kind, so far as they are destined for the public service and for the use of general trade, whether managed by the State directly, or by private individuals authorised by the State.

These dues shall only be levied for real and effective service afforded by these institutions, &c., saving only any contrary stipulations which may be in force for pilotage and maritime lighting.

Art. XIX.

The two parties reserve the right of regulating, according As to railway
to their judgment, the transport tariffs on their respective rail-
ways. tariffs.

No difference, however, shall be made, either as to the cost of transport, nor as to the time and means of forwarding, between the inhabitants of the territories of the contracting parties. In particular, goods coming from Russia to a German station, or in transit through Germany, shall not be liable to higher transport dues on the German railways than those levied on similar German or foreign goods, and *vice versa* for German goods on Russian railways. (See below, *Final Protocol*.)

No exceptions to the above shall be allowed, except for goods transported at cheap rates in public or charitable interests. (The above stipulations correspond with those contained in the German treaties with other frontier States, such as Austria-Hungary and Belgium.)

Art. XX.

The present treaty shall come into force on the $\frac{8}{20}$ March, 1894, or earlier if possible, and shall remain in operation until the $\frac{18}{31}$ December, 1903.

If neither of the two contracting parties shall have notified, 12 months before the latter date, their intention to denounce the treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of a year from the day on which one or other of the contracting parties shall have denounced it.

Art. XXI.

By Art. XXI the exchange of ratifications is to be effected at Berlin as soon as possible.

Signed at Berlin,
the 29 January, 1894.
10 February

Part I. of
the Final
Protocol.
As to
passports.

Part I of the *Final Protocol*, which refers to the text of the treaty itself, lays down as follows:—

As regards Arts. I and XII the subject of both the contracting parties shall receive as far as passports are concerned, the most favoured nation treatment.

Russian
imports by
land to be
the same as
by sea,
instead of.

With regard to Articles V, VI, VII, IX, and X it is stipulated that the hitherto prevailing practice, whereby certain goods (such as coal, coke, cottons, and coarse iron) imported into Russia by the Baltic Ports were less highly taxed than those imported over the land frontier, shall be abolished, and that henceforth the dues shall be the same on goods imported by land or by sea; and that no differential duty favouring the importation of goods by the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azow (the Caucasus littoral alone excepted) shall be established.

Excepting on
the Caucasus
littoral.
German dues
on goods
imported from
Russia to be
the same as
those levied
on other
frontiers of
empire.
Exceptions.

On the other hand, Germany undertakes not to impose on any of the German frontiers other or more favourable dues than those levied on the Russian frontier, the only exceptions being the duties on salt, on sawn blocks and rough stone work, and on rough slate slabs. (See Articles 25*t*, 33*d*, and 33*e* of the German tariff.)

Germany reserves the right to maintain the existing differences between the duties levied on these articles when imported by sea and on the same when imported by land.

Respecting
duties on
goods in
transit.

With regard to Articles VI, VII, and XI it is further stipulated that the products of the soil or of the industry of a third Power, brought in transit by the territory of one of the contracting parties, shall not pay on passing the frontier of the other party, other or higher customs duties than these same products would have paid if imported direct from their country of origin.

Rate of
exchange to
be accepted
by Russian
customs.

With regard to Articles VI to IX it is stipulated that the Russian Government will accept at the Russian customs-houses, German money in gold at the rate of 1,000 marks as the equivalent of 308 roubles gold.

As to
facultative
retention of
system of
certificates of
origin.

With regard to Articles VI and VII it is stipulated that the contracting parties reserve the right of requiring certificates of origin, attesting the production or manufacture in one of the two countries of the merchandise imported into the other, both parties taking steps to ensure that the certificates shall hinder trade as little as possible.

Agreement to
be made as to
navigation of
Niemen,
Vistula, and
Warthe.

With regard to Article XIII it is stipulated that the contracting parties reserve the right to come to a special agreement as to the navigation of the Niemen, the Vistula and the Warthe.

With regard to Article XIX it is stipulated that the contracting parties will afford each other all possible assistance respecting railway tariffs, especially as far as relates to the establishment of direct (through) tariffs. These direct tariffs shall be specially established to the German ports of Dantzig (Neufahrwasser), of Königsberg (Pillau), and of Memel, both as regards exportations from and importations into Russia, according to the necessities of trade.

At the same time, the transport rates on goods entered in the Russian Railway Tariffs under the rubric of cereals, as well as on flax and hemp, from the Russian Stations at which the goods were loaded, up to the German ports mentioned above, shall be calculated and divided between the Russian and German railways sharing in the transport, according to the regulations which are or shall be in force on the Russian railways to Libau and to Riga. The supplementary dues ("frais accessoires") levied over and above the transport rates shall also be established, and the proceeds divided between the interested railway lines, in accordance with the Russian regulations, it being understood that only one single frontier-tax shall be levied, to be shared equally between the Russian and German frontier railways.

This obligation only concerns the respective State railways ; but the two Governments will endeavour to induce the private railways to apply on their lines the same principles for the establishment of through rates and for the division of the proceeds. If, in spite of this, the private lines which share in the transport in any of the directions indicated decline to adhere to these terms, the above rules shall cease to be obligatory on the State railways of the two contracting parties.

The regulations actually existing to equalise the competition between Königsberg and Dantzig shall remain in force.

With regard to Article XX it is stipulated that the Consular Convention of December 8, 1874, between the two contracting parties cannot be denounced before the expiration of the present treaty.

Tariff A, annexed to the treaty, enumerates the articles on which Russia consents to reduce the import duties as fixed in the Russian "general" tariff of June $\frac{11}{23}$, 1891 (which latter, it should be remembered, are 50 per cent. lower than those enforced since the outbreak of the customs war on August 1 last).*

Articles not specially mentioned in Annex A remain subject to the scale of duties fixed by the general tariff, unless

* The word "ex," placed before the numbers in the first column of this A. tariff indicates that the article of the general tariff to which the numbers refer, does not figure intact in the new Russo-German tariff, but only a part thereof. On the other hand, the word "in" (see ex. 9, 2nd article of *Tariff A*. "in 3, chicory, roots or cut up") prefixed to a number indicates the insertion in the Russo-German A. tariff of an element which does not figure in the general tariff.

Railway
tariffs.

Russo-
German
Consular
Convention of
1874 to
remain in
force as long
as commercial
treaty.
Tariff A.
Duties on
imports into
Russia.

they have been, or shall hereafter be, the subject of conventions with some country other than Germany, in which case Germany, as long as any such convention remained in force, would get the benefit of the reduction, under the most favoured nation clause of the present treaty.

Of the 218 headings (not reckoning the many subdivisions of the numbers of the Russian general tariff) the duties on 71 are either lowered or fixed for the duration of the treaty; and in addition, Germany, by virtue of the most favoured nation treatment, claims a lower duty on 15 other headings or parts of the same, included in the Russo-French Treaty of July, 1893, but not specially referred to in the treaty with this country.

Vegetables.

The following reductions may be noted* :—

Fresh fruits.

The duty on *common unprepared vegetables*, and on *onions and garlic* was fixed under the general tariff at 12 copecks the gross poud; under the German Treaty tariff they are admitted free.

The duty on *fresh fruits*, formerly 1 r. 20 c. the gross poud, is reduced 50 per cent. to 60 c. This reduction will greatly benefit the small landed proprietors and farmers of this country.

Hops.

The duty on *hops* is lowered from 10 r. to 3 r. 50 c. the poud, a reduction of about two-thirds.

A good hop harvest in Germany is calculated to amount to 350,000 double centners, 160,000 being sufficient for the home consumption; even a moderate harvest, such as that of 1892, which produced some 245,000 double centners, was more than enough for the home demand. Last year, when only some 128,000 double centners were taken, Germany had no hops to export. Russia was formerly a good customer for German hops. In 1887 the Russian duty on imported hops was raised from 1 r. 45 c. to 10 r. the poud, with an additional 20 per cent. from August 16, 1890, to July 1, 1891.

The following table shows the result of this change in the Russian tariff :—

TABLE showing Amount of German Hops Imported into Russia.

Year.						Double Centners.
1880..	..	..	..	..	..	11,396
1881..	..	..	..	..	..	10,478
1882..	..	..	..	..	..	8,261
1883..	..	..	..	..	..	12,325
1884..	..	..	..	..	..	11,650
1885..	..	..	..	..	..	10,248
1886..	..	..	..	..	..	12,264
1887..	..	..	..	..	..	5,753
1888..	..	..	..	..	..	5,562
1889..	..	..	..	..	..	8,457
1890..	..	..	..	..	..	7,310
1891..	..	..	..	..	..	4,064
1892..	..	..	..	..	..	2,837
1893..	..	..	..	..	..	1,058

* In the following summary of Tariff A, the reductions are calculated from the duties of the Russian "general" tariff, not from those of the Russian "minimum" tariff, of which British but not German commerce already had the benefit.

The 65 per cent. reduction accorded in the present treaty is a valuable item in the concessions made to Germany; the cultivation of hops in Russia has been as yet but little developed, as may be judged from the fact that in 1892 the hop harvest of the Grand Duchy of Baden equalled that of the whole Russian Empire.

The duty on *mineral waters* is reduced from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ r., the same rate as that fixed in the Franco-Russian Treaty, but now rendered permanent as a *maximum* rate for a period of almost ten years. Mineral waters.

Musk-rat skins were rated under the general tariff at 18 r. the poud; under the new treaty at 6 r. 60 c. the poud. The duty on fox skins (except blue fox) and pieces of such skins is reduced from 18 to 12 r. the poud. Skins.

The great increase in the Russian duty on imported skins has had a disastrous effect on the export trade from this country, which is centred in Leipzig. The value of the furriers' goods exported to Russia fell from 475,000*l.* in 1882 to 175,000*l.* in 1892.

The duty on *leather gloves* of all sorts is reduced from 3 r. to 2 r. 55 c. the funt. Gloves.

On wares of chamois leather, glazed leather, Morocco leather, or parchment (except shoemakers' and surgical wares), the duty is reduced from 3 to 2 r. the funt. (The French Treaty contains in addition a reduction of from 2 r. to 1 r. 70 c. the funt on ladies' kid shoes; this item was omitted in the German Treaty, as the articles in question are not exported from Germany.) Leather goods.

On *beetroot seeds* the rate, 10 c. the gross poud, remains the same in the general as in the conventional tariff, but, as far as Germany is concerned, the rate is a maximum which cannot be raised for ten years. Beetroot seeds.

The duty on *cement* of all sorts (Portland, artificial or natural, Roman, mixed, cement made of scoræ, and all others), bricks, slabs, and pipes of cement, is reduced from 10 c. to 8 c. the poud. Cement.

The following table shows the total amount of cement imported in the years 1888—1892 into Russia, and the proportion of that amount supplied by Germany:—

Year.					Total Imported from Abroad.	Amount Imported from Germany.
					Pounds.	Pounds.
1888..	..	..	..	..	804,000	215,000
1889..	..	..	..	..	891,000	466,000
1890..	..	..	..	..	1,200,000	484,000
1891..	..	..	..	..	996,000	360,000
1892..	..	..	..	..	2,493,000	1,525,000

In 1882, the duty on cement was raised from 3 to 7 c., but

in spite of this considerable rise, the importation reached in value 82,150*l.* in the following year (1883). An additional 2 c. (equal 66 pf. for a cask of 180 kilos.) were laid on cement in 1885, and the amount imported showed thenceforward a considerable decline.

Majolica. The duty on all sorts of majolica is lowered from 5 r. 30 c. to 3 r. 30 c. the poud.

Fuel. On coal, peat and wood charcoal, peat imported by the western land frontier, the duty is reduced by one half; 1 c. ($\frac{3}{4}$ d.) instead of 2 c. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ d.) the poud. Coke imported by the same route pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 3 c. It is stipulated, however, in Part II of the *Final Protocol* (see "à l'article 79, alinéa 1") that the duties on these articles of fuel imported by the W. frontier, can be raised after the 1st of January (old style), 1898, provided that the rates on the land frontier remain the same as those levied in the Baltic ports.

This reduction does away with the differential treatment in favour of coal and coke imported by the Baltic ports, a matter which has long created much dissatisfaction amongst the coal owners in Silesia. Till 1885, coke and coal were admitted free into Russia; in that year a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. was imposed on the coal imported by land, as against only $\frac{1}{2}$ c. at the Baltic ports, and a further increase was made in 1891. The importation of German coke, in spite of the higher rate of duty, continued to increase, while that of coal sensibly diminished, falling in value from 150,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* The great increase in the output of Polish coal had no doubt something to do with this decline, and practically the German export trade of coal to Russia is now confined to the superior qualities of coal. Polish coal is inferior in quality to that of Silesia, and the German exporters hope that now that the duty is reduced 50 per cent., it will be possible to develop the export trade, especially in the Polish districts in which the iron industries have created a demand for coal.

This reduced duty, if satisfactory to the Silesian coal-owners, is not likely to please those interested in the coal mines of Poland and S. Russia. The 2 c. duty imposed in 1887 on foreign coal caused the importation to fall by more than one half, and it has since steadily declined, as appears from the following figures:—

Year.					Local Output.	Importation from Abroad.
					Pouds.	Pouds.
1886..	..	..	..	..	120,057,472	23,934,311
1887..	..	..	..	..	121,156,169	10,171,000
1888..	..	..	..	..	174,357,074	8,687,000
1892..	..	..	..	..	176,103,716	5,301,000

It was maintained that a lowering of the Russian duty could only be justified on one of the three following grounds:—

(1) If the local production were not equal to the demand; (2) if there were an artificial rise in coal prices; or (3), if the cost of production had diminished without producing a corresponding fall in the selling price—it was asserted that none of these contingencies had arisen, and that the capabilities of the Dabrowa collieries are ample sufficient to supply the local demands. These protectionist arguments were, however, disregarded and the coal duties are not abolished, but, as shown above, reduced by one half.

The duty on prepared *medicines*, the importation of which *Medicines*. is authorised according to special lists, is reduced from 20 to *Dyes*. 16 r. the pound; and on *dyes* from 17 to 14 r. the pound.

The duty on *iron* is reduced by from 10 to 20 c. the pound—*Iron*. according to the class of goods. (1) On iron bars, shaped iron of all sorts (except those mentioned below), wrought iron in pigs, or puddled, scraps and millbars, iron in powder, the duty is reduced from 60 to 50 c. the pound; (2), on iron rails, perforated, grooved or not, the same; (3), on sheets of all sorts up to No. 25, inclusive of the Birmingham gauge, on iron plates over 18 inches wide, on shaped iron of all sorts wider or higher than 18 inches, and of a thickness or diameter of 7 inches and over, on *T* and *TT* iron, beam and *Z* iron, and other complicated shapes (except angle irons, which come under No. 1, above); on hoop iron of a width or diameter of more than one-fourth, and up to half an inch inclusive, the duty is reduced from 85 to 65 c. the pound. (4) On sheets above No. 25 Birmingham gauge, from 1 r. to 80 c.

On *Tin* (sheet iron tinned), varnished, with printed or *Tin*. watered ornaments, on sheet iron, painted, varnished, or coated with zinc, copper, nickel, or other common metal, the duty is reduced from 1 r. 70 c. to 1 r. 55 c. the pound. (The terms "common," or non-precious metals, comprise in the Russian tariff all metals except gold, silver, and platinum. Aluminium is held to be a common metal, unless in the case of aluminium articles, especially mentioned in the tariff.)

On *steel* articles the duty is reduced by from 10 to 20 c. the *On various* pound, on *lead*, by from 30 to 25 c. the pound, on *zinc* by from 50 *metals*. to 45 c. the pound, on *zinc sheets*, plain or polished, or not, from 1 r. to 80 c. the pound. By the French Treaty, the duty on this latter class of zinc was fixed at 90 c. the pound.

The duty on wrought gold of all kinds, on jewellery, unset or *Gold and* set with real or artificial stones, &c., is reduced from 44 r. to *jewellery*. 35 r. 20 c. the funt. By the Russian tariff of 1877, the duty on gold, &c., was fixed at 33 r. the funt; in 1882, it was raised to 36 r. 20 c.; in 1885, to 43 r. 45 c., and in 1891 to 44 r. Though these successive augmentations had seriously affected the importation of gold articles from Germany into Russia, the trade is still estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ million marks, 125,000*l*. Under the present treaty the tariff will be lower than that of 1882.

The duty on *electric cables* of all sorts is reduced from 4 to 2 r. *Electric* the pound. *cables*.

(1740)

B

Cutlery.

The duty on *Cutlery* of all kinds, mounted in common materials, *scissors* (excepting sheep shears), nippers, knife blades, and forks without handles, finished or unfinished—is reduced from 16 r. to 13 r. 60 c. the pound, and on sickles and scythes, chaff cutters and bill-hooks, sheep shears, spades, rakes, shovels, and forks, from 1 r. 40 c. to 1 r. 10 c. the pound.

And
agricultural
implements.
Steam
engines, &c.
And
agricultural
machinery.
Weighing
machines.

The duty on *locomotive engines*, traction engines, locomotive waggon, and steam fire-engines is reduced from 2 r. to 1 r. 80 c. the pound, and on *agricultural machinery* from 70 to 50 c. the pound.

On *weighing machines* and their accessories, also parts of scales, except those of copper or copper alloy, the duty is reduced—for the first three pounds, and for the weights for scales from 4 to 3 r.; for each pound above three, from 1 r. 70 c. to 1 r. 40 c.

It is calculated that the value of German iron goods of all sorts exported into Russia (leaving out of account pig-iron, and locomotives and railway carriages, &c.) fell as follows during the last 12 years.

Year.						Value.
						£
1880 .	..	..	..	..	..	2,100,100
1884 .	..	..	..	..	..	1,063,900
1888 .	..	..	..	..	..	1,125,300
1890 .	..	..	..	..	..	921,971
1891 .	..	..	..	..	..	763,714
1892 .	..	..	..	..	..	632,605

The importations of German railway engines into Russia has almost entirely ceased.

Electric
lighting
apparatus.

The duty on *electrical lighting apparatus*, composed of stamped or impressed metal, scoured, varnished, or enamelled, but not polished, mounted in porcelain, glass, wood, or other common materials is reduced from 8 to 6 r. the pound; on grand piano-fortes and non-portable organs of all sorts, from 132 to 112 r. on each instrument; on upright pianos from 80 to 64 r. on each. On other musical instruments not specially mentioned, from 20 to 10 c. the lb.

Musical
instruments.

The duty on *wools* is reduced as follows:—

Description.	Per Poud.	
	From—	To—
	R. c.	R. c.
(1) Combed—		
Undyed	5 50	4 50
Dyed	7 0	6 0
(2) Spun, with or without mixture of cotton, linen, or hemp—		
Undyed	9 0	8 50
Dyed	10 50	9 80
(3) Twisted, of two or more threads—		
Undyed	10 50	9 80
Dyed	12 0	11 40

The duty on tissues of linen, hemp, jute, and other vegetable Tissues.
fibres (excepting those numbered 191 and 198 in Russian tariff,
i.e., jute fibres for sacks and packing, and cloths of linen, hemp,
&c.) with or without cotton or tinsel mixtures is as follows:—

On ticking for mattresses, &c., damasked cloths for carpets
and furniture, and other similar thick tissues, from 50 to 40 c.
the funt.

On serges, satin, drills, panama drillings, and other similar
tissues for clothing, from 60 to 50 c. the funt.

On tablecloths, napkins, and towels, from 1 r. to 90 c. the
funt.

(Tissues as above, if containing silk—even if the silk forms
but part of a pattern—will have to pay 30 per cent. above the
duties specified above.)

Lastly, the duty on velvets and plushes, ribbons of these Velvets and
materials, with pile of silk or waste silk, not containing silk or plushes.
waste silk in warp or woof, even with a list of silk or half silk
a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide at most on each side of the stuff or ribbon, is
reduced from $7\frac{1}{2}$ r. to 3 r. the funt—a very important reduction
for German and English industry.

Tariff B enumerates the concessions made in favour of Tariff B.
Russian imports into Germany. With few exceptions the items
of this tariff have already appeared in the commercial treaties
concluded in 1891 with Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and
Switzerland, and in 1893 with Roumania, Servia, and Spain
(the latter has not yet been ratified), and as Russia already
enjoys these concessions under the most favoured nation clause,
the only advantage of inserting them here is to bind Germany
to maintain them as regards Russia, for a fixed period of 10 years.
The following headings are, however, new; and the reductions
will now be extended to all countries having the most favoured
nation clause with Germany.

Tariff Classification.		Amount.
		£ s. d.
Rags of all sorts, waste paper, old printed and MS. paper, old fishing nets, ropes, and cordage, lint	..	Free
Asbestos fibre, cleaned or not, asbestos cement, and liquid asbestos	..	Free
Cardboard and asbestos paper, in sheets, rolls, and plates—		
Unformed	Per 100 kilos.	0 10 0
Moulded or perforated	..	1 4 0
Vegetable tissues not specially named	..	Free
Rattan canes, stained or split	..	0 3 0
Buffalo and other horns, smoothed, polished, or otherwise, ready for use	Per 100 kilos.	2 0 0
Machines entirely or mostly of wood	..	0 3 0
Caviar and caviar substitutes	..	7 10 0
Blubber and train oil	..	0 3 0
Bone fat and other animal fats not specially mentioned	..	0 2 0
Pitch, all sorts of resin	..	Free
Cloth lists (selvage)	..	Free
Coarse unprinted undyed felts	Per 100 kilos.	0 3 0
Printed wares, so far as not classed as carpets, weighing more than 200 grammes to square metre, also trimmings and button-makers' wares, plushes, yarns combined with metal threads	..	7 10 0
The same, weighing less than 200 grammes the square metre	..	11 0 0

Duties on Russian cereals, &c., imported into Germany.

But of course the great feature of the treaty, as far as Russian exports go, is the grant of the most favoured nation treatment to Russian cereals. While the tariff war lasted Russian exporters of cereals had to pay 7s. 6d. per 100 kilos. By the new treaty the rates are fixed as below:—

Articles.	Per 100 Kilos.
	s. d.
Wheat	3 6
Rye	3 6
Oats	2 8
Buckwheat	2 0
Other grains not specially mentioned	1 0
Barley	2 0
Colza, rapeseed, and other oil seeds	2 0
Linseed	Free
Maize (Indian corn)	1 7
Malt	3 7
Aniseed, coriander, fennel	3 0
Dried chicory	0 9

Part III of Final Protocol.

The single article which forms Part III of the Final Protocol lays down that petroleum and other refined mineral oils, used for giving light, not mentioned elsewhere, can be declared at the German customs, at the importer's wish either by weight—

100 kilos. being the unity—or by quantity, 125 litres being equal, at a heat of 15° centigrade, to 100 kilos. net. Russian petroleum is heavier than American, and some 50,000 tons of the former have hitherto been imported into Germany as against 640,000 tons of the latter. It is calculated that this concession will save Russian exporters about 9 c. per pound.

As to two systems under which petroleum, &c., can be declared at the customs.

Part IV of the Final Protocol relates to the customs regulations between the two empires. By Art. I a certain number of custom-houses are raised in rank (thereby obtaining greater freedom of action) and additional custom-houses are to be provided.

Part IV of Final Protocol.

Art. II gives additional facilities for Russian and German goods in transit between the following towns :—

Additional customs facilities.

From—	To—
Tauroggen	Tilsit
Wizballen	Eydtkuhnen
Grajewo	Prostken
Alexandrowo and Neschawa	Thorn
Sezypiorno	Skalmierzyce

By Article V it is stipulated that the customs-houses are to be open every day of the year except Sundays and the following festivals :—

Holidays to be observed by Russian and German customs.

A. In Russia :—

(1.) Eight Imperial fête days, viz., the anniversaries of the birth and name days of their Majesties and the Cesarévitch, and of the accession and coronation.

(2.) Nine movable feasts :

Friday and Saturday of carnival week ; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Holy week ; Monday and Tuesday in Easter week ; Ascension Day ; Whit Monday.

(3.) Nineteen fixed feasts :

New Year's Day, January 1.

Epiphany, January 6.

Purification, February 2.

Annunciation, March 25.

S. Nicholas (May 9).

SS. Peter and Paul, June 29.

Transfiguration, August 6.

Assumption, August 15.

S. John Baptist, August 29.

Nativity of the Virgin, September 8.

Exaltation of the Cross, September 14.

S. John, September 26.

Protection of the Virgin, October 1.

Our Lady of Kasan, October 22.

Presentation of the Virgin, November 21.

S. Nicholas, December 6.

Three days at Christmas, December 25, 26, 27.

36 in all for the whole empire, besides Corpus Christi and All Saints in Poland and the frontier provinces, where the majority of the population is Catholic.

In Germany the list of holidays to be observed is much more restricted :

New Year's Day.

Day of National Humiliation ("Buss and Bettag"), on the Wednesday before the last Sunday in November.

Good Friday.

Easter Monday.

Ascension.

Whit Monday.

Two days at Christmas, Dec. 25 and 26.

The Emperor's birthday.

Nine in all.

Customs fines reduced.

Article XV, stipulates that the Russian system of fines for incorrect customs duties shall be amended and simplified, and fines imposed for unintentional errors reduced; and the powers of the several customs houses to act in such matters without referring to headquarters amplified, until such a reform can be carried out—"which must be submitted to the approbation of the legislative authority." The Russian Government undertakes to enforce a provisional measure, whereby the fines for incomplete declarations ("droits dits d'accidence,") shall be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent.

Arrangement for compulsory returns of travellers with defective passports,

By Article XXII, neither party shall hinder the "reinstating" or compulsory return of travellers on account of defective passports, or failure to pay customs duties. "Even foreign subjects shall be reciprocally reinstated for the said reasons, especially if they shall not have reached the interior of the country. The competent authorities on each side shall come to an understanding as to the measures to be taken."

And of Jews.

Jewish emigrants of Russian origin, and others possessing a Russian certificate of expatriation, sent back to Russia by German authorities must be received by the Russian frontier authorities, provided such persons have not resided in Germany more than a month from the time they crossed the Russo-German frontier.

Passportless vagabonds and other individuals of the same category are to be reinstated by the frontier authorities of each of the two contracting parties, solely at those frontier stations where a "service de voyageurs" (passport police) exists.

Finnish tariff.

The customs tariff of the Grand Duchy of Finland is much more liberal than that in force in the rest of the empire; a very low tariff established in close proximity to the capital of an empire in which protection is the rule has no doubt been found in practice inconvenient and the Russian Government have long been considering how to bring the customs portion of the Grand Duchy into line with the Imperial tariff: Germany, on the other hand, whose exports into Finland amount to

nearly 2,000,000*l.* a year, desired that the customs *status quo* should be maintained.

This Finnish tariff question is not mentioned in the treaty itself, but was settled on the day of the signature of the treaty by an exchange of notes between the Count Schouvalow, the Russian Ambassador in Berlin and Baron von Marschall, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. With the object of avoiding all uncertainty which might injuriously affect the commercial relations of the two countries, Count Schouvalow explains that the Russian Government do not intend to raise the Finnish customs tariff before the end of 1898; after that date the Finnish tariff "may be" increased by 50 per cent. of the difference existing between the Finnish and Russian tariffs; a second rise of 25 per cent. of the same difference may be made at the end of 1901, and at the end of 1903 "the Imperial Government reserves their full and entire liberty of action as to the definitive assimilation of the customs tariff of the Grand Duchy of Finland to the customs tariff of the empire."

Moreover, the above stipulations will not prevent the competent authorities of the Grand Duchy from introducing partial changes into the Finnish tariff on the grounds of the local needs of trade and industry.

The note further affirms that the new treaty, and especially Articles VI, IX, and XIII, and Part I, of the Final Protocol, forming an integral part of the treaty, shall be extended to Finland.

Baron Von Marschall in his answer of the same date takes note of the above declaration.

In part VI of the Denkschrift (entitled "the settlement respecting Finland") the German Government take credit to themselves that they have succeeded in binding the Russian Government to maintain the existing Finnish tariff for five years, and after that period to increase the duties by a gradual rise only; a success which is declared to be "not only a substantial gain for the commerce of the Baltic towns, but equally for the home industry, Finland taking, in proportion to her population a large quantity of German goods."

Count Schouvalow's note, it is true, leaves a door open by which at the instance of the local authorities the duties can be raised before the expiration of the five years, but it is not considered at all probable that these local interests will make any such demand within the period of grace.

Another point which will considerably benefit the Lubeck transit trade with Finland is the stipulation (See Final Protocol, Part I, Annex to Arts. VI, VII, and XI, of treaty) whereby the products of foreign lands in transit through Germany shall not be subject, on importation into Finland (or elsewhere in Russia), to higher duties than they would have paid if imported direct from their country of origin. Hitherto the duty on the direct importation into Finland of certain goods—for example, raw sugar, coffee, wine—was lower than that levied on the same when imported through a third country.

Part I of Denkschrift, gives an historical summary of the negotiations which preceded the signature of the treaty.

Not the least interesting of the voluminous documents published in connection with the Russo-German Treaty is Part I of the memorandum (to the other parts of which constant reference has been made in this report) drawn up by the Imperial Government for the information of the Bundesrath and Reichstag, giving an historical summary of the negotiations which preceded the signature of the treaty, and explaining the reasons which induced the Government, in spite of the persistent opposition of the Agrarians to consent to a considerable reduction of the import duty on all sorts of Russian grain.

After pointing out that the confederated Governments always anticipated that the commercial treaties concluded in 1891 with Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland would not only advance the trade interests of the empire with those States, but would form the starting point of improved commercial relations with other countries, the memorandum shows that this expectation has been to a certain extent already realised, by the subsequent commercial treaties with Servia, Roumania, and Spain.

Retrospect of Russo-German commercial relations, 1880-91.

Russia remained then the one great European State which had no commercial treaty with Germany. For many years past, Russia has maintained an autonomous commercial policy, and, with the exception of some treaties confined to the Grand Duchy of Finland, she has refused to make any tariff conventions with other States. Russia had thus a free hand, and by continually increased import duties she was able ever more and more to close the Russian markets to foreign industry. The consequence of this policy was that the value of German importations into Russia, including Finland, which in 1880, still amounted to 10,750,000*l.* had fallen in 1887 to 6,200,000*l.*

In the following year, it is true, there was a certain improvement due to the exchange on the rouble, but this was met by a further increase in the Russian import duties, which again brought down the value of German importations into Russia.

The highly protectionist tariff of 1891 may be regarded as the high-water mark of this customs policy; and the trade statistics of this country show that German imports into Russia fell in 1891 to 7,250,000*l.* and in 1892 to 6,450,000*l.*

Under these circumstances the readiness of the Russian Government to give up their tariff autonomy, and to conclude a treaty with Germany on the basis of the most favoured nation treatment indicated a significant change in the customs policy of the neighbouring empire.

The tariff war of 1893.

The first exchange of views did not however lead to an understanding. When Russia applied to Germany her maximum tariff in August last, Germany replied by levying on Russian imports an additional 50 per cent. on the tariff of July 15, 1879. The Russian answer to this was the imposition of an additional 50 per cent. to her maximum tariff, and an increase

in the tonnage dues levied on German shipping from 10 c. to 1 r. the load (2 tons).

These regulations, subsequently extended to Finland, were in force until the ratification on the 20th ult. of the new treaty.

The negotiations were after a short interval renewed, and it appeared that Russia's main object was to obtain the most favoured nation treatment for her agricultural produce imported into this country, from which she alone, of all the grain producing countries, was practically excluded.

After examining the Russian proposals it was possible to form a clear conception of their probable effect on the home agricultural interests.

The differential treatment of Russian grain, inaugurated last summer by Germany, was maintained by enforcing the system of certificates of origin, and by observing carefully the Russian grain trade with other European countries. By this means the direct and indirect importation into Germany of Russian cereals was hindered, but it is doubtful whether this system could in the long run have been maintained.

Even were it possible to maintain permanently such differential treatment, German agriculture would not have benefited thereby, "for the presumption that the exclusion of Russian cereals would benefit the price of German agricultural produce is not borne out by the experience of the last years."

The prices realised by the Russian exporters of grain are regulated by the state of the great grain emporia of the world, and by the current prices quoted in the grain exchanges. Rye, which has always been the most important article of the Russian export trade to Germany, is no exception to this universal rule. The great Russian export markets follow the prices quoted by the foreign exchanges, and especially by the London market, so that the quotations of the Russian grain exchanges at the export ports, expressed in the current rouble rate of exchange, correspond with the simultaneous London quotations in gold, due allowance being made for freights and other incidental expenses. Russia can, therefore, only sell her cereals abroad at the current universal prices, and the export of Russian grain into Germany is no exception to this rule. Russia's share in provisioning Germany had largely increased during the last few years, and especially in 1888, in consequence of the good harvests in central and southern Russia in that year. Since 1892 there has been a considerable falling off in this trade, and the principal cause of the decline—and it is a permanent cause—is the increased corn production of other lands, such as the U.S. of America, Argentina, the Balkan States, and Roumania. This increased production elsewhere synchronised with the famine in Russia, and as the exportation from that country decreased, the vacuum was filled by other corn-producing regions. The consequence was that in spite of the failure of the Russian supply, there was no lack of bread-stuffs in the world's markets, and it was demonstrated that

High duties imposed under tariff war would not have raised the price of home grown cereals.

Europe, and specially Germany, could dispense with Russian grain. When Russia was once more able to export corn she found her position in the world's markets sensibly weakened by the successful competition of other countries. In 1893 Russia had a good crop to dispose of, and in consequence of the German market being closed to her, she was compelled to seek other outlets for her superfluous wheat and rye at reduced prices, and this reduction in the price of Russian grain is one of the causes for the decline in the price of bread-stuffs at present weighing so heavily on the agriculture of all corn-producing countries. Under these circumstances, German agriculture would obtain no advantage from the continued differential treatment of Russian agricultural produce, for if it were maintained, the German market would be supplied with corn from America, Roumania, and other countries enjoying the most favoured nation treatment, instead of from Russia, and this at the price fixed by the world's markets, which in their turn would be influenced by the efforts of Russia to find a market elsewhere.

The home harvests of the last two years have been good; so that the need for foreign cereals was considerably less than in previous years. The following returns show none the less how great an increase has taken place in the amount of grain imported from other lands instead of from Russia for the provisioning of the German market during the last few years:—

WHEAT.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1890.. .. .	519,884	7·7
1891.. .. .	1,435,391	15·8
1892.. .. .	6,302,130	48·6
1893.. .. .	3,149,282	44·7

FROM TURKEY (INCLUDING BULGARIA).

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1891.. .. .	35,993	0·39
1892.. .. .	737,508	5·69
1893.. .. .	213,825	3·04

FROM ROUMANIA.

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1891.. .. .	428,529	4·73
1892.. .. .	917,850	7·08
1893.. .. .	1,435,778	20·41

FROM ARGENTINA.

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1891.. .. .	123,968	1·36
1892.. .. .	661,697	5·10
1893.. .. .	1,513,961	21·52

RVE.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1890.. .. .	209,244	2·3
1891.. .. .	643,271	7·7
1892.. .. .	1,361,291	24·8
1893.. .. .	181,949	7·9

FROM ROUMANIA.

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1888.. .. .	66,674	1·02
1889.. .. .	319,817	3·01
1891.. .. .	232,996	2·76
1892.. .. .	286,176	4·88
1893.. .. .	527,400	23·17

FROM TURKEY (INCLUDING BULGARIA).

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1891.. .. .	330,955	3·9
1892.. .. .	1,135,411	20·6
1893.. .. .	383,432	16·8

GERMANY.

FROM SERBIA.

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1891.. .. .	19,796	0·23
1892.. .. .	93,525	1·7

BARLEY.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1890.. .. .	12,175	0·16
1891.. .. .	122,409	1·68
1892.. .. .	102,936	1·76

FROM ROUMANIA.

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1890.. .. .	475,998	6·4
1891.. .. .	526,084	7·2
1892.. .. .	773,035	13·2
1893.. .. .	2,027,244	28·8

FROM TURKEY (INCLUDING BULGARIA).

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1891.. .. .	41,036	0·56
1892.. .. .	183,481	3·14
1893.. .. .	145,873	1·72

OATS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1891.. .. .	88	0·007
1892.. .. .	52,443	6·07
1893.. .. .	424,087	17·45

FROM ROUMANIA.

Year.					Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1891..	..	..	..	..	210	0·02
1892..	..	..	..	..	63,133	7·2
1893..	..	..	..	..	876,026	36·06

FROM TURKEY (INCLUDING BULGARIA).

Year.					Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1891..	..	..	..	..	98	0·008
1892..	..	..	..	..	64,952	7·39
1893..	..	..	..	..	133,995	5·51

MAIZE.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Year.					Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1888..	..	..	..	..	109,834	11·6
1889..	..	..	..	..	1,632,256	51·8
1890..	..	..	..	..	3,665,982	65·2
1891..	..	..	..	..	1,162,602	28·4
1892..	..	..	..	..	4,476,036	62·7
1893..	..	..	..	..	2,680,658	35·2

FROM ROUMANIA.

Year.					Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1889..	..	..	..	..	247,448	7·8
1890..	..	..	..	..	476,664	8·4
1891..	..	..	..	..	606,102	14·8
1892..	..	..	..	..	620,915	8·6
1893..	..	..	..	..	3,487,933	45·8

FROM TURKEY (INCLUDING BULGARIA).

Year.					Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1890..	..	..	..	..	56,365	1·00
1891..	..	..	..	..	39,945	0·98
1892..	..	..	..	..	219,742	3·06
1893..	..	..	..	..	670,188	8·80

FROM ARGENTINA.

Year.					Double Centners.	Per Cent. of Total Import.
1890..	..	..	..	..	167,016	2·97
1891..	..	..	..	..	153,764	3·76
1892..	..	..	..	..	501,406	6·99
1893..	..	..	..	..	132,764	1·74

Of the five chief cereals Germany imported in—

Year.	Double Centners.				
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Maize.	Oats.
1891	9,053,317	8,426,541	7,255,193	4,033,266	1,198,835
1892	12,962,126	5,485,991	5,832,966	7,173,102	878,368
1893	7,034,530	2,275,779	8,617,404	7,610,793	2,429,460

or altogether in the years—

Year.					Double Centners.
1891..	..	..	..	..	30,017,152
1892..	..	..	..	..	32,332,553
1893..	..	..	..	..	27,867,966

of which totals Russia supplied in—

Year.					Double Centners.
1891..	..	..	..	..	16,315,000
1892..	..	..	..	..	5,925,000
1893..	..	..	..	..	3,878,000

The above figures show on the one hand the great rise in the importation from the most favoured nation countries after the closing of the German markets to Russian cereals, and, on the other, the capability of these countries to supply the needs of Germany. They further prove that, in consequence of the good German harvests of 1892 and 1893, the grain importation into Germany decreased, and this in spite of the reduction of the German import dues. The decrease in the imports would have been still more marked had it not been that the deficient harvest here in hay and fodder crops in 1893 necessitated an increased importation of certain grains.

If then, as appears from the above, Germany's importation of the most important articles falling under the conventional

tariff, and obtainable from many other lands besides Russia, is covered for the most part by the former, German commerce in presence of foreign competition had already, before the grant of the most favoured nation treatment to Russia, only to reckon with the protection of the German conventional tariff, and the rate of duty fixed by this last is that which must be considered in computing the actual customs revenue of the empire.

The scruples, therefore, which have arisen are to the extension of the German conventional tariff to Russia must be considered as unfounded; on the one hand it is clear that the most favoured nation treatment can be extended to Russia without injuring German agriculture, whilst, on the other, German industry, trade, and navigation are all deeply interested in the advantages to be derived from reduced import dues in Russia.

Had the Russian proposals been rejected, Germany would have had not only to renounce any improvement and stability in her commercial relations with Russia, so desirable in the interests of trade and industry, but must also have anticipated a continuation and probably an aggravation of the customs regulations adopted by both empires last summer, and all this, as shown above, without any gain to German agriculture.

A glance at the commercial relations of the two empires during the last years reveals the amount of German interest at stake in the discontinuance of the tariff war.

The returns of the last decennial period show a continuous decline in the amount of German exports into Russia; the Russian home industries, protected by high duties, have gradually developed, especially those connected with the iron and textile trades; as these latter increased German trade fell off. Granted that German interests do not appear immediately threatened as far as concerns many articles exported by Germany (such as chemicals, machinery, and implements which the newly started Russian industries either have not as yet made at all, or in insufficient quantities, or at excessive cost), it was none the less to be feared that as Russian industry grows stronger, German imports into Russia would suffer a further decline, if the tariff war were continued.

Even to maintain Germany's ground across the Russian frontier, it was highly desirable to obtain stability in commercial relations and security against a sudden alteration in the Russian tariff; much more so is this now the case, when Germany has a chance under the new treaty not only of recovering her lost market but of improving her commercial position in Russia. The tariff war has shown that German trade was in danger of letting other countries supplant her in the importation of many articles. Orders formerly addressed to Germany are now being sent elsewhere, to countries whose merchants had not to pay the high duties levied on German goods.

The following table shows at a glance the disastrous result of the tariff war on German trade.

TABLE showing the Amount of Principal Articles Exported from Germany into Russia during the Years 1892-93, the Value of which Amounted to 15,000*l.* and over in 1892. (The Tariff War began August 1, 1893.)

Number, according to the German Customs Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Unity, 100 Kilogrammes.			
		Amount Exported, 1892.	Amount Exported, 1893.	Amount Exported up to July 31, 1893.	Amount Exported after August 1, 1893, <i>i.e.</i> , since Outbreak of Tariff War to End of Year.
2 (a)	Raw cotton	34,194	17,865	13,919	3,916
2 (a)	Cotton waste	2,242	3,914	3,169	745
2 (d) 6	Lace and embroideries	144	83	65	18
3 (a)	Lead, crude; in scraps; lead waste..	37,220	33,836	26,431	7,405
5 (a)	Litharge of lead	11,146	10,823	8,365	2,458
5 (a)	Volatile oils	272	218	176	42
5 (a)	Inflammable and explosive substances	3,294	2,671	1,440	1,231
5 (i)	Calcined soda	27,110	6,562	6,030	522
5 (m)	Alizarine	4,268	3,114	2,433	681
5 (m)	Alkaloids and salts	42	46	27	19
5 (m)	Aniline: oils, salts, &c.	8,095	5,499	4,277	1,252
5 (m)	Aniline, and other tar-oil stuffs	5,159	4,309	3,388	921
5 (m)	Camphor	940	667	397	270
5 (m)	Quinine, quinine salts, &c.	180	215	109	106
5 (m)	Logwood	47,585	32,516	21,632	10,914
5 (m)	Tannin	1,560	1,250	1,047	203
5 (m)	Gun arabic	802	727	498	229
5 (m)	Indigo	832	645	462	183
5 (m)	Arsenite of iodide of potassium, and other iodines	391	369	229	140

TABLE showing the Amount of Principal Articles Exported from Germany into Russia during the Years 1892-93, the Value of which Amounted to 15,000*l.* and over in 1892. (The Tariff War began August 1, 1893)—continued.

Number according to the German Customs Tariff.	Description of Goods	Unity 100 Kilogrammes.			
		Amount Exported, 1892.	Amount Exported, 1893.	Amount Exported up to July, 31, 1893.	Amount Exported after August 1, 1893, <i>z.z.</i> , since Outbreak of Tariff War to End of Year.
5 (m)	Carbolic acid	22,167	8,824	6,886	1,938
5 (m)	Superphosphate	36,946	42,438	13,745	22,693
5 (m)	Dyeing and tanning stuffs; dyes, not specially mentioned	4,534	3,163	2,047	1,116
5 (m)	Raw products employed in industry and medicine, not specially mentioned	3,045	2,844	1,687	1,157
5 (m)	Chemical manufactures, not specially mentioned	8,918	8,824	5,038	3,786
6 (a)	Coarse iron	54,417	54,201	23,100	25,101
6 (b)	Angle and corner iron	45,956	85,179	80,519	4,660
6 (b)	Wrought iron in bars, &c.	215,513	298,327	254,734	43,593
6 (c) 1	Plates and sheets of wrought iron, coarse	60,733	122,181	101,157	21,024
6 (c) 2a γ	Coarse iron, ground or not	86,959	79,284	57,937	21,347
6 (c) 3 α β	Fine iron, cast or wrought	7,014	6,508	4,487	2,021
7 (a)	Roman cement, &c.	247,812	203,951	167,653	35,258
7 (a)	Porcelain clay, feldspar, fireproof clay	89,982	121,504	64,518	56,686
7 (a)	Earths, &c., not specially mentioned	75,875	86,533	48,945	37,588
8	Jute	10,707	30,074	16,175	13,899
9 (d) β	Palm-seed, copra, &c.	22,136	19,194	8,561	11,383
9 (k)	Plants of all sorts, fresh	4,267	4,508	1,754	2,754

(1740)

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TABLE showing the Amount of Principal Articles Exported from Germany into Russia during the Years 1892-93, the Value of which Amounted to 15,000*l.* and over in 1892, (The Tariff War began August 1, 1893)—continued.

Number, according to the German Customs Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Unity, 100 Kilogrammes.			
		Amount Exported, 1892.	Amount Exported, 1893.	Amount Exported up to July 31, 1893.	Amount Exported after August 1, 1893, <i>i.e.</i> , since Outbreak of Tariff War to End of Year.
9 (<i>£</i>)	Clover seed, esparcet, &c., seeds	3,505	3,050	2,605	445
9 (<i>£</i>)	Seeds, not specially mentioned	35,514	36,900	35,905	995
12 (<i>a</i>)	Hides, green or salted..	39,084	48,548	24,635	23,913
12 (<i>a</i>)	Hides, treated with lime, and dried..	6,038	7,166	3,877	3,289
12 (<i>b</i>)	Skins for furriers, birds' skins	1,861	2,489	2,172	317
13 (<i>f</i>)	Coopers' wares, stained and painted..	18,810	10,523	6,541	3,982
14	Hops	2,824	1,058	813	245
15 (<i>a</i>) 1	Pianofortes, &c. (keyboard instruments)	1,694	1,467	983	484
15 (<i>a</i>) 1	Musical instruments, not specially named	1,838	1,361	959	402
15 (<i>a</i>) 2	Instruments, astronomical, &c.	1,174	1,218	812	406
15 (<i>b</i>) 2	Machines, and parts of machines—				
15 (<i>b</i>) α	chiefly of wood ..	4,938	4,015	3,184	831
15 (<i>b</i>) β	" " cast iron ..	86,028	90,496	62,679	27,817
15 (<i>b</i>) γ	" " wrought iron ..	19,837	22,557	11,970	10,587
15 (<i>b</i>) 3	Cards and card mountings (for carding machines)	522	398	300	98
18 (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>)	Clothes, underclothing, &c. ..	90	33	19	14
19 (<i>a</i>)	Copper, crude and scrape	17,640	32,859	30,446	1,913
19 (<i>b</i>)	Copper, &c., in bars, &c.	3,167	3,722	3,117	605
19 (<i>d</i>) 1	Coppersmiths' coarse wares, &c.	2,314	1,943	1,239	704

TABLE showing the Amount of Principal Articles Exported from Germany into Russia during the Years 1892-93, the Value of which Amounted to 15,000*l.* and over in 1892. (The Tariff War began August 1, 1893)—continued.

Number, according to the German Customs Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Unity, 100 Kilogrammes.			
		Amount Exported, 1892.	Amount Exported, 1893.	Amount Exported up to July 31, 1893.	Amount Exported after August 1, 1893, <i>i.e.</i> , since Outbreak of Tariff War to End of Year.
19 (d) 2	Fine copper wares	3,154	3,918	2,288	1,630
19 (d) 3	Aluminums and nickel, &c., wares ..	1,659	1,799	1,180	619
20 (a)	Wares composed of precious metals..	32 72	27 65	17 36	10 29
20 (b) 1	Amber and ivory wares	223	188	141	47
20 (b) 3	Watches and clocks	1,279	1,322	892	430
20 (c) 3	Spectacles and opera glasses	79	59	51	8
21 (b)	Spectacles for gloves, &c.	898	981	691	240
21 (c)	Leather for gloves, &c.	737	573	450	123
21 (d)	Leather wares, coarse	439	355	252	103
24 (a)	Leather wares, fine	6,709	7,772	3,967	3,805
24 (a)	Books, maps, music	598	796	535	261
25 (e) 1	Coloured lithographs, copper engravings, &c.	3,899	3,577	2,379	1,198
25 (g) 2a	Wine and must, in casks	13,956	12,854	8,242	4,612
25 (g) 2	Fresh fish	26,472	66,866	23,482	43,384
25 (g) 2	Grain, &c., pearled, &c.	135,309	323,732	198,131	125,601
25 (x)	Flour from grain, &c.	57,851	88,821	57,658	31,163
30 (a)	Candy and sugar in cakes	2,160	1,155	1,140	15
30 (a)	Raw silk, undyed	906	824	743	81
30 (a)	Silk waste, threads drawn from silk stuffs ..	89	32	29	3
30 (c)	Raw silk, dyed.. ..	..	..	..	..

TABLE showing the Amount of Principal Articles Exported from Germany into Russia during the Years 1892-93, the Value of which amounted to 15,000% and over in 1892. (The Tariff War began August 1, 1893)—continued.

Number, according to the German Customs Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Unity, 100 Kilogrammes.			
		Amount Exported, 1892.	Amount Exported, 1893.	Amount Exported up to July 31, 1893.	Amount Exported after August 1, 1893, <i>i.e.</i> , since Outbreak of Tariff War to End of Year.
30 (d)	Thread of raw silk	129	173	151	22
30 (f)	Half silken goods, not otherwise specially named	115	89	77	12
33 (b)	Millstones	29,007	27,631	11,783	15,848
34	Coke	1,149,285	1,057,295	674,980	382,315
34	Coal	1,170,997	1,301,558	754,788	546,770
38 (b)	Fireproof bricks	125,436	163,877	94,647	69,230
41 (a)	Wood, raw, &c.	8,848	25,777	18,409	7,368
41 (b)	Wood, combed	7,506	7,403	7,123	280
41 (c) 3	Yarn (except combed yarns)—				
α	Raw, single	1,873	1,426	1,210	216
δ	Twisted, with three or more ends	578	303	195	108
41 (d)	Cloths and stuffs, unprinted	2,568	1,711	1,129	582
5 α/β	Zinc, crude, &c.	36,737	40,417	35,298	5,119
4½ (a)					

Nor was it only the export trade in German merchandise which suffered from the tariff war. German merchants had formerly a great deal to do with the Russian export trade, and with furnishing Russia with foreign products.

As an example, take raw cotton. In 1892 Germany exported to Russia 34,194 double centners, in 1893 Germany exported to Russia only 17,865 double centners. But it was German navigation and shipping that felt most of all the tariff war; formerly a thriving trade was done by ships plying between the Baltic and North Sea ports and Russia and Finland; all this was summarily stopped by the increased navigation dues imposed on German shipping last summer.

Under these circumstances German commerce and industry asked most emphatically to be relieved as quickly as possible from the claims imposed on them by the tariff war.

The treaty of commerce and navigation was consequently drawn up after due consideration of all the points referred to, in consultation with representatives of agriculture, commerce, and industry; "by it Russia, in return for the most favoured nation treatment under the German Conventional Tariff, grants not only the tariff reduction accorded to other States, but other far-reaching concessions the importance of which is recognised by those interested. The memorandum concludes as follows:—

"By fixing the duration of the treaty for a period of ten years, the necessary stability is secured for the commercial relation of the two empires."

The following countries now enjoying most favoured nation treatment in the territory of the German Zollverein (*i.e.* Germany, Luxemburg, and the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg), will at once obtain in this country the benefits of the Russo-German Treaty:—

Argentina.

Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia, Herzegovina and Liechtenstein).

Belgium.

Chile.

Corea.

Costa Rica.

Denmark.

Dominican Republic.

Ecuador.

Egypt.

France (including her Colonies and Monaco).

Greece.

Great Britain and Colonies.

Guatemala.

Hawaii.

Honduras.

Italy (and S. Marino).

Liberia.

List of
countries
enjoying
most favoured
nation
treatment in
the German
Zollverein.

Madagascar.
 Mexico.
 Morocco.
 Netherlands and Colonies.
 Paraguay.
 Persia.
 Roumania.
 Russia.
 S. Salvador.
 Servia.
 Sweden and Norway.
 Switzerland.
 Transvaal.
 Turkey.
 The United States of America.
 Zanzibar.

And lastly, German Colonies and Protectorates.

As regards Spain, a provisional agreement has been made, pending the ratification of the new commercial treaty with that country of August 8, 1893, which contains a most favoured nation clause.

With Columbia and Uruguay, commercial treaties have also been signed but not ratified.*

The commercial treaty with Portugal of March 2, 1872, was allowed to lapse in February 1892. Negotiations have been opened for a new treaty.

In all the countries enumerated above German goods have the benefit of the most favoured nation treatment, as well as in China, Japan, and Siam. With Samoa and Tonga there are treaties of friendship which secure freedom of commerce to the German traders with those islands.

The following countries, actually enjoying the most favoured nation treatment in Russia will at once obtain the benefit of the Russo-German treaty:—

Belgium.
 Denmark.
 France.
 Great Britain.
 Greece.
 Netherlands.
 Italy.
 Servia.
 Spain (provisionally).
 Sweden and Norway.
 Switzerland.
 United States of America.

List of
 countries
 enjoying
 most
 favoured
 treatment in
 Russia.

Benefits
 which British
 trade will
 derive from
 the Russo-
 Treaty.

Besides the direct gain which British trade will derive both in Germany and Russia from this treaty, the effects of

* The treaty with Uruguay, which has already been approved by the legislatures of the two countries, contains a most-favoured-nation clause, but allows Uruguay to concede exceptional privileges to her neighbours, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay.

the renewal of commercial relations between the two empires will benefit indirectly the United Kingdom by the abolition of the vexatious system of certificates of origin and certified copies of manufacturers' invoices, and of bills of lading, which during the tariff war were required on all goods imported into Russia via Germany. British shippers since August last have been practically debarred from sending goods in transit via German ports, and though this difficulty might in the long run have been overcome, to the advantage of the direct trade between the United Kingdom and Libau, it was felt none the less while it lasted as a serious inconvenience, and disturbed the existing trade routes to Russia through Germany.

Another distinct gain to British merchants engaged in trade with Russia will be the promised simplification of the Russian custom formalities; the present vexatious delays and fines will be revised, the amount of the fines hitherto imposed for involuntary mistakes will be reduced, and the competency of the local customs houses to remit such fines will be enlarged.

In answer to the question, "Is the treaty popular in Germany?" there can be no doubt whatever that the conclusion of a commercial peace has produced a feeling of profound relief in the industrial, trading, and shipping communities, and that all these interests have hailed the new treaty with unqualified satisfaction. This is more than proved by the many meetings of municipal authorities, chambers of commerce, and trade associations held in all parts of the empire at which resolutions have been passed in favour of the policy of commercial reconciliation embodied in the treaty, and the beneficial effects of the understanding at which Germany has arrived with her eastern neighbour will speedily be felt, especially in the Rhenish provinces and in the coal-producing and manufacturing districts.

On the other hand, the Conservative agrarians have maintained their opposition to the Government policy, and have striven to upset the treaty at all hazards, on the ground that the country will be flooded with Russian cereals to the detriment of the home-grown crops.

It is, however, difficult to maintain the validity of this plea. During the tariff war Russian grain imported into this country had to pay a 7½s. duty, yet the price of home-grown cereals in Germany remained very much the same as before.

The Government tried to the best of their power to disarm the opposition of the agrarians. They appointed a commission of 17 members "to discuss measures for raising and establishing the value of silver," bi-metallism being a subject on which many of the agrarians have very pronounced opinions. They introduced a Bill in the interest of the landlords of the eastern provinces for altering the Railway Tariff Act of July 15, 1891, and abolishing the existing regulations respecting foreign (Russian) grain re-exported from Germany, thus enabling the provinces of east and west Prussia to export grain, whether home-grown or imported from Russia, duty free,

to England and other foreign markets. By the new scheme all systems of certificates of origin for grain re-exported from this country will be entirely abolished.

Then, in order to quiet the fears of the southern and western agriculturalists, who professed to believe that this abolition of certificates of origin and the consequently increased facilities for the export of grain from the eastern provinces would flood their markets with Russian cereals, the Government agreed to repeal the sliding scale or graduated tariff for grain and mill products in force on the Prussian State railways, introduced in 1891 with the very object of opening up a wider market for the home-grown corn produced in the eastern provinces, then suffering from agricultural depression. The southern agrarians maintained that the graduated tariff for grain, &c., heightened the competition of foreign wheat against home-grown cereals, inasmuch as its advantages are enjoyed by foreign wheat imported into Germany and transported within the empire to distances exceeding 200 kiloms., as well as by wheat grown in the eastern provinces of the kingdom. The graduated rates being a purely administrative question, the Government were able to abolish them "*proprio motu*" without bringing the matter before the Reichstag. The Imperial Secretary of State for the Home Office went so far as to say that the Government had come to the conclusion that the complaints of Bavaria and the western provinces were justified in this respect, and undertook that the graduated railway rates for grain should not be reintroduced, even temporarily or during bad seasons.

But these conciliatory measures were not successful in disarming the hostility of the extreme Conservatives, who, not content with opposing the treaty in Parliament, sought to gain their end by presenting various motions which, if accepted, would have pledged the Reichstag to measures incompatible with the treaty. For instance, it was proposed that a graduated scale of additional duties should be imposed on grain imported from countries where a paper currency prevails (the fact that any such motion, if carried, would have affected Austro-Hungarian as well as Russian trade lent to it, no doubt, an additional charm in the eyes of those who regard the Austro-Hungarian treaty of 1891 as the "*fons et origo*" of all the subsequent agricultural distress), and that an import duty should be imposed on wool.

As a sample of the lengths to which the agrarians are prepared to go, I may cite a proposal submitted, apparently in all seriousness, on the 7th inst. to the Reichstag, inviting the Imperial Chancellor to present a Bill whereby the purchase and sale of foreign grain, including mill-products destined for consumption in German customs territory, shall be made exclusively on account of the empire, and that the minimum selling price shall be fixed as follows:—

Articles.						Price per Ton.	
						£	s.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	10	15
Rye ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5
Oats..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	7	15

In order to realise the extraordinary nature of this proposal, which would most seriously affect the welfare of the poorest classes of the population, it is only necessary to say that the actual price for wheat is 7*l.* 3*s.* a ton, and the average price, 1883-92, 8*l.* 18*s.*; the present price for rye is 6*l.* 2*s.*, and the average for last 10 years, 7*l.* 12*s.*; the present price for oats, 6*l.* 12*s.*, and the average for last 10 years, 6*l.* 15*s.**

It does not come within the province of a commercial report to touch on the political advantages which must necessarily follow from the signature of the treaty and the termination of the tariff war; but it is impossible not to see that the conclusion of this commercial understanding between the two great neighbouring empires is an immense gain to the cause of European peace, the more so as the treaty has been concluded for a fixed term of 10 years.

New treaty a
guarantee for
the
maintenance
of European
peace.

* Since the above was written, the motion has been rejected by an overwhelming majority of the Reichstag, 159 voting against, and only 46 for it.

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1894.

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GERMANY.

FRANKFORT.

Consul-General Sir Charles Oppenheimer to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Frankfort-on-Main, April 30, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to hand your Lordship herewith a Report upon the Commercial Treaty recently concluded between the German Empire and Russia, and hope shortly to be in a position to forward also the Report upon the other Treaties concluded between the German Empire and Spain, Servia and Roumania, as well as the General Commercial Report for 1893.

There is so much to be said on all these subjects that I hope your Lordship will approve of the course of forwarding this Report first, and letting the other follow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES OPPENHEIMER.

Report on the Russo-German Commercial Treaty.

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NOTE.—Quantities are understood to be meter, or double centners, equal to 100 kilos.; 1 kilo. equal to 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois; 1 pound equal to 36 lbs. avoirdupois. Values: 1 mark (100 pfennigs) equal to 1s.; 1 rouble (100 copecks) equal to 3s.

The commercial treaty between the German Empire and Russia, which came into force on March 20, 1894, may be considered as the greatest triumph of Germany's so-called "new course" in her commercial policy, and, in fact, of Richard Cobden's commercial-political ideas, on which this policy is founded. For many years Russia had reserved to herself in her tariff policy absolute autonomy, and had not concluded tariff treaties with any other States, except a few which concern the independent tariff of the Grand Duchy of Finland.

The autonomous Russian Customs Legislature, therefore, could act with a free hand when it began to isolate the Russian market more and more from the products of foreign industries by

continuously raising her customs. As a consequence, Germany's export to Russia, including that to Finland, had receded even in 1887 to 124,000,000 marks, although in 1880 it had still amounted to 215,000,000 marks. During the following years an improvement was brought about by the higher value of the rouble, but then again further increases in customs took place, which were accompanied by a proportionate reduction of the German output. The last phase in the development of this autonomous tariff system was the highly-protective Russian tariff, which came into force in the year 1891. The German export to Russia amounted to 145,000,000 marks in 1891, and only to 122,000,000 marks in 1892. Russia thus shows the extreme development of this autonomous protective system, which was introduced in Germany by Prince Bismark in 1879, and has been imitated on the Continent of Europe. The fact that the final abandoning of this system for that of tariff treaties (which has taken place under the régime of the "new course," viz., the system of the new Chancellor Caprivi) also influenced Russia, which before had never concluded a tariff treaty with Germany, may be regarded as the greatest success hitherto of the German commercial treaty policy.

Prince Bismark once, more than 20 years ago, pointed out that a commercial treaty with Russia was an object which Germany would have to try to obtain in about 20 years. The new Chancellor, Count Caprivi, who entered upon his duties in spring, 1890, immediately set about trying to attain this end. Since the winter of 1890-91, for about 4 years, therefore, negotiations have been pending between Russia and Germany. They were repeatedly interrupted, as both parties could only with difficulty agree, but the negotiations were again and again resumed. During the summer of 1893 the negotiations appeared definitely abandoned. For Russia, instead of applying her minimum tariff, put into force on the imports from Germany her maximum tariff, which had but recently (on August 1) been created. This was looked upon by Germany as a customs political declaration of war. As a defensive measure the German Government levied the additional 50 per cent. duty which had been provided for by the German Customs Tariff Law, and which was equivalent to an outspoken war, considered in a customs political sense. Russia on her part now answered with an extra duty of 50 per cent., in addition to the terms of her maximum tariff, and by demanding 1 r. instead of 10 c. per load (2 tons) as crown tonnage on German ships. On both sides these measures were extended also to Finland. Customs war.

The war was intended on both sides as an object lesson. Each of the two countries desired to show to the other the power of her commercial-political resources. This demonstration too was successful. The Governments soon resumed the negotiations, and on February 10, 1894, they succeeded in coming to terms. That both, but more especially that Germany was successful in overcoming the resistance of a part of the population to this an object lesson.

commercial treaty, may chiefly be ascribed to the experiences gained in this short customs war.

If one regards objectively the concessions which both countries have made, one will find that those on the part of Russia are the greater. This is perfectly natural. Russia had till then only concluded one tariff treaty, *i.e.*, the one with France on June 17, 1893, in concluding which both parties, Russia as well as France, were guided by the desire to agree as much as possible to only those reductions in the tariff in which a third country would have either no interest, or comparatively little interest in participating. Germany, however, had already thoroughly revised her entire customs tariff as to the lowest rates when, in 1891, she concluded commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland; just those items of the German customs tariff which were of interest to Russia, *i.e.*, those regarding agrarian produce, and particularly grain, were already reduced by the treaty with Austria-Hungary from 5 marks to 3 marks 50 pf. per double centner. Russia could expect no more than to participate in these tariff reductions as to her produce, *i.e.*, merely to enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment. Germany on her part, however, could not be satisfied with the mere most-favoured-nation clause, *i.e.*, with participating in the tariff reductions which had been conceded in the treaty concluded by Russia with France, for these affect but slightly, and in part very imperfectly, the export interests of Germany. Germany, therefore, strove to obtain a great number of reductions in the Russian customs duties even in such instances where France had already succeeded in obtaining a reduction in the items concerned.

Russia's grain
trade.

As on the part of Russia there existed, therefore, solely the desire to be treated as a most-favoured-nation as regards some few items of the tariff treaty, which had been already in force for years, while on the part of Germany, however, there was a desire to establish a number of perfectly new tariff reductions, the game appeared to the Russians to be anything but in their favour. But the experiences of the last few years, and especially of the customs war, were just adapted to teach them differently in this respect. For many decades one had been accustomed to look upon Russia as the real granary of Germany. Russia's share in supplying Germany with grain had greatly increased during the last few years, especially on account of the good harvests in middle and south Russia in 1888. But since 1892 these conditions have materially shifted. The supplying power of other countries which export grain had increased during the last few years in a measure not formerly anticipated. The United States of America, Argentine, the Balkan States, and Roumania have successfully entered into competition with Russia on the German, as well as on the world's grain market. Russia on the other hand was weakened in her grain export through the failure of crops in the beginning of the nineties, in fact, for a time her export of grain was entirely paralysed by the export prohibition which she was forced to impose on herself. That was the

moment that a good opportunity presented itself for the other wheat exporting countries abovementioned to beat Russia on the world's market, and themselves to assume the position from which she had been ousted. Those years of bad harvests in Russia, therefore, had already furnished the proof, that for the world's market as well as for Germany a new field had been opened up, whence grain could be purchased. When Russia again permitted her grain to be exported, her powers of competition on the world's market were greatly weakened, as everywhere she found new countries as rivals, which in the meantime had created for themselves a firm position with the former purchasers of Russian grain. The customs war proved to the Russians even more clearly than the bad harvests in Russia and their consequences, that their grain was no longer so indispensable to the supply of Germany as it had formerly been. It was just in 1893 that Russia had a good harvest, the surplus of which had to be exported, and the closing of Germany thereto proved very irritable to Russia. Germany likewise had a good harvest in 1893; her import requirements were not very great and could easily be supplied from the surplus of other countries than Russia. At any rate, for the time being the ability to dispense with the Russian grain import seemed obvious to Germany.

Thus indeed the customs war of last summer has demonstrated to the Russians how important for their export interests it is that Germany should allow their grain to enter. On the other hand the experiences of the customs war have made it easier for the German Government to demonstrate to its own population the necessity of a treaty with Russia, and this in two directions.

The German Agrarians formerly, and to some extent even to day are still labouring under the influence of the impression, long since antiquated, that Russia is the most important and leading foreign competitor of German grain. A portion of the German Agrarians have organised a grand-sounding and severely attacked society called the "Farmers' Union," and have in consequence defended themselves with a stubbornness, quite eccentric, against any extension in the reduction of the grain duties especially to Russia. But the German statistics relating to the import of grain and especially the customs war have proved by figures that Russia is no longer the only and most important competitor in the German grain market; that on the contrary during the last few years other powerful competitors have arisen, who, according to previous arrangements enjoy the benefit of Germany's reduced custom duties. This knowledge has made the people of Germany more willing to assent to the giving of the same reduced customs tariff for grain to Russia, which had already been granted previously to the United States, Argentine, Roumania, British India, &c.

In other respects the customs war has also proved that the field for the output of German industries, which, by the high duties, had already been much narrowed, might be still further contracted on the Russian market if no treaty were to exist, and

that Germany might be excluded by other European States from exporting to Russia her industrial products, as soon as Russia felt inclined to raise higher duties on German goods than on those of other countries, as she did during the customs war. German industries have lost no little ground on the Russian market during these few months, and this, too, to other European industrial States. This was but an accentuated continuation of the experience that German industry has made in general on the Russian market during the last 10 years. Protected by import duties, systematically raised, the Russian home industries have developed very rapidly, especially the iron and textile branches.

By the success of these industries Germany's output lost ground steadily in Russia. The interests of German industry did not seem, to be sure, to be immediately threatened as regards a number of items exported, such as certain kinds of chemicals, machines, and instruments, which the Russian industry, still young, either does not know yet how to manufacture at all, or not in a sufficient quantity or quality, or not at adequate prices, but it was to be feared that, together with the further development of Russia's industry, the downward course also of Germany's export to Russia would keep pace. This knowledge, strengthened by the conviction that the sale of industrial products on the Russian market could be materially increased, has also helped greatly to influence public opinion in Germany in favour of the Russian customs treaty. Thus for years already the conviction has been gaining ground in German commercial circles that merely to fix for a certain period the Russian customs duties for industrial products would be of value even for Germany. Under the influence of the experience gained by the tariff war the further conviction was confirmed, that only a reduction fixed by treaty of Russian industrial duties was likely to regain the ground lost during the customs war, but that such reduction would furthermore also open up the prospect of increasing the sales to Russia even to a higher pitch than they had reached before the customs war.

Unfavourable
conditions of
export.

The conditions regarding export altogether, during the last few years and under the influence of the general commercial depression, have not been favourable. During the summer of 1893 there was added thereto the disturbance caused to the export trade to the United States arising from the general commercial crisis which had set in in that country, and thus one can easily understand that German industries enthusiastically welcomed the conclusion of a Russian commercial treaty at the very moment when it lay before the German Imperial Diet for acceptance.

Commercial
and shipping
trade.

The arguments of the manufacturers in favour of the Russian commercial treaty were strengthened by those engaged in commercial and shipping trades. Similar to the damage caused by the customs war to the German export trade was also the damage done to German commerce, which had hitherto participated keenly in the commission business as regards the supplying of Russia with foreign goods. Of raw wool, *e.g.*, there were for

warded from Germany to Russia in 1892 34,194 double centners, whereas in 1893 only the half, 17,865 double centners were sent. But the German shipowners were the greatest sufferers by the customs war, for they had up to then carried on a brisk trade between Germany's North Sea and Baltic ports and Russia and Finland, and now, in consequence of the tonnage exacted by Russia, were prevented from continuing this trade. Those interested among the German merchants and shipowners fought, therefore, enthusiastically, one may almost say, with the courage of despair, for the passing of the Russian Commercial Treaty.

From the above description it will be readily understood, that the Russian Commercial Treaty caused a controversy of interests and parties, a fight between the Agrarians, obstinately standing by their obsolete views, and the Government and representatives of industry, commerce, and shipping, who fought on her side, a fight between the representatives of the former agricultural state of Germany against those representing the modern industrial and commercial state of Germany, such as one did not see carried on with equal vehemence even with the "premier pas qui coûte" of the commercial policy of the "new course" at the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Austria in 1891.

The facts above mentioned show also clearly, that the German Government in its endeavours to crown her commercial treaty activity by effecting such a treaty with Russia was favoured by a series of circumstances arising from natural causes, such as the rise of the other grain-exporting countries, the bad harvest in Russia, favourable harvests in Germany, and the industrial depression. Nevertheless, the German Government may rightly regard the conclusion of the Russian Commercial Treaty as their greatest triumph from a commercial-political point of view; for on their part the idea of a commercial treaty had been for years a long considered endeavour to draw Russia within the circle of commercial treaty policy to which Russia reluctantly gave in, being forced only by the convincing power of the idea and the force of circumstances.

I may be permitted to illustrate the foregoing remarks by some statistical data. The Imperial Statistical Bureau of Germany published while the treaty negotiations were pending some very instructive figures with reference to the traffic between Germany and Russia from which the following are taken.

The value of imports from Russia to Germany (precious metals excluded) decreased from 1891 to 1892 to the extent of 196,960,000 marks, in which the grain imports alone participate to an extent of 187,243,000 marks, *i.e.*, 83·27 per cent. One may gather from this, what a preponderating position grain holds with reference to the Russian commercial interests in Germany. This is even more perceptible from the following table, which gives the figures for the years 1885 to 1892 :—

Traffic
between
Germany and
Russia.

Grain import.

Values of
import.

Year.	Value in 1,000,000 Marks.		Percentage of Total Import.
	Total Import.	Grain Import.	
1892	333,386	109,365	28·53
1891	580,396	296,608	51·10
1890	541,887	236,649	43·67
1889	551,797	239,014	43·31
1888	456,492	112,886	24·73
1887	362,277	108,923	33·07
1886	264,403	76,407	28·90
1885	344,531	130,054	37·75

Germany's import of grain from Russia varies according to the harvests in both countries. The decrease in the year 1892 was caused by the customs war and the competition of the grain-producing countries which replaced Russia. The import of the following articles from Russia into Germany in 1892 also shows a decrease as compared with 1891:—

Articles.	Value in 1,000,000 Marks.	
	1892.	Decrease as compared with 1891.
Flax, hemp	49,015	10,593
Refuse (bran)	4,979	6,396
Hides and skins	24,006	5,323
Hair, feathers, bristles	13,653	4,248
Articles of consumption (butter, meat, caviar, cigarettes, &c.) ..	7,990	4,188
Wool	3,904	3,628
Cattle (horses, pigs, &c.)	19,402	2,130
Different groups showing a slight decrease	10,406	1,101

This gives, including grain as above, a total decrease against 1891 of 224,850,000 marks. On the other hand, the following table gives the increase in the imports during 1892 from Russia to Germany as compared with 1891:—

Description.	Value in 1,000,000 Marks.	
	1892.	Increase in 1892 as compared with 1891.
Wood and articles of wood ..	76,086	14,286
Animals and animal products (poultry, eggs, crabs) ..	40,023	9,602
Oilcake, oils, fats ..	10,032	3,055
Various articles showing slight increases of imports ..	14,511	897
Total ..	140,652	27,840

The German export to Russia shows the following figures:—

Values of export.

Year.	Value in 1,000,000 Marks.		Excess of Import over Export (exclusive of Fine Metals).
	Total Export.	Export (exclusive of Fine Metals).	
1892	239,485	129,778	251,963
1891	262,605	145,336	433,365
1890	206,457	183,719	339,080
1889	196,899	174,210	345,921
1888	199,626	140,359	228,687
1887	181,510	124,652	210,943
1886	147,813	137,587	126,595
1885	150,874	144,090	199,970

The trade in some special groups of goods developed as follows:—

GERMANY

TABLE showing the Development of the Trade in some Special Groups of Goods during the Years 1885-92.

Articles.	Value in 1,000,000 Marks.							
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
Drugs, medicines, and dyes	22,573	19,986	23,867	24,171	16,150	17,804	16,909	18,575
Iron and iron goods	13,079	16,182	21,701	22,709	17,544	12,404	14,438	16,792
Instruments, machines, vehicles	11,939	13,462	14,238	13,009	8,764	8,582	10,064	10,887
Silk and silk goods	11,108	16,324	23,325	20,345	21,077	16,024	14,684	11,452
Wool and woollen goods	10,741	14,805	22,983	26,455	25,665	18,636	22,023	23,396
Total	69,440	80,759	105,614	106,689	89,200	73,530	78,118	81,052

The development is the same as that of the total export. The latter has decreased in 1892 against 1891 (not counting fine metals) to the extent of 15,558,000,000 marks. Detailed, the export shows the following changes against 1891. A decrease was to be noticed as to the following goods :—

Articles.	Value in 1,000,000 Marks.	
	Export, 1892.	Decrease against 1891.
Silk and silk goods	11,108	5,216
Wool and woollen goods	10,741	4,064
Iron and iron goods	13,079	3,103
Hides and skins	6,540	2,857
Instruments, machines, vehicles..	11,939	1,523
Cotton and cotton goods	4,381	1,070
Groups with slightly decreased export	135,441	5,996
Total	193,229	23,829

But on the other hand in 1892 in some goods an increase in the export has set in, as will be seen by the following table :—

Articles.	Value in 1,000,000 Marks.	
	Export, 1892.	Increase against 1891.
Groceries, confectionery (wine, flour, sugar, fish, &c.)	8,167	2,756
Drugs, medicines, and dyes	22,573	2,587
Products of agriculture not specially enumerated, seeds, &c.	4,550	1,175
Groups with small increases of export	10,966	1,753
Total	46,256	8,271

The result is the abovementioned decrease of 15,558,000,000 marks in the total export of goods. Russia's share in the total German export has decreased in the same period 0·3 per cent.; it was in 1892 7·6 per cent. against 7·9 per cent. in 1891. A proportion even more unfavourable is perceptible in the case of the Netherlands (minus 0·6 per cent.), France (minus 0·7 per cent.), England (minus 0·5 per cent.), and Roumania (minus 0·4 per cent.).

The following figures, published by the German Imperial Government at the promulgation of the commercial treaty, prove to what extent other "most-favoured" States, that export grain, have taken hold of the German import market, nine-tenths of which was formerly supplied by Russia.

The United States in 1890 furnished as yet but 7·7 per cent. of the German wheat import, 2·3 per cent. of the rye import, 0·007 per cent. of the oats import, and 11·6 per cent. of the maize import. In 1892 and 1893 they participated in the total import as follows:—in wheat 48·6 per cent. and 44·7 per cent. respectively, in rye 24·8 per cent. and 7·9 per cent., in oats 6·07 per cent. and 17·45 per cent., in maize 62·7 per cent. and 35·2 per cent. respectively. Roumania's share in the German rye import rose from 1·02 per cent. in 1888 to 23·17 per cent in 1893; that of Turkey (together with Bulgaria) from 3·9 per cent. in 1891 to 20·06 per cent. in 1892 and 16·8 per cent. in 1893; Roumania's share in the oats import rose indeed from 0·02 per cent. in 1891 to 36·06 per cent. in 1893. In the 5 principal kinds of grain (wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize) Germany imported in double centners:—

	Quantity.		
	1891.	1892.	3.
	Double cnts.	Double cnts.	Double cnts.
Total importation	30,017,152	32,332,553	27,867,966
Of which came from Russia ..	16,315,000	5,925,000	3,878,000

These figures prove, on the one hand, the great rise in the export business of the countries enjoying the most-favoured-nation clause from the time when the German market was closed for Russia; on the other hand, these figures show the capabilities of those countries to accommodate themselves to the wants of the German market. Furthermore, from these figures we learn that in consequence of the good harvests of Germany in the years 1892 and 1893, notwithstanding the reduction of the German customs duties, a great decrease in the German grain import took place. The decrease in the quantities imported would be greater still, had not the failure of fodder (hay crops, &c.) in 1893 caused greater imports in special kinds of grain.

The Imperial Government published simultaneously with the Russian commercial treaty, statistics showing how severely the German export of manufactured goods had suffered.

In the following table the export figures of the year 1893 are placed next to those of the year 1892, those of 1893 divided. One column of 1893 shows the first 7 months before the customs war, the second column the 5 months of the year 1893 during which the customs war was being carried on.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	
		Until July 31.	Since August 1.
	Double cts.	Double cts.	Double cts.
Raw cotton	34,194	13,949	3,916
Laces and embroidery ..	144	65	18
Lead	37,220	26,431	7,405
Soda calcined	27,110	6,030	522
Alizarine	4,268	2,433	681
Aniline oil, aniline salts ..	8,095	4,247	1,252
Aniline and other coal tar products	5,159	3,388	921
Carbonate of potash (crude) ..	47,585	21,632	10,914
Carbolic acid	22,167	6,886	1,938
Colour and tanning materials	4,534	2,047	1,116
Raw iron	54,417	29,100	25,101
Angle and T-iron	45,956	80,519	4,660
Malleable iron in bars, &c. ..	215,543	254,734	43,593
Plates of malleable iron ..	60,733	101,157	21,024
Rough iron goods	86,959	57,937	21,347
Fine iron goods	7,014	4,487	2,021
Cement	247,812	167,653	35,298
Jute	10,707	16,175	13,899
Copra	22,136	8,561	11,383
Clover, esparto grass	3,505	2,605	445
Seeds	35,514	35,905	995
Cooperage goods	18,810	6,541	3,982
Hops	2,824	813	245
Musical instruments	1,838	959	402
Instruments, astronomical, &c.	1,174	812	406
Machines and machine fittings—			
Mainly of wood	4,938	3,184	831
" cast iron	86,028	66,679	27,817
" wrought iron	19,837	11,970	10,587
Copper, raw	17,640	30,446	1,913
" in bars, &c.	3,167	3,117	605
Fine copper wares	3,154	2,288	1,630
Goods of aluminium, nickel, &c.	1,659	1,180	619
Clocks (wall and standing) ..	1,279	892	430
Leather goods, rough	737	450	123
" fine	439	252	103
Wine and must in barrels ..	3,899	4,379	1,198
Grain, &c. (husked)	26,472	23,482	43,384
Flour from grain	135,309	198,131	125,601
Sugar	57,851	57,658	31,163
Raw silk (undyed)	2,160	1,140	15
Coke	1,149,285	674,980	382,315
Coal	1,170,997	754,788	546,770
Sheep wool (raw)	8,848	18,409	7,368
Combed wool	7,506	7,123	280
Yarn (except worsted yarn) ..	2,451	1,405	324
Cloth and stuffs (not printed)	2,568	1,129	582
Zinc	36,737	35,298	5,119

The rise of the metal industry before the customs war must specially be mentioned, as also the losses during the customs war, which undoubtedly meant gain to the competitors.

Frankfort
Chamber of
Commerce
inquiry.

The Frankfort Chamber of Commerce has organised an inquiry among the manufacturers of the district with reference to the development of trade with Russia and the loss which this export thither experienced during the last few years. The questions had special reference to the value of the total traffic, the number of workmen, the amount of the export before and after the raising of the duties, the competition of the foreign trade, &c.

Report to
German
Handelstag.

Concerning the result of this inquiry, the Chamber of Commerce (before the conclusion of the treaty) gave detailed reports at the General Meeting of the "German Handelstag," from which I quote the following:—

"Even in 1891, 34 houses out of 48 houses doing business with Russia had stopped their export thither. Among them wine and hop firms, makers of agricultural machines, motors, perfumery, oil prints, hats, &c. The remaining 14 factories continued to export to Russia even after 1891, though indeed in a considerably reduced degree. Among these may be enumerated leather factories, factories of leather and hardware goods, metal goods, machines, optical instruments, electric apparatus, also the chemical industry, *e.g.*, quinine, aniline, colours, &c., asbestos and emery factories, type foundries, &c.

"The total result of the inquiry at these 14 factories in 1893 is as follows:—The production for the year amounted to 28,850,000 marks, the number of workmen to 3,825, and the value of the export to Russia was 3,130,000 marks. The increases in the duties for the past year had the following effect:—Of the 14 factories, 4 stopped their export altogether. The 10 other factories had in 1891 an export of but 1,150,000 marks. The export to Russia, therefore, in the district of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce has decreased since 1891 absolutely 2,000,000 marks or relatively 63·25 per cent. The reasons of this decrease in export are the same as elsewhere. In the first place, the trade and industries of Russia were able, by reason of the high duties, to furnish a portion of the inland requirements cheaper than Germany. Secondly, our competitors in Austria, England, and France have successfully tried in the last half year to wrest from us the Russian trade, an attempt which will without doubt be successful if the treaty be not concluded.

"The consequences of the decrease in the export are already to be seen. 150 to 200 workmen had to be dismissed; of these, 50 were heads of families, who were working at their homes for the Russian export of one Frankfort factory producing leather goods. In case the treaty is not concluded, and the maximum tariff with the surtax remains in force, then of the former considerable export even the remainder, amounting to 1,150,000 marks, will be almost entirely lost. Several factories are only employing a portion of their workmen in the hope of the re-establishment of

the natural economical relations between the two neighbouring States. The means also of supplying the customers through the neighbouring countries in order to retain our trade could not be permanently employed. If the tariff war becomes an organic institution, the total shutting out of the German industry is only a question of time. Those manufacturers would be the greatest losers of whose produce only 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. is consumed at home; and they would therefore have to look to the world's market for customers for the greater part of their goods. These factories will dismiss more workmen, which will cause a further depression in the trade and lower other wages in the home market, and thus further increase the general economic depression.

"Another and more favourable picture is presented in the Frankfort district should the treaty be ratified. After publication of the tariff the Chamber of Commerce forwarded a circular to the parties interested, asking them if the tariff met with their wishes. The greater part of those interested declared themselves satisfied. Though the reductions in duties did not meet all wishes, and in many instances did not go down to the rates of 1882, yet under the prevailing circumstances all that was possible had been attained. Many items were classified even more precisely than formerly, so that in future misinterpretations and arbitrary measures on the part of custom-house officials are excluded.

"Other interested parties affirmed that, though they had not obtained any special advantages, they nevertheless assented to the treaty on account of the general economic interest. Since the rest of our manufactured goods on entering Russia are again on the same footing as those coming from England or France, the only question left was to be able to meet the competition of foreign industries. The German industries, however, are not afraid of that, if only they are in a position to sell on the world's market their products on the same conditions as other foreign industries.

"According to the emphatic assertion of the parties interested, the export of the Frankfort district to Russia will after the conclusion of the treaty, again reach the value of 3,130,000 marks, the same that it had in 1891, as figures prove. To this must be added the amount of 1,250,000 marks for the export, which had already been lost in 1891. It is thus seen that, in as far as the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce district is concerned in the conclusion of the Russian commercial treaty, a direct export interest amounting to 4,500,000 marks is at stake, and on it also (calculated by the relations of the yearly production to the total number of workmen) the welfare of 550 workmen depends. To this must be added the value of the indirect export, namely, the sales to those firms in Germany, Austria, and England which ship our manufactured goods to Russia. Moreover, in calculating the number of hands, the production of the raw and by-products have not been considered which are used by the highly-valued industry of this district."

Details of Treaty.

I will now glance at the principal details of the German-Russian Commercial Treaty, in which England participates by virtue of her enjoying the most-favoured-nation clause.

Concessions of
Germany.

The concessions of Germany consist, with a few exceptions, in establishing for a number of years the lower rates to be levied on various items, which have been already previously conceded to other countries by treaties. The exceptions concern the duties on purified mineral illuminating oils, granted alternately according to weight or measure, while the autonomy of the duty rate is maintained, and the fixing of a few autonomous tariff items of inferior importance. Among the latter may be mentioned the fixing of the rate on printed woollen manufactures of more than 200 grammes to the square metre, at 150 marks per 100 kilos., and the fixing of the rate for such printed woollen manufactures as weigh, 200 grammes or less a square metre, at 220 marks per 100 kilos.

One of the most important demands on the part of Russia was the conclusion of an "understanding regarding cattle diseases," such as exists between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russia therewith desired to shield her very important cattle export against protective cattle import prohibitions on the part of Germany, such as had been repeatedly issued in Bismark's time under the pretext of veterinary sanitary measures. The German Government at the very outset declared that she regarded the withdrawal of this demand a condition sine qua non before opening negotiations, and, in fact, Russia has renounced this claim, and left Germany a free hand as regards quarantine and veterinary measures on the common frontier.

Russia's
concessions.

Far more numerous and original are Russia's concessions. They may be, too, of some importance for England. The general Russian customs tariff for the European trade, dated June 23, 1891, forms the basis of the customs reductions. 71 out of the 218 customs items are either fixed or reduced; furthermore, Germany enjoys the most-favoured-nation treatment, and, in consequence, participates in the reductions granted as to 15 other items by the Franco-Russian Treaty of June 17, 1893.

Hops.

I must confine myself to mentioning only the most important of these, and for further details refer readers to the March number of the Board of Trade Journal of 1894, where on page 231 the reductions are given as established by the Russian tariff. The 65 per cent. reduction of the Russian duty on hops from 10 r. to 3 r. 50 c. per pound,* must be regarded as such for Germany. The latter produces in good years a great quantity more of hops than she needs. A good harvest in Germany yields about 350,000 double centners, her own needs, however, on the average amount to but 160,000 double centners; even with a medium harvest, as

* The Russian customs duties are always given in pounds = 36 lbs. avoirdupois.

that of 1892, when the yield was 245,000 double centners, the production overlaps the demand by far. The production of Russian hops, on the other hand, notwithstanding the extraordinary protection granted, has as yet made no great progress. The results of the harvest fluctuate between 20,000 double centners and 30,000 double centners. Before the increase took place in the Russian duties on hops in the year 1887 of 1.45 r. to 10 r. per pound, the export of this article from Germany to Russia amounted on the average to more than 10,000 double centners per annum. Since 1887 it has decreased very rapidly, in 1892 to 2,837 double centners, in 1893 to 1,058 double centners. The German Government is of opinion that Russia is capable of taking up the better qualities of German hops at a duty rate of 3 r. 50 c. per pound, and expects consequently from the treaty a rise in the German export of hops to Russia.

The same may be said as regards bristles and brush goods. Bristles and brushes. The export of this industry in Bavaria and Würtemberg, which employs thousands of workmen, has declined materially since 1885 in consequence of the increase in the Russian customs, and the new commercial treaty reverts almost to the rate (2 r. 44 c.) which existed before 1885, as it fixes it at 2 r. 50 c. per pound.

The rate for fine kinds of leather has been reduced by 20 per Leather. cent. to 25 per cent., as the Russian industry in spite of protective duties has not proved capable of satisfying her home requirements in these articles. Russia has to depend for them entirely on the foreign market, and the German Government hopes that by means of the reduction in the duty, the consumption of the Russian trades which work up these kinds of leather will be materially increased.

The German exports of skins has sunk in consequence of the Furs and skins. heavy duties levied from 9,500,000 marks in round numbers in the year 1882 to 3,500,000 marks in 1892. The reduction in the duty, as agreed upon by the treaty for cheap kinds from 18 r. to 6 r. 60 c., in some cases 12 r., will probably increase the German export and at the same time also prove profitable to the Leipzig fur refining industry.

For cement the Russian duty has been successively increased Cement. since 1882 from 3 c. to 10 c. per pound. Russia's cement consumption is continually increasing, and the home production is not in a position to supply the demand. The import of cement into Russia has increased from year to year in spite of the high duty levied. In the year 1892 it amounted to 2,493,000 pounds, of which 1,525,000 pounds came from Germany. In the Franco-Russian convention the rate was reduced from 10 c. to 9 c., whereas in the German-Russian Commercial Treaty it has been reduced to 8 c., and still further on cement tiles, flagstones, and pipes. The customs also on clay tiles, stone tiles, and majolica Tiles, majolica. have been reduced, and Germany hopes thereby to gain important advantages.

The diminution in the rates for coal and coke, when crossing Coal, coke.
(1766) B 2

the frontier into Russia, from 2 c. to 1 c. and from 3 c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. respectively, seems highly important. The differential treatment of customs which existed formerly in favour of the imports via the Baltic harbours is thereby done away with; it used to give occasion to vigorous complaints on the part of the Upper-Silesian coal and coke industries, which were compelled to export over the frontier by rail. Whereas German coke, in spite of the customs regulations that have taken place during the last few years, is being exported in increasing quantities to Russia, a steady and considerable decline set in in the export of coal thither immediately after the increase in the customs ordered by the Russian Government in 1885 on goods which had hitherto been free of duty, and the value of the export has now sunk from 3,000,000 marks to 1,000,000 marks. The decrease in the sales is also partially caused by the rapid development of the coal mines in Russian Poland; but as Upper Silesian coal is superior in quality to that obtained in Poland an increased market is anticipated through the commercial treaty for Upper Silesian coal, especially for the neighbouring Polish iron industry. Russia has besides reserved to herself in the concluding memorandum the right of raising the duty on coal from the year 1898 onwards. The latter, however, must be enforced simultaneously on the western frontier States and the Baltic ports.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

For various, not otherwise mentioned, chemical and pharmaceutical products, the tax has been reduced, 2 r. 40 c. to 1 r. 40 c. Under this item numerous and important German articles of export are included, the value of which in 1890 and 1891 amounted to more than 5,000,000 marks each year. For white lead and zinc white the duty has been reduced from 60 c. to 50 c.; that on colours with base of copper from 4 r. to 3 r., that for verdigris from 4 r. to 3 r. 60 c. per pound.

In 1888 even the German export of copper colours to Russia amounted to 754 double centners; in 1892, however, in consequence of an increase in the duty only 362 double centners were sent. It is well-known that Germany plays a leading rôle in the preparation of chemical colouring stuffs; Germany's share in the world's production of alizarine amounts to 90 per cent., and in that of aniline dyes to 75 per cent.; England, Switzerland, and France produce the remaining 10 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. The total export of alizarine for the year 1892 is estimated at 3,331,000 marks, that of aniline dyes at 3,370,660 marks. The treaty reduces the duty for the finished dyes from 15 r. to 3 r., that for the half finished products from 2 r. 40 c. to 1 r. 50 c. per pound, whereby the competition for the German coal tar colour industry will probably be facilitated with that producing vegetable dyes in Russia, which are subject to a far smaller rate of duty.

The same may be said of raw iron as of coal. The treaty

White lead.
Zinc white.
Colours with
base of
copper.
Verdigris.

Alizarine.
Aniline.

Raw iron.

diminishes the duty from 35 c. to 30 c., and thereby does away with the differential treatment of the raw iron entering Russia by way of the western frontier as opposed to that imported by sea, which formerly proved so prejudicial to the Upper Silesian raw iron industry. A further reduction was quite out of the question, as the custom duty on raw iron has been fixed by Law up to June 1, 1898; the German Government besides declared, when the treaty was being discussed, that she would not consider such a reduction as likely to benefit herself so much as it would England, her chief competitor, and therefore she would be satisfied with an equalisation of the duty on Germany's imports by land with that for iron imported by sea from other countries. This has been obtained in the present treaty. That England's blast furnace industry stands pre-eminent in the Russian market is proved by the following statistics. In 1892 Russia imported from England 632,580 double centners, from Germany 54,420 double centners of raw iron, and in the first 11 months of 1893 1,288,710 double centners from England and 53,600 double centners from Germany. The concession now granted to Germany will, it is hoped, facilitate competition for the German raw iron industry with the English. The conditions for producing raw iron in Russia are, on the whole, unfavourable, and hence in spite of high protective duties Russia's production of raw iron is developing but slowly; it only rose from 535,000 tons in 1875 to 984,000 tons in 1892. The high price of iron prevents its being used extensively; per head only 8 kilos. to 9 kilos. are used in Russia as against 74 kilos. to 75 kilos. in Germany.

The reduction in the duty on hoop-iron, iron, and steel wares, Iron, steel, rails, figured iron and steel of all sorts, as well as on sheet-iron, sheet-iron, rails. is of value to Germany, as the export of these goods from this country to Russia, though it has been decreasing considerably in consequence of the different advances in the duty in the course of years, is still, however, of some importance. Germany has even a greater share than England in supplying the Russians with angle and bar-iron, sheet-iron, and plates. It is hoped that the reductions of 10 per cent. and more agreed upon in the German-Russian treaty will have the effect of producing a considerable rise in the trade. England will also, of course, participate in the advantages by virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause.

The German export of raw zinc has experienced a considerable rise since the year 1890. In 1889 it amounted to 7,185 double centners; it rose then in the years 1890-91 to about 40,000 double centners, but declined again in 1892 to about 37,000 double centners, in consequence probably of the increase in the duty which had meanwhile taken place. This increase has now been done away with again by the treaty, the rate of 45 c. which is agreed upon by contract being similar to that of the 1885 tariff.

Great stress was laid by the representatives of the German Gold wares. industry on the lowering of the import duties on gold wares, &c. It was asserted that in former times a considerable and lucrative

trade in these articles was carried on between Germany and Russia. This, however, has suffered during the last few years through the continued raising of the Russian duties per weight, as in Russia a greater demand exists for heavy kinds of gold jewellery. Nevertheless the German export still represented a worth of 25,000,000 marks. In the present commercial treaty the rate has been reduced from 44 r. to 35 r. 20 c., which is lower than that levied by the 1882 tariff.

Copper.

The commercial treaty also offers facilities to the German copper industry. The customs tariff of 1891 makes the distinction of 4 r. 80 c. for copper goods without ornaments, and 16 r. for those with ornaments. These rates are reduced in the treaty to 4 r. 32 c. (which is even 32 c. higher than the 1885 tariff) and 13 r. 60 c. respectively. The yearly export of German copper goods to Russia amounted in the last 4 years to about 5,500 double centners annually, which is more than a tenth of the total export in this branch. That clause in the treaty is considered especially valuable by which the rate of 4 r. 32 c. is fixed on spoons and forks of Britannia metal with stamped ornaments, which have hitherto been taxed at the rate of 16 r.

Ironware.

The value of the exports in ironware to Russia has declined in the years 1880-92 by a half. It amounted, exclusive of raw iron, locomotives, steam engines, machines, and railway waggons, in 1880 to 42,002,000 marks; in 1892 to 12,652,100 marks. The decrease is chiefly caused through the reduction in the export of iron wire and rough iron goods. In the rough iron goods the falling-off is especially ascribable to a depreciation in the price, though the quantity remains the same; in the former class it may be referred to an enormous decrease in the quantity:—

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Double cnts.	Marks.
1882..	..	..	..	..	235,760	5,422,000
1892..	..	..	..	..	3,924	49,050

Iron wire.

The Russian wire industry has been strengthened to such an extent that, in the opinion of the German Government, the import to any great extent from foreign countries is impossible, even if extensive reductions were made in the duties. Moreover the German export of rails to Russia has almost entirely ceased, and that of bar-iron and sheet-iron has almost decreased by half. Only T_h and angle-iron, as well as fine iron goods, have experienced any rise.

Iron castings.

For rough iron castings the duty has been lowered from 75 c. to 60 c. for cast-iron wares, iron and steel goods (not worked), iron and steel boiler work, furthermore wrought iron and steel wares, weighing over 5 lbs., the duty is now 1 r. 40 c. instead of 1 r. 70 c. For iron and steel goods of 5 lbs. and less the duty has been fixed at 2 r. 20 c. instead of 2 r. 70 c., for sheet-iron

goods at 2 r. 25 c. instead of 3 r. per poud. It appears that the concessions gained by Germany in these categories of goods are not of any great importance.

A reduction in the duty on electric cables from 4 r. to 2 r. Electric could alone be obtained in the paragraph "wire," which is very cables. minutely specified in the Russian tariff. The other items are merely fixed. Under the heading "wire manufactures" great reductions were obtained, the importance of which, however, will hardly be great.

For cutlery the duty has been lowered from 16 r. to Cutlery. 13 r. 60 c. This is still 40 c. higher than the rate fixed in the tariff of 1882. It appears that the shipments to Russia from Germany of these articles have during the last few years increased greatly, though they have not represented a high absolute value. They amounted during the years 1889-92 to 21,000 r., 32,000 r., 23,000 r., 67,677 r. respectively.

The reduction in the duties on scythes and sickles, spades, Scythes, shovels, hay-forks, &c., and tools from 1 r. 40 c. to 1 r. 10 c., is sickles, &c. of greater importance to Germany's small iron industries. Notwithstanding the increases in duties which took place in 1885 and 1891 the German industry has been able to maintain quite a considerable trade in these articles in Russia. The export of scythes, &c., from Germany to Russia was according to the Russian statistics :—

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Pouds.	Roubles.
1891	..	..	..	..	91,000	812,000
1892	..	..	..	..	58,939	471,363

The export in tools was :—

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Pouds.	Roubles.
1889	..	..	..	..	154,000	1,445,000
1892	..	..	..	..	99,619	985,585

The previous raisings of the duties have evidently damaged the German industry. It may be presumed that the treaty tariff which falls short of that of 1885 by 10 c. will again improve Germany's export to Russia.

For the German machine industry the trade to Russia is still Machines. of pre-eminent importance, although the various increases in the duty have caused a considerable falling-off in the export, especially in the case of such heavy weighing machines, the production of which necessarily requires an expenditure of less labour.

The Russian statistics show the German import of machines and apparatus to have been :—

Year.						Amount.
						Roubles.
1889..	..	..	..	..	..	8,726,000
1890..	..	..	..	..	..	9,056,000
1891..	..	..	..	..	..	7,834,000
1892..	..	..	..	..	..	9,845,631

The most important concession obtained for the German machine industry is the lowering of the duty on dynamo-electric machines from 4 r. 80 c. to 1 r. 40 c. The main point of the duties levied on machines is the paragraph concerning gas and water meters, gas, hot air or petroleum motors, magnetic, dynamo-electric machines, sewing and knitting machines, portable engines not specifically mentioned, as well as tenders, fire engines (not worked by steam), and machines of all kinds not specially enumerated, that are made of cast or wrought iron or steel, for which the duty has been reduced from 1 r. 70 c. to 1 r. 40 c. per pound. This rate is the standard for the greater part of the machinery exported from Germany to Russia. The duty for agricultural machines and implements has been reduced from 70 c. to 50 c., which was the rate fixed in the 1885 tariff. The value of the German export to Russia in the last-mentioned classes of goods, during the time when the 1885 tariff was in force, was even in 1889 1,353,000 r. In 1890 and 1891 it declined in consequence the raising of the duty by 20 per cent., and owing to the depression of Russian agriculture to 1,102,000 r. and 789,000 r. respectively. It is believed that the German export will gain a considerable impetus as the rate is now fixed at 50 c.

Germany's
export of
machinery to
Russia.

With reference to the German export of machinery to Russia, an interesting correspondence took place in the German newspapers incidental on the sessions of the German Imperial Diet. By the opposers of the treaty the importance of this branch of export was doubted, but the other side threw some light on the subject by publishing the following table :—

GERMANY'S Export to Russia.

Description.	Quantities in Double Centners.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.*
Locomotives and portable engines	1,553	1,324	2,660
Machines mainly of wood ..	1,587	4,938	3,973
" " cast-iron	93,760	86,028	87,248
" " wrought-iron	18,680	19,837	22,026
Boilers	1,374	1,472	(P)
Sewing machines	5,871	6,432	5,902

* 11 months.

In addition thereto it was said:—"The importance of this export, which has not undergone any great changes, can best be seen by looking at the share it has in the total export of Germany. Of the entire export in the articles concerned, that proceeding to Russia in 1892 was: in sewing machines 8 per cent., in machines mainly of cast-iron 13·6 per cent., in machines mainly of wrought iron 17·8 per cent., in machines mainly of wood 27 per cent. The total of Germany's exports in machines in 1892 represented a value of 60,000,000 marks; of this the portion falling to the German export of machines to Russia amounted to 7,900,000 marks, or quite one-eighth of the entire export. It is true that the export in some articles may have been rendered more difficult, but even as regards boilers the export to Russia still represents more than 13 per cent. of the total export. At all events our machinery exports to Russia is still quite an important trade."

For the sake merely of completeness I will mention the reductions which have been obtained also for scales, apparatus for electric lighting, watchmaker's goods, and musical instruments. The value of the musical instruments exported by Germany to Russia was according to the German statistics 1,453,000 marks for 1892, and this may be styled an average year.

Great hopes are placed on the customs reductions for collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts made of paper covered with white or printed cotton without any needlework, which by a change in the classification of the tariff have now to pay only 2 r. 40 c. per pound, instead of as formerly 72 r. The customs tariff in force up to the present time exercised an almost prohibitive influence.

The German export of paper and paper goods has decreased materially since 1887 in consequence of the Russian customs measures; before 1881 it amounted in value from 2,000,000 marks to 2,500,000 marks annually, in the year 1892 to but 1,369,000 marks.

Similar reductions down to the level of the 1892 tariff have

Cardboard,
writing paper,
&c.

been obtained for cardboard, finer sorts of writing paper, cigarette paper, &c. As the German exporters were able to retain a good trade up to now, even at the rates of duty hitherto levied, it may be assumed that the facilities now offered by the lower scale just coming into effect will give it a fresh impulse.

Raw cotton.

The fact that the same custom duties have now been fixed by the treaty on the import of raw cotton by land and water is of value to the Bremen trade and to the Prussian railroads. Up to the present time there existed a difference in the duty levied of 15 c. the poud to the disadvantage of the import by land.

Cotton, linen,
silk, and
woollen goods.

As will be seen from the following table, the Russian market has had a great importance for the German export of cotton, linen, silk, and woollen goods of all kinds :—

TABLE showing Germany's Export in Textile Goods to Russia.

Articles.	Quantities in 100 Kilos. Net.						Values in 1,000 Marks.					
	1880.	1884.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1880.	1884.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Various kinds of—												
Cotton goods ..	24,186*	5,471	5,262	4,893	4,929	3,662	9,048	3,726	2,744	2,642	2,370	1,538
Linenware..	4,798	2,059	1,763	2,341	2,361	1,897	1,696	544	423	437	436	314
Silk goods..	2,442	2,655	1,118	889	822	583	11,050	10,165	4,382	3,430	3,092	1,990
Woollen goods ..	24,675	23,769	34,763	34,543	22,705	15,629	18,577	15,336	20,398	19,438	11,997	7,670

FRANKFORT.

The total export amounted to 40,000,000 marks in 1880, but has decreased enormously in consequence of the Russian customs policy, so that in 1892 it represented only a value of 11,500,000 marks. It is characteristic that just for these articles the German Government only succeeded in obtaining few concessions and such of inferior importance; the treaty tariffs, in many instances, indeed, are lower than the rates of the tariff of 1891, but for the most part are still in advance of the tariffs of 1882 and 1885.

Knitted silk goods offer a very striking example: tariff of 1891, 7 r. 50 c.; treaty tariff, 5 r.; tariff of 1882, 1 r. 10 c.; tariff of 1885, 1 r. 30 c.

Carded wool
yarn.

Carded wool yarn formerly composed the greater portion of the export of the German industry to Russia; in consequence of advances in the duties during the last few years this export has rapidly fallen off. In the year 1890 the export of silver reached its highest pitch with a value of 9,294,000 marks, and decreased in the year 1892 to 2,927,000 marks; the value of the exported carded yarn, which fluctuated during the years 1882, 1885, and 1886 between 10,000,000 marks and 11,000,000 marks annually, and was valued in 1888 at 10,000,000 marks, in 1889 still at 8,000,000 marks, decreased in 1892 to 2,246,000 marks. The reductions for carded yarn granted by Russia are still below the rates of the 1882 tariff; but as the Russian carded yarn industry, which employs 200,000 spindles, does not cover the demand of the Russian weavers, it is hoped by the German carded yarn industry, which has 1,600,000 spindles in work, that the treaty duties will greatly increase its export.

Linen and
jute.

Owing to the old customs duties the goods of the German linen and jute industry were almost entirely excluded from the Russian market. By the treaty, reductions have been stipulated for these goods, which, however, are not very great, and only give hopes of an increased trade for superior articles.

Velvet,
plushes.

As very valuable is regarded the reduction from 7 r. 50 c. to 3 r. in the duties for half silk velvet and plushes, goods in which Germany, as is well known, possesses an exceedingly able industry which must export its produce.

Woollen
industry.

The German woollen industry, which, perhaps, more than any other industry is dependent on export, furnishes about 67 per cent. of the entire Russian demand for woollen yarns and woollen goods. The German export to Russia has decreased in consequence of the higher duties imposed in 1891 from 3,212,000 marks in 1890 to 1,809,000 marks in 1892. For these articles Germany succeeded in obtaining a reduction from 1 r. 20 c. and 1 r. 50 c. respectively to 1 r. 5 c. per pound, and, furthermore, has realised the abolition of the distinction drawn between textures of carded yarns and trammel, which latter caused difficulties in passing goods through the customs and often led to high penalties being inflicted.

Knitted
goods.

The enormous increase in the duty in the year 1890 exercised a very unfavourable influence on Germany's export of knitted goods; the value of the export even in 1890 amounted to

2,031,000 marks, but by 1892 it had fallen to 571,000 marks. The reduction for knitted cotton goods from 1 r. to 50 c. as well as that for woollen, linen, and other knitted goods from 1 r. to 60 c., are considered as specially valuable. The measures provided for the classification of these categories are also regarded as important.

The export of machine-made laces, in former years considerable, has been steadily declining, and had in the year 1892 a value of only 383,000 marks. In the treaty the rate of 3 r. 50 c. has been changed to 3 r. 15 c., *i.e.*, below the 1882 tariff. Laces.

Russia has granted considerable concessions for sunshades and umbrellas of every sort except such as are covered with silk; the rate for silk and half silk umbrellas has been lowered from 2 r. 50 c. to 1 r. 50 c. each, for woollen ones from 1 r. to 60 c. each, for all others from 1 r. (or in some cases 50 c.) to 30 c. each. The German industry lays great stress on the abolition, agreed upon in the treaty, of the distinction formerly drawn according to the material of the handle, as the chief export of the trade consists in woollen umbrellas, which are usually furnished with carved handles. Umbrellas.

The concessions also for buttons are regarded as important. In mercery, toilet articles and toys, Germany's chief competitor is France. It has not, on the whole, gained greater concessions than those granted by Russia to France. Besides the German export in fine mercery and toilet articles is but slight; this is easily explained when one considers the general character of the German industry; the export in ordinary goods amounted in the year 1885 to 2,119,100 marks, but declined in consequence of the increase in the duty to 339,000 marks in 1892. Buttons.
Mercery,
toilet articles,
toys.

The German lead industry, whose export for 1891 amounted to 142,000 marks, has in the new treaty obtained a reduction from 40 c. to 35 c., *i.e.*, merely 2 c. over the 1885 tariff, and awaits now a satisfactory development of the trade to Russia which has suffered during the last few years. Lead.

The unfavourable differential treatment of goods imported into Russia by land as compared with those that enter by sea has exercised a very prejudicial influence on Germany's export trade. Great Britain especially has undoubtedly been favoured thereby. At the final reading of the present treaty, Germany obtained the concession that in future the customs levied on entering the frontier by land shall be reduced to those levied on goods entering via the Baltic ports, and that no duties can be introduced favouring the imports via the Baltic, Black Sea, and Sea of Azov, with the exception of the coast near the Caucasus. Furthermore the concluding annex fixes that transmitted goods are not to be treated less favourably than those coming direct from the producing country. Differential
treatment.

The detailed stipulations as to the treatment of the dutiable goods will prove highly important for the development of the commercial intercourse and the traffic on the frontier; these were agreed upon at the final discussion of the treaty about the treat-

ment of goods at the customs houses. For brevity sake I must refrain from discussing these stipulations in this place. The concessions which Russia has granted to Germany in this respect indeed are concessions to the modern trade, the demands of modern culture and an approximation to the facilities offered in Western and Central Europe as regards international traffic, at least for merchandise. Also as to facilities in travelling as far as it is of a commercial nature, fixed regulations have been agreed upon, which will lessen the difficulties of sending travellers to Russia and will extend the freedom of their movements.

Finland.

The interchange of despatches dated February 10, 1894, between Russia and Germany must be regarded as an addition to the treaty, as it contains binding agreements with reference to Finland. The Grand Duchy of Finland holds an exceptional position in the Russian Empire. It possesses its own customs tariff, which is materially lower than the Russian customs tariff. The Russian Government has declared that it is her intention in time to make the customs tariff for Finland the same as that for Russia, but in order to give the commercial intercourse a certain security she has in the exchange of the above despatches made precise declarations with reference to the mode of her procedure. The Government has pledged itself not to commence with the intended raisings of duties for Finland before December 31, 1898, *i.e.*, she has fixed Finland's present customs tariff for 5 years. After this period the tariff of the Duchy may be raised by 50 per cent. of the differences then existing between the rates of the Russian and Finnish tariffs. After December 31, 1901, a further rise of 25 per cent. can take place, but from December 31, 1903, on which date the treaty lapses, the Russian Government will regain her freedom as regards the further development of the Finland customs tariff. In any case freedom has been reserved for the authorities in Finland to effect changes in the tariff in accordance with local needs; but as this Duchy has a less wealthy population, and its industry is only slightly developed, the Government has always pursued a more liberal commercial policy in order to cheapen all articles of consumption, and it is scarcely probable that it will abandon this policy. Finland is a good customer for the products of the German industry, and the trade thither gives remunerative occupation to the towns on the Baltic. Hence the agreement as regards Finland which stands in the treaty is of value for Germany. Apart from the tariff the other stipulations contained in the treaty, as far as they can be applied to Finland, have been extended to that Duchy in despatches exchanged, as well as the stipulations in the concluding minutes, providing that products of foreign countries transmitted through Germany are not to be subject to any higher duty than if they were shipped direct from the producing country. Hereby the creating of differential duties in favour of direct imports is prevented, as was formerly often the case, *e.g.*, for raw sugar, coffee, and wine into Finland.

The treaty came into force on March 20 last, and will remain

so as long as those concluded with Austria-Hungary, &c., do, *i.e.*, Concluding remarks. until December 31, 1903.

The chief importance of the treaty is, that apart from the treaty with France, it is the first great severance on the part of Russia from her high customs policy, which she has persisted in for several decades; it shows that this country has at length been gained over to accept the ideas of Cobden. Nowhere in the world has the protective system been worked out so thoroughly as in the United States of America and in Russia. The Union is at the present time occupied with the reduction of her McKinley tariff, and Russia is only just beginning to enjoy the fruits of her two tariff treaties, whereas Germany, once a leader of the protective policy, is now placing the finishing stone on her treaty work. This is a tardy but thorough change in men's ideas outside England, and a victory on the part of Great Britain for her ideas as regards the world's commerce.

Germany expects great advantages from the treaty; the enthusiasm which was developed during the contest for its acceptance in the Imperial Diet on the part of the manufacturers, as well as of the Government and no less in Russia, may have been an overestimation of its value. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the treaty, while affording a market in Germany to Russian grain, will also open up for Germany a market for her industrial products, which was formerly, so to say, hermetically sealed. In German newspapers one can daily read advertisements of firms wishing to start business connections between the two countries, and Russian commercial travellers have long since arrived in order to open up business negotiations. A Berlin newspaper remarked on March 20 as follows:—

“Before the commercial treaty was discussed in the Imperial Diet, firms and export houses in this town had already obtained large orders from Russia, with the stipulation that they should be executed if the treaty obtained a majority in the Reichstag. Our iron and fine paper industries have been especially entrusted with orders of this kind, and these have been received in such quantities that they are scarcely in a position to carry them out. The fear that Russian industry has already so far advanced that it is able to manufacture in sufficient quantities agricultural machines and implements does not seem to be well founded, as one single house in Berlin has received such numerous orders from Russia that immediately after the passing of the commercial treaty the working time of those employed had to be doubled, *i.e.*, whereas the factory formerly only worked till noon (there was so little to be done) the work now continues from 6.30 A.M. to 6 P.M. and during the last few days numerous new hands have been engaged.”

There is no doubt that, along with Germany, Great Britain as a most-favoured-nation will also participate in the advantages gained by the passing of the Russo-German Commercial Treaty. The abolition of the Russian differential customs in favour of the trade by sea will, it is true, prove prejudicial to England. But

the loss will be more than counterbalanced by her participating in the concessions in duties that have now been granted; the modern development of Russia's business intercourse with foreign countries, which is likewise anticipated from the treaty, will naturally also benefit Great Britain, the land that has ever been the champion of free trade in the market of the world.

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*Reference to previous Reports, Miscellaneous Series,
Nos. 211 and 276.*

ITALY.

FLORENCE.

Consul-General Sir D. Colnaghi to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Florence, June 30, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith enclosed, a Report on some phases of the Labour movement in Italy during the year 1893.

The Report was in course of preparation when the outbreaks in Sicily and in the Lunigiana occurred. The consequences of this agitation, although as yet, a matter of conjecture, cannot fail I believe, at all events in some degree, to alter the conditions under which the Labour question is being treated in this country. I have however left my notes as they stood, describing, as far as the information I possessed enabled me, some phases of the movement during the year 1893, and notwithstanding the unavoidable delay that has occurred in their completion, only touching in one or two instances upon the year 1894.

Some of the proceedings of the Italian Labour Party to which I refer, have already been published by Mr. Drage in his able and exhaustive Report on Labour in Italy. I have preferred however to retain rather than to expunge them, to avoid breaking up the continuity of the narrative.

With regard to Co-operation I have only devoted some space to an abstract of the proceedings of the Co-operative Congress, held at Sampierdarena in the month of May, 1893, which may fairly form a starting point for further consideration of this important and interesting subject in a future Report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. E. COLNAGHI.

Report on some Phases of the Labour Movement in Italy during the Year 1893.

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Preliminary Remarks.

Preliminary
remarks.

In my previous reports on the condition of labour in Italy, I gave a sketch of the progress of the labour movement from the date of the foundation of the Kingdom of Italy until towards the close of 1892; I propose now to add some further notes on the subject, from the above date to the end of 1893.

I must premise that the movement in Italy is still in its infancy, that trades unionism, except in two or three special instances, such as the printers, hatters, and railway men, has, hitherto, been but little developed, and that an important and extending part of the movement is the organisation in unions of the agricultural labourers. I may also repeat, what I have formerly stated, that the Italians from the geographical position of their country, with its varieties of climate and of products, and from their own differing racial characteristics, accentuated by former conditions of separate governments, although bound in political union, do not yet form a homogeneous economic whole. Some regions, especially in the northern provinces, are far in advance of the others in industry and culture; thus, the promotion of the solidarity of the working class is a work of time and difficulty, especially as various elements are struggling for supremacy, some to maintain the position they have achieved, others to force themselves to the front. A class struggle has, in fact, begun.

With the above remarks as a guide, I may now proceed to give a short account of what is being done, perhaps not always wisely, to improve the condition of the labouring classes.

Italian

Labour Party.

The central committee, which assumed office after the Congress of Genoa held in August, 1892, took up their residence at Milan. In the course of 1893 the committee issued a report on the labour

movement in Italy, addressed to the International Socialist Congress at Zurich, which met in the month of June, and at which the Italian labour party was officially represented. They also presented their first annual report to the second Congress of the party held at Reggio Emilia, in the beginning of last September. In the following account of the progress of the labour party in Italy, I have endeavoured to summarise the principal points of interest contained in these documents, combined with some further information.

The first year's work of the committee was one of organisation, of installation, and of registration, carried out under many difficulties, among which may be noted the reluctance of many societies to forward statistics, 60 per cent. failing to reply to the circulars issued. Although the propaganda in the provinces was not as active as the committee could have wished, they are able to report that nearly 300 associations, exclusive of the societies contained in the affiliated federations, have joined the movement. New clubs and associations have been formed, some under the countenance of the committee, by whom an impulse has also been given to the establishment of local federations in several regions. These, especially in Piedmont and Tuscany, are stated to have become active promoters of regional propaganda.

The adhesions to the party came in principally at three distinct periods: after the Congress of Genoa, after May 1, and at the date of the convocation of the Congress of Reggio Emilia.

On February 5 the committee convened a partial Congress at Milan to combine the ideas of the several regions with regard to the manifestation of May 1, and to select delegates to the Congress of Zurich. Although the whole of socialist Italy was not represented at this meeting, the committee state that the decisions arrived at bore practical and satisfactory results. Regional Congresses of the party were also held at Turin, Empoli, Russi in Romagna, Venice and Palermo, to prepare for the Congress of Reggio Emilia.

The manifestation of May 1 was observed in various cities and towns of Lombardy, Venetia, Emilia, Tuscany, and in Rome. At Imola* (Romagna), Conselice (Romagna), and Benedetto Po (Mantovano), the day was kept as an official holiday by the respective municipalities, and flags were displayed. In Piedmont and Liguria the manifestation was almost nil, nor does the day appear to have been observed in the southern provinces. The "Lotta di Classe," the official organ of the Italian labour party, published a commemorative number on the occasion, of which 60,000 copies were distributed; there was also an issue of commemorative postage stamps and of a large number of manifests and hand bills. Special publications were also made in some other localities. The central committee had proposed that each adherent

* At Imola the Municipal Council was, in consequence of this and some other acts, dissolved, and a Royal Commissioner appointed. After the new elections, held in November, it resulted that Signor Andrea Costa, a prominent socialist, was elected mayor.

to the movement should subscribe 1 sou to the central fund. This produced a sum of about 800 lire (32*l.*), in addition to 1,000 lire (40*l.*), the result of an independent subscription started at Reggio Emilia, at the rate of 1 lira per head.

Strikes.

The central committee did not initiate any strikes in the course of the year, as want of success would have checked the progress of organisation. They, however, whenever their aid was invoked, gave such assistance as was in their power to strikes that were organised by others, whether the strikers were, or were not, affiliated to the party. Thus, for the glovers of Naples and the ribbon makers of Milan, both which societies have since joined, they raised small subscriptions, as also for the "Fibbiari" (buckle makers) of Lecco, for the female hands in the cotton-spinning mills of Bergamo, Cremona, and Ciserano, who had struck against low rates of wages and long working hours, and for the hatters of Intra. They also raised a subscription for the victims of Caltavuturo in Sicily. As an act of international solidarity, they sent small contributions to their French and German comrades during the political elections, to the French miners at Carmaux, and, later, to the English miners, when on strike.

**Political
action.**

The general elections of November, 1892, were held at a moment when the committee was engaged on its most active work of organisation. They, however, issued a manifesto, which was published in the "Lotta di Classe" and distributed in hand bills. The Labour Party, moreover, affirmed its separate existence by supporting its own candidates for seats, even when there was no hope of success, and only ridicule to be encountered.

At the date of writing (December, 1893) the socialist members of Parliament, who have accepted the programme of the Party, are five in number,* while in some provincial and communal councils socialist candidates have secured seats.

The following table shows the results of the financial administration of the central committee from August 16, 1892, to August 31, 1893.

* Signori Agnini (Carpi); Badaloni (Badia Polesine); Berenini (Borgo San Donnino); Ferri (Gonzaga); Frampolini (Guastalla).

FLORENCE.

5

RECEIPTS.

Description.	Amount.
	Lire c.
Balance from Congress of Genoa	421 39
Number 294 adhesions to Party	922 50
Prisoners' fund	19 7
Reimbursement of share subscribed for journal	6 15
Subscription for central fund	1,251 56
May 1.	789 61
Sale of propaganda, stamps, May 1	120 0
" manifests	162 10
" hand bills	106 15
Balance subscription for strikes	421 75
Private subscriptions for German socialist elections and for English miners	105 20
Sale of electoral manifest	36 50
Donations to Party and reimbursement of expenses	31 60
Sale of statutes of Party	51 65
Interest on an extinct book of Banca Popolare	5 78
Total	4,451 1
Equivalent in sterling .. £	178

EXPENDITURE.

Description.	Amount.
	Lire c.
Administrative expenses (printing, stationery, postages, telegrams, &c.)	925 69
Expenses of propaganda	596 25
Subsidies in aid of strikes	666 50
Furniture, gas, and lamps	176 70
Rent of offices	76 0
Solidarity for electoral expenses of foreign comrades	239 95
Payments on share of "Lotta di Classe"	60 0
Gratuities	18 70
Carriage, manifest, May 1	40 53
" hand bills, May 1	13 14
Return of balance from Congress of Genoa to 31 societies	40 30
Official expenses	7 50
Cash in hand	1,589 75
Total	4,451 1
Equivalent in sterling .. £	178

The report of the central committee, addressed to the Congress of Zurich, enumerates 20 papers, chiefly small provincial prints, as supporting the Party in Italy. The most important journal is the "Critica Sociale," published bi-monthly at Milan, under the editorship of the Avvocato Filippo Turati. The "Critica," which is edited with great ability, claims to be the exponent of the doctrines of scientific socialism. I have already mentioned the official organ of the Party, the "Lotta di Classe," a weekly paper also published at Milan. The "Lotta" which, as its name implies, is a combative print, is carried on by a co-operative society, and is under the chief

(1821)

A 4

editorship of Signor Cammillo Prampolini, deputy for Guastalla. The organ of the "Fasci," or labour unions of Sicily, is the "Giustizia Sociale," edited by Signor Garibaldi Bosco, a prominent local socialist leader. The humoristic supporter of the party is the "Asino," an illustrated bi-weekly print, edited by Signor Guido Podrecca, which is published at Rome.*

The following table shows the number of Associations, arranged according to the several regions, which had adhered to the Labour Party up to the date of the report of the central committee (August 31, 1893). This number is reported to have since increased, but in what proportion I am unable to say.

* The "Giustizia Sociale" has been temporarily suppressed, but will re-appear as soon as the state of siege has been raised in Sicily. The publication of the "Asino" has, also, been temporarily suspended.

TABLE showing the Number of Associations arranged according to the several Regions.

Region.	Province.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.
Piedmont	Alexandria	7	255
	Cuneo	3	305
	Novara	9	656
	Turin.. ..	6	842
	Total	25	2,058
Liguria	Genoa	4	338
	Porto Maurizio	2	270
	Total	6	608
Lombardy	Bergamo	2	239
	Brescia	3	450
	Como.. ..	4	401
	Cremona	5	1,982
	Mantua	5	11,985
	Milan	42	9,534
	Pavia.. ..	11	1,080
	Sondrio	1	85
	Total	73	25,756
Venetia	Padua	1	40
	Venice	3	176
	Verona	3	193
	Vicenza	3	150
	Total	10	559
Emilia	Bologna	4	1,244
	Ferrara	2	84
	Forli and Rimini	3	392
	Modena	5	1,574
	Parma	9	1,124
	Piacenza	1	(?)
	Ravenna	5	267
	Reggio Emilia	56	5,029
	Total	85	9,714
Tuscany	Florence	13	843
	Lucca.. ..	1	127
	Pisa	6	211
	Siena	2	110 (?)
	Total	22	1,291
Rome and Latium	Rome.. ..	3	316
Marches and Umbria	Ancona	5	410
	Perugia	1	94
	Total	6	504
Abruzzi and Molise.. ..	Chieti.. ..	1	15

TABLE showing the Number of Associations arranged according to the several Regions—continued.

Region.	Province.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.
Campania	Benevento	1	30
	Naples	2	90
	Total	3	120
Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria..	Bari	5	340
	Lecce.. ..	4	432
	Cosenza	2	56
	Total	11	828
Sicily	Girgenti	11	14,657
	Messina	1	4,000
	Palermo	17	24,738
	Syracuse	7	5,024
	Trapani	6	1,268
	Caltanissetta	4	3,935
	Catania	2	12,310
	Total	48	65,932
	General total ..	293	107,701
	Abroad — Latrobe (United States) Westmoreland co.	1	136
	Total on Continent ..	245	41,769

NOTE.—The Milanese section of the “Consolato Operaio” includes 33 federated societies, and the Tuscan socialist section of the Party, 30 societies. The different societies of which the federations are composed, and the number of their members, are not included in the list.

The above Associations comprise besides labour, benefit and co-operative societies, and sections of the Party, socialist, democratic, revolutionary, and popular clubs, groups, and leagues, each generally containing a very limited number of members. There are two small clubs of socialist university students, and three female associations, on the list. These associations are not all found among the urban population, but include the peasantry and day labourers of some of the country districts in which extreme poverty and consequent discontent prevail, as, for instance, the Mantuan Federation between artisans and peasants, which is 11,000 strong; the association among day labourers of Finale Emilia (1,380 members); the League of Resistance of Molinella, in the province of Bologna (990 members); the League of Resistance among the peasants of the province of Cremona (1,100 members); and the Co-operative Association among day labourers at Guastalla, in the province of Reggio Emilia (515 members). The most striking example is, however, in Sicily, where out of the 48 societies

registered 46 are labour unions (*Fasci dei Lavoratori*) in which the peasantry of both sexes predominate.

Leaving Sicily for the present on one side, on account of the special nature of the agitation, a glance at the table shows that the labour movement is chiefly developing in Lombardy and Emilia. In Piedmont and Liguria its adherents are comparatively few. In the latter region the workingmen still generally favour the Mazzinian theory, and are rather individualists than collectivists. In the south the movement of the "*Fasci*" is reported to be extending to the provinces of Catanzaro and Reggio Calabria, and also to Rome.

The Second General Congress of the Italian Labour Party was opened at Reggio Emilia, on September 8, and closed on September 10, 1893. The delegates present at the Congress numbered some 250, representing 262 associations. Signori Bosco (Sicily), Costa (Romagna), Agnini (central Italy), Griggi, Croce, and Vergnanini (Upper Italy), were named by acclamation Presidents of the Congress. Although some burning questions excited lively discussions, the stenographic report of the proceedings shows that the debates were conducted in an orderly and business-like manner. The excellent rule that no delegate should speak more than twice on each separate subject, or for more than 5 minutes at a time, would appear to have been fairly enforced. Each delegate could claim one vote only, although he represented more than one association, and was required to declare for which society he voted. The general results of the Congress may, perhaps, best be given by summarising some of the principal resolutions that met with final approval.

Congress of
Reggio
Emilia.

After the first annual report of the central committee had been read and approved, the discussion began on the report of the committee appointed to refer on the political action of the Party, which was closed by the approval of the following resolution by 106 votes to 62: "As regards the tactical programme of the Labour Party, the object of which is to disseminate the knowledge of socialist principles throughout Italy, so that, by means of the class struggle, the social question may be solved, the Congress affirms that the propaganda and organisation of the Party, availing itself of the conditions of life and of work in the several regions, must be unremittingly directed to maintain the rights and interests of the labouring class, internationally organised as a class party, against the capitalist class, and declares that the political action for the acquisition of public powers must represent the determination of the Party to act independently of the other parties in the State, supporting, both in the political and administrative elections, candidates who have accepted without reserve the programme, and are members of the Party, repudiating all those combinations and compromises which, while taking into account local conditions, have a tendency to attenuate the principles and line of conduct of the Party, or be in contradiction therewith."

The next question brought forward for discussion was the position to be assumed by the deputies of the party when elected

to Parliament. "Considering that by means of political power the proprietary class is organised to maintain its struggle against the proletariat, and that from this class no durable or substantial reforms in favour of the labouring class can be expected," it was resolved "that the political representatives of the Party are its delegates, and may only support strictly socialist proposals voted by the Party." They are to form a separate group, and, through their secretary, to be in constant communication with the central committee, receiving such instructions as the committee may deem necessary. In their speeches they must declare that "the Party has no faith in the efficacy of the adulterated reforms which the proprietary class (Borghesia) may concede in the interest of its conservation, and their conduct must be inspired by the programme and action of the socialist party, which is, in essence and in fact, revolutionary."

In the case of strikes and of the celebration of May 1 the deputies are to exert all their energies and personal influence for the success of these movements. Their conduct is to be judged by the regional and general congresses, and in no case are they to vote in favour of any Ministry.

With regard to the provincial and communal administrations, the Congress, after some discussion, approved as a general principle that all the representatives of the Labour Party who obtained seats in the provincial and communal councils must follow the same rules as its political representatives, so far as they were applicable.

With regard to the economic action of the Party, *i.e.*, the organisation of operative and agricultural resistance in strikes, co-operation, colonisation, and emigration, Signor Lazzari (Milan) proposed a resolution to the following effect, which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted:—

"The Congress, considering that the economic action of the party should represent the defence of the interests of the down-trodden working-class against their oppressors, assigns to the local and regional federations the superintendence of the same, especially for the purpose of diffusing among the working population, both of the towns and the country districts, the principle of organisation for resistance, and of binding all the sections of the party in a bond of solidarity for the support of such labour movements as are approved by their respective federations, reporting their action to the central committee. The strikes that may occur outside the Party should also be used as a means of propaganda.

"The Party recognises as advantageous to its economic action the agitation for the abolition of the indirect taxes and of the town dues (*octroi*), for the eight hours' day, for the protection of women and children in factories, for equalising wages between the two sexes, as well as the establishment of co-operative associations, either stores or of labour, which, without any object of individualist speculation, may rise in the different centres and serve as a basis for class organisation."

All the sections are further recommended "to promote, in their sphere of action, the instruction and discipline of the working

class, so that when men emigrate in search of work they should not offend against the bond of international solidarity, which should be their party flag, inciting foreign socialist parties to extend their action of propaganda and organisation to Italian proletarian emigrants, with a view of inducing them to join their associations."

As addendas to the above, the following resolutions were also passed :—

"That the Labour Chambers be requested to institute a section for emigration, with the special object of preventing the evils of international competition among working men."

"That the Congress appoint a committee to study the agrarian conditions of Italy, the methods of propaganda and of organisation that should be followed among the different classes of agricultural labourers and of small proprietors in the various regions, and to report to the succeeding Congress."

"That the representatives of the Party in those provinces and communes which possess, or the charitable institutions which hold, landed property, should promote the formation of co-operative societies of agricultural labourers for cultivating such estates when the present leases in force fall in."

The next question brought before the Congress was the necessity of organising all the Italian railway men, who are said to number 100,000, in one powerful section of the Socialist Labour Party.

The Congress resolved that the central committee should take immediate steps towards the fusion of the societies of railway men in one sole association.*

The modification of the denomination of the Party, of the statutes, and of the programme of Genoa were next discussed. It was resolved, by acclamation, that the Party should henceforward assume the name of "Partito Socialista dei Lavoratori Italiani" (Italian Socialist Labour Party). After a rather lively discussion it was further resolved that the subscriptions to be paid to the central fund by each society affiliated to the Party should be 5 lire for the first 100 members, and 3 lire for every succeeding 100 or fraction thereof, while a voluntary payment is to be made annually on May 1. The proposal that the proprietors and professional men ascribed to the party shall pay annually to the central committee a percentual quota on their income was also approved, the amount being left to their conscience. This injunction the columns of the "Lotta di Classe" show is already being adopted in practice.

Among the other business transacted by the Congress was the maintenance of the residence of the central committee in Milan, the election of its members for the ensuing year, and the resolution taken that the third Congress of the Party should be held in the

* From recent information, I learn that the majority of the sections of the "Fascio Ferroviario" have joined the "Unione Ferrovieri Italiani," and that this latter, with the "Società Macchinisti e fuochisti delle ferrovie Italiane," and seven or eight societies, "Personale delle Ferrovie," united, at a congress held on April 26 last (1894), as the "Lega Generale dei Ferrovieri Italiani" (General League of Italian Railway Men), amalgamating with the Italian Socialist Labour Party.

Romagna in 1894, the particular city to be named by the Romagnole regional committee. The Congress further resolved, on a question being raised with reference to the "Lotta di Classe" as the organ of the party, that "the nomination or confirmation of the editor should, from next year, be vested in the congresses of the Socialist Labour Party; that the correspondents should be selected by the provincial committees, or the committees of sections; and that the direction of the paper should conform to the declarations and suggestions made in the present Congress."

Before closing the Congress the President of the day, Signor Costa, read a resolution subscribed by a large number of the delegates present, to the following effect:—

"The Congress, in deference to the resolution passed with reference to the conduct of the Parliamentary representatives of the Party, invites them to prepare a Bill for complete universal suffrage and for the referendum, and to maintain an active agitation thereon."

This resolution was accepted by Signor Prampolini (deputy for Guastalla) as a simple recommendation; it would be only after mature deliberation that he would be able, at the next Congress, to give a formal pledge on the subject.

After passing a vote of thanks to the citizens of Reggio for their courteous hospitality, and hearing a few last words from Signor Costa, the second Congress of the Party came to an end.

Among the incidents that occurred at the Congress I may mention the following:—In the course of the proceedings Signor Garibaldi Bosco claimed the interest of the assembly in the socialist movement of the region he represented: "Sicily is in flames, and only awaits the support of the other socialists of Italy." In a later session the President read a telegram from Sicily communicating the intention of the Ministry not only to dissolve the flourishing "Fasci dei lavoratori" (labour unions), but to denounce the members as malefactors. In response the following resolution was passed by acclamation: "The Congress, having received notice of the police manoeuvres of the political 'bourgeoisie' of to-day, protests against the action of the Government as being a violation of the rights of man, and declares its solidarity with its comrades of Sicily."

During the second day's session the Belgian socialists, Messrs. Vandervelde and de Brückner, were presented to the assembly and received with loud applause. Mr. Vandervelde made a stirring speech, which was translated by the Avvocato Filippo Turati. He brought with him the cordial salutations of the Belgian labour party, which, like the Italian, is young, and now in course of organisation. In his opinion the gulf between the socialist and the other "bourgeois" parties is impassable. From the bottom of his heart he acclaims the cry of "Long live international socialism." Under this head may be noted the telegrams of sympathy received from the national committees of the French, Spanish, and Austrian socialist, labour, and democratic parties; from the International Congress of Glovers, then sitting at Grenoble; and from the

Italian socialists residing at Zurich. 22 telegrams of adhesion were received from socialist societies, and single representatives established in various parts of Italy.

That a Socialist Labour Party of an international character, based on the class struggle, and, as it would appear, tending, though not without opposition, to an uncompromising hostility to all the other parties in the State, has been founded in Italy there is no reason to doubt; that it is yet in its infancy is true, and its future would be difficult to prognosticate. Regarding the present comparatively small development of urban industries in this country, it is evident that the real importance of the movement will be found among the rural population. In any case, however, the agitation is one that cannot be left out of account in estimating the present economical and, possibly, the political conditions of Italy.

With regard to Sicily, the special nature of the agitation, as I have already said, coupled with the consequent outbreak in that island, renders any present appreciation of the movement a matter of difficulty. In the conflict of opinions it is not always easy to make a correct selection, but, according to one estimate, the total number of labour unions ("fasci dei lavoratori") existing in the island in December was estimated at 200, and the approximative number of real members at about 50,000—less, therefore, than the figures noted in the table at page 8. The programme of the leaders is stated to be the propagation of the doctrines of Marxist socialism, their method the class struggle, concerning which the majority of the members understand little or nothing.

As a matter of curiosity I note here an abstract of the statutes of the Labour Union ("Fascio dei Lavoratori") of Catania, which has been suppressed.

The Union was founded on May 1, 1892, for the purpose of combating every form of economic sweating, of political subjection and of privilege.

As objects capable of immediate actuation, the Union proposed to promote:—

(a.) Solidarity among workmen, in order to strengthen them in their struggle for the right to labour.

(b.) Mutual assistance in sickness.

(c.) The establishment of a co-operative store.

(d.) Collective insurance, under which a member will be able to dispose in favour of his family of as many separate sums of 50 c. (5*d.*) as there are members of the Union. The amount to be paid 8 days after his decease.

(e.) Instruction and education of the heart and mind, by means of schools and lectures.

All workmen who labour with hand or brain to earn a living may belong to the Union.

The demands for admission must be signed by at least one member. The limits of age are between 18 and 60. Applicants must be of good character and able to work. Applications for admission are determined by a majority of votes at the general assembly, after examination by a committee of nine elected, ad

Labour
unions in
Sicily.

Labour
Union,
Catania.
Statutes of
Union of
Catania.
Arts. 1-3.

Arts. 4-6.

hoc, by the council of administration. The members are divided into sections of arts and crafts.

Arts. 7-12. The Union is controlled and administered by all the members directly. No alterations can be made in the statutes without the previous approval of the association. The council of administration and the subordinate committees receive an imperative mandate to carry out the decisions of the general assembly.

The Union is managed by a council composed of a president, two vice-presidents, twelve councillors, a general cashier, a special cashier for the collective insurance fund, an accountant, two secretaries, two assistant secretaries, a standard bearer and deputy, as many councillors as there are sections in the Union, and the president of the benefit fund.

This fund, the store, and the collective insurance fund, are managed by committees consisting of a president and a councillor for each section of the Union.

Every trade section elects a sub-committee composed of a president, four councillors, and a secretary to manage the affairs of the section.

Arts. 13-18. The elections to the various offices take place annually, in the month of January.

The general and ordinary meetings of the Union are held weekly. The extraordinary meetings on the proposition of the council of administration, or at the demand of at least twenty members.

The deliberations of the ordinary meetings are valid whatever the number of members attending, but modifications of the statutes, or bye-laws, cannot be discussed unless half at least of the enrolled members are present.

To form a quorum at the extraordinary meetings on first convocation, the attendance of at least half the enrolled members is necessary. For adjourned meetings any number suffices. The same rule applies to the meetings of the sections.

All questions for discussion must be previously inserted in the order of the day. No member may speak without permission obtained, nor twice without the consent of the meeting.

Arts. 19-23. Not later than the month of November in each year the council of administration is required to prepare the estimates for the following year, to be submitted without delay for approval by the general assembly.

All the members of the Union have equal rights and equal duties; they are mutually responsible, must render aid and succour to each other reciprocally, and should love one another like brothers.

The payments by the members consist of an entrance fee of 1 lira (10*d.*), a weekly subscription of 20 c. (2*d.*) for members admitted under the age of 50, to be increased to 30 c. (3*d.*) for members entering over 50, and to 40 c. (4*d.*) when the age of admission is between 55 and 60. An additional sum of 50 c. (5*d.*) has also to be paid to the collective insurance fund. Defaulters lose all their rights.

Every three months the general cashier must submit his account for approval to a committee of inspection, composed of a president and as many members as there are sections in the Union, and it must be publicly affixed for at least 1 week at the residence of the association.

Art. 24 refers to the institution of a tribunal of arbitrators Arts. 24-28. (*probi viri*) to be composed of 20 of the most esteemed members of the radical party of Catania, in order to decide on all questions arising between members and members, or between masters and hands in which the Union may be interested. No member may attack another in the papers or at law without the previous authorisation of the council of administration. Before according permission, which cannot be refused, the council will endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the parties.

The standard of the Union is red with the inscription "Fascio dei Lavoratori—Catania;" its flag, the tricolour, is to be displayed from the residence of the Union on days of meeting and of democratic solemnities. It is to be hoisted half mast high on the death of a member. The flag of each section is the tricolour, with the name of the trade inscribed on a red streamer.

All members are bound to attend the funeral of a deceased member, unless legitimately prevented, under penalty of a fine of 50 c. (5*d.*), all Union rights being in abeyance until payment is made. The standard of the Union, and the flag of the section to which the deceased member belonged, are to be borne in the procession. The other sections are free to intervene with their respective flags if they deem fit.

On May 1 of each year, the day of the universal Labour Festival, the Union will keep the day of its foundation.

In connection with the labour movement may be mentioned the fifth Congress of Typographers (compositors and pressmen) held at Florence in the early part of last September. 20 sections of the association were represented at this meeting. Typographic
Congress of
Florence.

The General Association of Italian Typographers is, I believe, still almost the only representative of a trades union founded on the English type: It contains some 4,700 effective members, showing an increase of nearly 1,000 members since 1891.

There is no necessity to enter into the details of the debates at the Congress which were somewhat lengthy. The report of the proceedings occupies 49 closely printed pages in double columns. The principal results arrived at may be noted as follows. It was determined, in the first place, to enlarge the scope of the association, which is, in future, to include all the workers on books (except the authors, artists, and publishers), thus admitting besides compositors and pressmen, working stereotypers, galvanotypers, zincotypers, lithographers, engravers, type-founders, layers on (*puntatrici*), folders, binders, and the like, and machine hands. The full title of the new association is "Federazione Italiana fra i Lavoratori del Libro."

Federation of
Workers on
Books.

The adoption of the above measure entailed the necessity of revising the general statutes of the association, which is managed (1821)

by a central committee having its residence at Milan, controlled by the delegations of the sections, which are, or may be, established in the principal cities. 30 members (under the previous statutes 20) residing in the same locality may form a section; below this number a sub-section, to be aggregated to the nearest section.

Art. 4. The object for which the federation is established is to promote the welfare of its members, protecting their interests and providing for the progress of the art:—

1. By means of the application of a normal tariff of wages, based on a minimum rate.

2. By granting subsidies to unemployed, travelling, sick and impotent members, and to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

3. By providing for the improvement of the technical and educative instruction of the members and more especially of the apprentices.

4. By promoting the establishment of co-operative printing offices.

The following additional paragraph was also voted:

5. By co-operating towards the emancipation of the proletariat, intervening in all economic questions that may tend to improve the condition of the wage-earners and to solve the social question.

Art. 5. The benefit funds, founded within the association, have for their respective objects to grant:—

1. Indemnities to the unemployed in consequence of tariff disputes.

2. Subsidies to members out of work.

3. Subventions to travelling members in search of work.

4. Subsidies to sick members.

5. Subsidies to impotent members from chronic sickness or old age.

6. Subsidies to widows and orphans.

Contribution to the first three funds is obligatory, to the others voluntary.

A further obligatory quota is, however, imposed for the support of the official organ of the federation, which, besides reflecting the condition of the class it represents, is to promote the ideas of propaganda on which the federation is based.

Art. 6. The amount of the contributions to the above funds, excepting the tariff, travelling members, and federal journal funds, will be determined by the bye-laws of the respective sections on the basis that for every 5 c. ($\frac{1}{2}d.$) weekly quota a subsidy of 40 c. ($4d.$) per diem shall be given. For the purpose of regulating the quotas the members of the association are classed in three categories.

The quota for the tariff fund is fixed at 10 c. ($1d.$) per week for members belonging to sections of the first category, in which the daily wages are not below 3 lire 50 c. ($2s. 10d.$), and compositors are paid at least 40 c. ($4d.$) per mil; at 5 c. ($\frac{1}{2}d.$) for members included in sections of the second category, in which the daily earnings are under the above rates, but above 2 lire ($1s. 7d.$) per diem; and at

2 c. ($\frac{1}{4}d.$) for members belonging to sections of the third category, which comprises layers on, folders, and machine hands. Sections formed entirely of compositors and established in the chief towns of regions are included in the first category.

In cases of extraordinary necessity the above quotas may be raised by 5 c. ($\frac{1}{2}d.$) or 10 c. ($1d.$) for a limited period.

In addition to the quota fixed for the tariff fund all members of sections, belonging to the first and second categories, are required to pay 2 c. per week to the travelling members' fund, while all members, without distinction, must pay 3 c. per week towards the support of the federal journal, of which each has the right to a copy. With reference to the travelling members' fund, the Congress agreed, by 19 votes to 7 abstentions, that subsidies should be granted to foreign travelling members, the subsidy being limited in accordance with the means of the fund.

The ordinary subsidy for Italian members is fixed at the rate of 5 c. ($\frac{1}{2}d.$) per kilom. travelled over.

Art. 12. Members, when unemployed on account of tariff disputes, are entitled to a weekly indemnity of 16 lire (12s. 10*d.*), if they belong to sections included in the first category, of 12 lire (9s. 6*d.*) in the second category, and of 6 lire (4s. 9*d.*) in the third category.

The central tariff fund remains entirely under the management of the central committee (Art. 45) as had hitherto been the case. This was a point on which considerable discussion was raised, but it was finally determined that the existing regulation should remain in force.

A strong effort was made, in the course of the Congress, to induce the new federation formally to declare its adhesion to the Italian Socialist Labour Party. By 21 votes to 4 a resolution was passed that with regard to the intervention in the agitation and struggles of the Labour Party, the Congress confirmed the additional paragraph 5 in Art. 4 of the statutes, but the meeting declined to accept any further additions on the subject.

With regard to the celebration of May 1, the following resolution was passed: "That recognising in this manifestation a just protest on the part of the proletariat against their present economic condition, the Congress determines that the Italian Federation of Workers on Books shall comply with those regulations which, from year to year, the Italian working men, in accord with those of the whole World, shall establish."

A member having asked from whom the victims, if any, on this day were to receive succour, the reply was that the federation having, on this point, united with the Italian Labour Party, that Party would contribute to the relief of any victims.

The demonstration of May 1 being thus disposed of, a resolution was passed to the effect that the central committee, in accord with the sectional committees, should promote a serious agitation for the abolition of piece and night work, for the introduction of a weekly day of rest, and for a diminution of the daily working

hours, the object being to provide work for the unemployed. With regard to the rights of female labour to be placed on an equality with male labour, the work being equal, the Congress, while recognising this axiom, approved by 15 votes to 9 the following very modified resolution: "As in the specification of her rights, woman cannot, for physical reasons, assume work for which she is constitutionally unfitted, the Congress protested energetically against the capitalist society which, in order to secure profits, forgets the regard due to the female sex, and determined to adopt all possible means to eliminate female compositors from the printing offices, not from egotistic motives, but for reasons of social convenience."

In the discussion which next ensued on the International Typographic Association, constituted at the Congress of Berne of 1892, to which the adhesion of the Italian Federation had, in principle, been implicitly given in the vote on subsidies to foreign travelling members, it was determined that all proposals relating to the International Federation should be submitted to the sections. The amount of the subscriptions to the International Federation and the means of raising them, therefore, still remain to be settled.

The last resolution submitted to the Congress was that a legal agitation should be promoted against prison labour, as well as against productive labour in charitable institutions. Prison labour, it was voted, should be entirely abolished, while the printing offices established in charitable institutions should be modified as soon as possible, so as no longer to interfere with the rights of free labour.

Democratic
Congress of
Bologna.

In connection with the general labour movement, I may next mention a Congress of democratic associations united under the Pact of Rome,* which met at Bologna on October 17 last. The Congress was attended by about 236 delegates of the various associations. A principal object of the meeting was to attempt a reconciliation between the socialist and individualist republicans, so that the efforts of both might be united to forward their common object.—The intolerance of opposite opinions displayed at the Congress of the Italian Socialist Labour Party, held at Reggio Emilia, was freely commented upon. In the result two resolutions were presented to the Congress, the first representing the view taken by the faithful followers of Mazzini, the second drawn up in a manner calculated to unite the efforts of the whole democratic republican party for the attainment of their common end.

I reproduce both resolutions here, slightly shortened:—

I. The Congress, having examined the question placed before it in relation to the organisation and the inclusive political and social tendency of the Pact of Fraternity declares—

(a) That for the republican party the political question must have absolute precedence.

* See Further Report on the Condition of Labour in Italy, Foreign Office, 1893, Miscellaneous Series No. 276, page 15.

(b) That, while holding that in the organisation of the Pact of Fraternity there is room for all economic schools, the party must, for the present, develop and strive for in its economic programme those revendications which may be of practical and immediate actuation, viz., the transformation of individual property so that it may become the fruit of real labour, hence the abolition of taxes on consumption direct or indirect; the radical transformation of conservative economic institutions, such as inheritance and charitable institutions; the exercise of public services by means of co-operation; the development of labour societies, the gradual redemption of the soil (from private ownership), its cultivation being entrusted to associations of labourers.

(c) Declares that the above reforms represent desiderata capable of prompt application, and do not imply the renunciation by the party of all the successive economic and social revendications which the progressive transformation of the surroundings may, in process of time, render possible.

(d) That the principal work of the new directive committee should be the organisation of the republican party in accordance with the above principles, having for its basis the knowledge of the strength of the party and of its means both of propaganda and of action.

The second resolution runs as follows :—

The Congress, holding that the Pact of Fraternity approved in 1871, by the Congress of Rome, does not contain the affirmation of any special social school, for Giuseppe Mazzini, who inspired it, would never have admitted a limit to the indefinite progress of humanity, declares that the associations organised on the basis of the Pact, see in the democratic republic, or the government of the people by the people, the only political progressive organisation possible for the attainment of their end. That they recognise the preliminary necessity of a struggle, either evolutionary or revolutionary, as circumstances may dictate, of the disinherited against the privileged classes, and, only in this sense, accept the class struggle, which would be uncivilised if it sought for the predominance of one victorious class over the vanquished, but which is holy if it has for its object the suppression of all social privileges and the welding together of all the elements which compose the several classes into one free and equal people.

That it is evident, in order to ensure success, that the union of all the active forces of the radical democracy is indispensable, and that, as this union cannot practically be secured if each school seeks to impose its own formulas on the others, it is necessary that the several schools should reserve for scientific propaganda the discussion of their formulas, and to the people, in the full exercise of its sovereignty, their actuation.

Hence they affirm that, under the Pact of Fraternity, they are formed into a political party with the immediate aim of acquiring the public powers in order to constitute a democratic republican government for the suppression of all classes and their fusion into a free and equal people.

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This second, or conciliatory, resolution was carried by 119 votes to 73 with 9 abstentions—48 delegates did not answer to their names.

The successful resolution was brought forward by the Romagnole Republican Association. It was opposed by the Milanese, the Genoese, the Livornese, and the Florentines. From subsequent information it seems probable that only a hollow truce has been established between the divergent parties.

After the election of the new directive committee, which is to reside in Genoa, and proclaiming Milan as the seat of the twentieth Congress, the meeting came to an end.

Labour Chambers.

Labour
chambers.

Congress of
Parma.

The agitation for the establishment of Labour Chambers in Italy commenced nearly 5 years ago. The first chamber, that of Milan, was started towards the end of September, 1891, since which date the movement has made considerable progress. On June 29 last, the first Congress of the Italian labour chambers was opened at Parma, in the presence of delegates from the chambers of Bologna, Brescia, Florence, Milan, Padua, Parma, Piacenza, Rome, Turin, and Venice, of a representative of the municipality of Parma, and of deputations from various local labour associations. Signori Aristo Schianchi (Parma), Giuseppe Croce (Milan), and Giuseppe Veraldi (Rome), were elected presidents, and Signor Angiolo Cabrini (Parma), secretary of the Congress.

15 questions were placed on the programme of the Congress for discussion. I propose to pass them in review in the order in which they were taken, beginning with No. 3 on the federation of the Italian labour chambers, on which the resolution submitted to the Congress was to the following effect:—

The Congress, recognising the utility and necessity of federating the Italian labour chambers in order to regulate, in concert, their common action for the benefit of the working class, resolves to adopt the following programme:—

I. The Italian labour chambers are embodied in a federation for the purpose of:

(a) Uniting the efforts of each chamber in order to carry out their common programme.

(b) Extending and developing the action of labour chambers both in industrial and agricultural centres.

(c) Appointing delegates to the National Labour Secretariat.

(d) Collecting (labour) statistics for the benefit of the various chambers, and, at the same time, generalising the system of finding employment for labourers of both sexes without charge, and abolishing the private register offices.

(e) Publishing the official bulletin of the labour chambers.

Arts. 2, 3, and 4 of the resolution refer to the method of appointing delegates to the National Labour Secretariat.

Arts. 5, 6, 7, and 8 relate to the nomination of the federal

committee. Each chamber is to appoint a member immediately after the close of the annual congress. The labour chamber, which is established in the city selected for the residence of the committee, shall appoint five working members from among whom the secretary and cashier are to be elected. In case of need, the full committee shall be convoked. The expenses of management are to be borne by the respective labour chambers in proportion to their means.

Art. 9 provides that the statutes of the federation can only be revised by a general congress.

By Arts. 10, 11, and 12 it is determined that the official deliberations of the federal committee shall be inserted in the bulletin of the labour chambers, that for their validity the presence of half plus one of the representatives of the chambers is required, and that the committee is empowered to draw up its own bye-laws. After a short discussion, the principle of the federation was carried unanimously, but the general debate on the articles was postponed until after some of the other questions on the programme had been taken into consideration.

Question 4, on the necessity of founding a collective bulletin of the labour chambers, was next taken, and a resolution in favour of the publication passed, on condition that any deficit should be met concurrently by all the federated chambers according to their means. A committee of three was named to draw up the bye-laws.

Question 7 of the programme, which refers to the granting of subsidies to travelling members, a somewhat burning question, was then discussed at length. The Congress, in the end, unanimously resolved that the question of subsidies to travelling members must be left to the several trade federations and organisations, in order to induce working men to join these associations for the protection of their interests, the several labour chambers being empowered to provide, within the limit of their means, for such exceptional cases as may be brought to their notice.

Question 10. If in the category of employés, journalists ("publicisti") are to be included, when they possess the requisite of being salaried, was next brought forward. On this question, which was presented by the chamber of Florence, there was considerable difference of opinion. The final resolution of the Congress on the subject was as follows:—

"Considering that journalists, on account of the political, artistic, and literary functions that they represent, are independent of the economic laws that tyrannise over labour and for which the labour chambers are established, the Congress declares that they cannot be included in the category of employés." With regard to the other salaried agents of journalism, reporters, compilers, &c., the Congress decided that they may be admitted into the section of employés in the labour chamber.

There next followed an animated discussion on Question 1 of the programme, "With what criteria and by what methods should the labour chambers be organised and directed—as

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associations, or in groups of crafts? Should mixed associations be accepted?" As the resolution passed by Congress on the first paragraph of this question includes the important point of the exclusion of masters from becoming members of the labour chambers, which are intended to be entirely a class organisation, I have deemed it advisable to give it at some length:—

"The Congress, considering that the working class, being disorganised and ignorant of its true condition, is at present unable to take advantage of its competence and of its right to judge of and treat labour questions, declares that the direction and organic criteria of the labour chambers should be to secure the independent organisation of the working class for the study and protection of its separate interests; it recognises that the propaganda and formation of the chambers must be inspired by all the operative associations of the various localities in which they are established, even when mixed, which should co-operate in centralising the labour market. The labour chambers are recommended to accept all associations composed entirely of wage earners, constituting the chamber, however, by sections of arts and crafts, so that they shall not be the representatives of the various associations, but of the whole working class organised in distinct trade divisions. Mixed associations of masters and men may be established in the offices of the chambers for a term not exceeding one year of social life, but with the obligation of registering the artisan members in the several sections of arts and crafts, and of not inscribing the masters on the rolls of the chambers."

The discussion of Art. 5, "How to extend the organisation of the labour chambers to the agricultural labourers" (proposed by the chambers of Parma, Cremona, and Pavia) was then commenced. Some of the remarks of the speakers, with reference to the conditions of agricultural labour in their respective provinces, may be noted. In the province of Cremona, according to Signor Garibotti, the land is in the hands of a few large proprietors, not exceeding 140 for the whole province. Their large estates are let on lease to agricultural speculators, who, for the cultivation of the soil, avail themselves of the families attached to the land, whose earnings are very scanty. For instance, a family composed, on an average, of four individuals cannot earn more, whether in kind or in money, than from 350 lire (14*l.*) to 400 lire (16*l.*) per annum. The free peasants, although their wages are nominally 1 lira 80 c. (1*s.* 5½*d.*) per diem, only receive, when they obtain work, 1 lira 40 c. (1*s.* 1½*d.*), the balance going into the pockets of the middlemen. Signor Perseguiti observed that the condition of the agricultural labourers of the province of Pavia was no better than in the province of Cremona. Both in Pavia, as well as in the provinces of Parma, Bologna, Modena, and Reggio, many women are sent into the Lomellina for the rice cultivation. These are recruited by "caporali" (gangers), who may be described as modern slave-drivers. The "caporali" contract with the farmers for the women at the rate, say, of 1 lira 50 c. (1*s.* 2½*d.*) per diem per head, of

which they pocket 25 c. ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$). From this sweating the gains of the "caporali," who recruit from 100 to 300 female labourers, may easily be deduced. The labour chamber of Pavia has initiated a movement for the direct engagement of the women proceeding to the Lomellina, and he would wish statistics to be compiled by the chambers of Parma, Bologna, Modena, and Reggio, so that it may be possible to unite the rice cleaners in a league of resistance, thus taking them out of the hands of the "caporali."

The labour chambers should also draw up statistics of the benefit societies existing within their jurisdiction. This has been done by the labour chamber of Pavia, with the result that in 32 communes there are 72 associations, with a joint capital of about 500,000 lire (20,000*l.*). The capital of these societies might possibly be employed to advantage in the establishment of a bank of labour.

With regard to the metayers, who are adverse to organisation, the agitation should be based on the abolition of the "appendizi,"* which reduce the profits of the metayers to a minimum.

Signor Cabrini referred to the law on the "probi viri" (arbitrators), which should be extended to the rural population. He is persuaded that the agricultural labourer is easily susceptible of organisation, but the propaganda presents serious difficulties of time, it being necessary to visit many and distant localities, as well as of expense. With regard to the small centres, boroughs, villages, &c., small labour chambers, or rather sections of the urban chambers could be founded, the management of the register offices being entrusted to the secretaries of the local benefit societies.

Signor Croce, referring to benefit societies, mentioned that besides societies which gave succour in cash, there were also others which gave help in work. Thus, when a member of these societies was sick or impotent, his comrades replaced him, receiving his day's wages, and being assured that he would not lose his employment.

A committee of five was appointed to draw up a resolution on the subject of this question, which was finally unanimously approved, at a later sitting, as follows:—

"Considering that the action of the labour chambers in the agricultural centres should be especially turned to the protection, defence, and representation of the agricultural labourers, the Congress deliberates that such action should be developed in the following manner and in accordance with the conditions of the various localities (large estates, metayage, 'colonia,' small proprietors cultivating their own land, &c.) by—

"(a) The formation of sections of each labour chamber, possibly in connection with the benefit societies existing in the large rural centres, with the object of forming a market for labour such sections to be subsidised by the labour chamber, the provincial council, and their respective communes.

"(b) The formation of federations among benefit societies and societies of resistance, in order to regulate their reciprocal relations in accordance with their respective objects.

"(c) The formation of provincial unions between co-operative labour associations, so as to eliminate harmful competition.

"(d) Rendering assistance to the leagues of resistance having for their object the revision of agricultural contracts and the gradual abolition of the 'questue,' 'appendizi,'* &c., the savings thus effected being handed over to the organisation.

"(e) The formation of co-operative associations for assuming the direct cultivation of lands belonging to the communes and to charitable institutions, for claiming the cultivation of waste lands, and for the provision of implements of labour and of manures, to be paid for after the harvest has been gathered."

The entire question 3, on the federation of the Italian labour chambers, in accordance with the resolution set out on page 20, was now passed unanimously.

The resolution prepared on question 2, "Programme of the labour chambers," was likewise passed without dissentients, as follows :—

The Congress determines to adopt the following programme :—

The object of the labour chamber is to serve as an intermediary between the offer and demand of labour, and to defend the interests of the working class in all contingencies, and this by the following means :—

(a) Uniting all salaried labourers in permanent common relations, educating them practically in fraternity, in solidarity, and in mutual support.

(b) Organising, in correspondence with the communes, the chambers of commerce, and the other labour chambers, national and foreign, a labour bureau, for the several sections of arts and crafts, by means of which the workmen may learn the relations existing between demand and supply in the principal industrial and agricultural centres, and be informed of the districts in which labour is most wanted and is the best paid.

(c) Establishing the conditions of labour for apprentices, promoting efficient laws on the labour of women and children, watching over their strict application, and seeing that, in the provisions of the laws, due regard is paid to the demands of hygiene; lastly protecting the labour of women so that, with parity of production, the wages of both sexes shall be equalised.

(d) Facilitating to the wage earners of both sexes, by means of publicity and of agencies, suitable employment and contracts of labour.

(e) Facilitating the re-admission of discharged prisoners into factories and watching over their re-habilitation.

(f) Promoting the formation of syndical committees for all the arts and crafts, with the object of assisting the labour chamber in the compilation and application of tariffs of wages.

* The "appendizi" are certain dues which the metayers agree to give to the proprietor. They consist generally of fowls and eggs, and a certain number of days' labour, or carriage of materials, and are now, I believe, often commuted for a money payment. In the Cremonese the "appendizi" appear to be specially onerous to the farmer. The "questue" are tenths or donations which, in some districts, it appears are still paid to the parish priests.

(g) Bringing to the notice of the communal and State administrations the wants and interests of the wage earners.

(h) Attending to the formation of boards of arbitration between masters and men, for the purpose of conciliating labour disputes, of regulating the daily time-table and the rates of wages, and seeing that the law on the "probi viri" is seriously applied, both as regards agricultural as well as industrial operatives.

(i) Assisting in the development of the co-operative system, (stores, production, credit), and seeing that public works are entrusted to co-operative labour societies.

(l) Organising professional instruction for every art and craft.

(m) And, lastly, studying all the means which may tend to elevate the intellectual, moral, and technical character of the wage earners, founding libraries, publishing an official bulletin, &c.

Signor Veraldi (Rome) having been charged to draw up the bye-laws for the bulletin will communicate the results of his work to the several executive committees of the labour chambers.

Signor Lazzari (Milan) next proposed a resolution on Art. 6 of the programme referring to the National Secretariat. In the course of the discussion which ensued, it was pointed out that the Secretariat will form the connecting link between Italian and foreign labour chambers, and that is the more required in Italy inasmuch as, while in France, Belgium, and Great Britain, labour departments exist, there is no similar department in this country. The resolution passed declared that "the Congress recognising the utility of international relations for the organisation and emancipation of the working class, charges the Federation of the Labour Chambers to enter into communication with the representatives of the other Italian federations and organisations for the purpose of establishing a National Labour Secretariat, having for its object the centralisation and publication of all the information inherent to its functions and corresponding with the National Secretariats of other countries.

Question 8. On co-operative labour societies (proposed by the chambers of Milan and Parma), next received attention. The advantages and disadvantages of mixed societies, composed of masters and men, were discussed, as well as the provisions of the law on contracts for public works, which were deemed to require amendment. In the result, the following resolution met with unanimous approval:—"The Congress, recognising that co-operative labour societies, composed of working men only, and which present absolute guarantees that they are not formed for purposes of speculation, serve to defend and regulate the interests of the operatives, declares that the labour chambers should support their constitution in order to facilitate their claims on the public administrations, so that contracts for public works should be given out directly to the labour societies and no longer form the object of private speculation."

After the selection of Milan as the seat of the federal committee, the business of the Congress was wound up by the passing of the following resolutions on the remaining articles of the programme, which still remained for discussion.

On question 9, if the labour chambers should be recognised by law as the legal representatives of the working class (proposed by the chamber of Florence), and what influence should, or can the labour chambers exercise over the actual legislation (proposed by the chamber of Rome), the previous question was moved by Signor Lazzari and approved, as was a proposal made by Signor Cabrini, that the question should be studied by each chamber and reported on to the federal committee.

Question 11. With regard to the agitation for the abolition of private register offices (proposed by the chambers of Turin and Pavia); the Congress declared that this agitation must be actively continued in order to unmask the sweating which forms the substance of these private labour agencies. The working class must be taught that their freedom from these ignoble parasites can be secured by joining the labour chambers.

On question 12, "That the institution of the *probi viri** should be an emanation of the labour chambers" (proposed by the chamber of Turin), the Congress declared that the labour chambers should concur in the formation of the councils of "*probi viri*," whenever possible, with the chambers of commerce, recognised corporations, &c., to avail themselves thereof in all differences between capital and labour, and that they should take steps with the local boards of agriculture for instituting councils of "*probi viri*" in the country districts.

Question 14. On the reciprocity of treatment between members of the Italian labour chambers (proposed by the chamber of Rome), gave rise to a resolution by which the Congress accepted the reciprocity of moral treatment between duly recognised members of the several chambers; the federal committee to draw up the bye-laws and to endeavour to obtain similar terms of reciprocity with the members of the foreign labour chambers.

Question 15. On the steps to be taken to obtain a reduction of railway fares for indigent working men travelling in search of work, and recommended by the labour chambers (proposed by the chamber of Brescia), it was resolved that the federal committee should request the railway administrations to concede a reduction of fares to working men who are proceeding to the place of work procured for them by the labour chambers.

This was the last question for discussion on the programme, but the representative of the chamber of Venice desired to bring forward a proposal with regard to the organisation of sailors and fishermen as follows: "The Congress affirms the necessity that those labour chambers, which have their residence in the maritime cities, should take active steps to organise the sailors and fishermen, important classes hitherto absolutely neglected, and incites the chambers to study the means of improving the condition of the maritime classes with a view to their joining the family of the Italian proletariat." After the unanimous approval of this resolution, the Congress came to an end.

* Boards of Arbitration.

On August 29, the central committee issued a circular to the several federated chambers prohibiting them from being officially represented at the approaching Congress of the Italian Labour Party, on the grounds that while the latter is engaged both in a trade and a political struggle, thus grafting the socialist on the co-operative movement, the labour chambers are established for trade purposes only, and that their participation in politics, besides being outside their proper functions, would tend to compromise their growth and diffusion. They proposed, however, to send a cordial greeting to their comrades meeting in Congress. The Italian labour chambers therefore are desirous, at all events for the present, of keeping within their proper limits. It must not be forgotten, however, that the moving spirits of the Italian Socialist Labour Party are among the principal promoters of, or adherents to, the labour chambers, and that the same names appear among the delegates at Parma as figure, a little later, at the Congress of Reggio Emilia.

At the present time the following cities possess labour chambers: Milan, Rome, Venice, Bologna, Turin, Parma, Cremona, Brescia, Florence, Piacenza, Naples, Padua, Verona, Pavia, Macerata, and Monza. Chambers are in course of formation at Udine, Modena, Bergamo, and Novara.

The Milan labour chamber, by far the most important, has, as appears from the general report recently published, continued its work on the lines of previous years. It is now installed in two houses, purchased for its use by the municipality, in the Via del Crocifisso. During the year work was found for 2,235 unoccupied workmen belonging to various crafts. The chamber contains 46 sections thus distributed:—

Description.	Sections.
Workers on books	8
Decorative and constructive arts	8
Metallurgical arts	6
Workers in wood	2
Public and private services (which include clerks, teachers, cooks, barbers, &c.) ..	9
Manufactures and clothing	13
Total	46

The total income of the chamber in 1893 amounted to 19,088 lire (763*l.*), of which 15,000 lire (600*l.*) municipal subvention, and 2,732 lire (109*l.*) received on account of members' payments. The total expenditure was 16,238 lire (649*l.*), of which 7,661 lire (306*l.*) for salaries.

With regard to the other chambers, the reports issued tend to show that their organisation, in the face of various obstacles, is actively progressing. Moderate grants in aid have, generally, been given by the communes, and, in some cases, by the local savings bank or other corporation, while the municipal authorities have

also placed rooms for offices at their disposal. It is the first object of the several committees to solicit an extension of these grants and to apply for more ample accommodation, in order to enable their work to be carried on, for the yearly subscription of 50 c. (5*d.*) per member, even when regularly paid, does not suffice to cover the necessary expenditure.

In each chamber, for purposes of resistance, the members are enrolled in separate sections of arts and crafts, while at Cremona, a country section, composed entirely of field labourers, has been founded. The formation of gratuitous register offices is being carefully attended to, and these are already working satisfactorily in several chambers to the benefit of the unemployed in the saving of registry fees.

Bureaux of information for the poor are also being established, and the executive committees have entered into friendly communication with the various local charitable institutions. Successful attempts to arbitrate in disputes between masters and men have not been wanting. Nor has the instruction of the artisans been left out of account. Classes have been held, lectures given, and in more than one city the opening of a school of technical instruction for artisans is proposed. Labour statistics are also being compiled, and an active correspondence maintained between the Italian chambers themselves, as well as with similar foreign associations. In all that has been done and is doing the Milan chamber has taken the lead, and it is its example that is being followed.

It must not be supposed, however, that in a country so subdivided by conflicting interests, in which the organisation of the working classes is an entirely novel feature, or rather, it may be, the revival of a past long gone by, that the task undertaken by the chambers is an easy one, or admitting of rapid completion.

Co-operation.

Co-operation.
Congress of
Sampier-
darena.

The Fifth Congress of the Federation of Italian Co-operative Associations was held at Sampierdarena (near Genoa), in the month of May, 1893. Signori Armirotti, Maffi, and Ponti were elected effective presidents of the Congress. Adhesions were received from the Ministers of Commerce and of Public Works, and from various members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, including Signori Luzzatti, Marcora, Zanardelli, Wollemberg, Merlani, and Colajanni.

After the financial report of the central committee had been approved, Signor Maffi was called upon to read his report on the progress of the co-operative movement in Italy.

In 1886, when the First Congress of Co-operators was held, the movement was in its infancy. Two years later 1,053 co-operative societies, under various forms and with diversified aims, had already been founded. In 1890 this number had increased to 1,742, while, by the end of 1892, the total number of

co-operative associations existing in Italy must have reached the number of at least 2,500. They may be roughly distributed, in round numbers, as under: popular banks, 600; rural banks, 100; stores, 600; co-operative dairies, 500; labour societies, 400; productive societies, 100; insurance and building societies, 100; and various, 100.*

Of these associations the number which had applied for legal recognition by submitting their statutes and balance-sheets to Government inspection, was estimated at some 1,500.

With regard to their geographical distribution the popular banks are met with in all parts of the kingdom, though they have only penetrated on a small scale to Sardinia. They form the large majority of the co-operative associations established in the southern provinces, being 250 out of 300, and in Sicily 50 out of 65. Venetia still holds the first place for rural banks, but the movement is extending to Lombardy, Piedmont, and Emilia. The labour societies are chiefly found in Emilia, Venetia, and the province of Mantua. The co-operative stores, on the other hand, are principally concentrated in Piedmont, Lombardy, and Tuscany, followed, but at a distance, by Liguria. The dairies are established exclusively in northern Italy. About three-fourths of the total number belong to the provinces of Belluno, Udine, and Sondrio.

In his remarks on the agricultural unions which have risen of late in Lombardy, Signor Maffi referred to a visit he had paid some years since to Gavardo, on the Lake of Garda. Here the land is greatly sub-divided, which, if on the one hand it prevents its absorption in the hands of a few owners, on the other, is an obstacle to intensive and improving cultivation. The peasantry, therefore, have put in common their small amount of spare cash, and have thus been enabled to purchase the requisite agricultural machinery and implements, which would otherwise be beyond their reach. They have planted a common nursery for raising trees and plants, and they purchase their seed in common. They have procured the services of a veterinary surgeon, who not only attends to their cattle, but teaches them the scientific and hygienic principles to be applied in the raising of stock, the management of pastures, cheese-making, &c. They hold periodical conferences on veterinary hygiene, on the vine disease, on the best methods of manuring the soil, &c., and, in short, by means of co-operation, have provided for their own prosperity.

The first and most important question discussed at the Congress was the revision of the statutes of the federation, and its conversion into a National League.

The report on the subject was drawn up by Signori Ponti and Cavalieri. Co-operation in Italy having assumed a great variety of shapes it was urgent that the new statutes should be formed so as to embrace as many of them as possible, and to prepare for the eventuality, which is greatly to be desired, of national

* These figures must be taken as approximative only, but they suffice to give a general idea of the proportion in which the various forms of co-operation have taken root in Italy.

federations being constituted for each separate branch. This has already been effected in the case of the association of the popular banks, of the rural banks, and of the agricultural syndicates. The system should be extended to the co-operative stores, labour societies, dairies, &c. Then all the associations of the same type existing in any region would form local groups to be further united in a special federation. The federations would be welded in the National League, the supreme object of which should be to co-ordinate all the work of co-operation into harmony with the general movement for the organisation and amelioration of the working classes.

The association among popular banks may be taken as a model. It includes more than 100 societies, and is federated in nine groups:—

Group.	Society.	Headquarters.
1	The first Italian group of popular banks of the province of Treviso	"Pieve di Soligo"
2	The Venetian group	Rovigo
3	The Emilian group	Parma
4	The Romagnole group	Bologna
5	The Marchigiano group.. .. .	Pesaro
6	The Abruzzese group	Teramo
7	The Maremmana group.. .. .	Grosseto
8	The Campanian group	Naples
9	The Calabro-Sicilian group	Messina

This association possesses a capital of about 100,000 lire (4,000*l.*); its president is Signor Luigi Luzzatti, the well-known economist, and it has a special organ "Credito e Cooperazione."

In addition to the federations noted above, of which that of the agricultural syndicates, with head quarters at Piacenza, includes 64 societies, several local groups have been formed.

The Lombard group is composed of associations of various types and is founded on the principle of locality, the other groups are formed of associations having the same object in view.

Of these latter the principal are:—

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

	Societies.
The Vercellese group	39
The Railway associations	32
The Piedmontese group	(P)

FOR LABOUR SOCIETIES.

	Societies.
Principal Federation of Reggio Emilia ..	27
Principal Federation of Modena	29
Principal Federation of Rovigo	24
Principal Federation of Mantua	(?)
The Romagnole Union	(?)

The adhesion of all these minor groups would enable the League to act with increased vigour and efficiency.

The new statutes, generally, are based on the same principles as those at present in force. One of the chief innovations is the position given to the secretary, who for the future, will be a salaried officer able to devote his whole time and energy to his work.

An animated discussion arose on the first paragraph of the new statutes, which is to the effect that "the object of the league is to contribute to the movement of organisation for the material and moral amelioration of the working classes." An amendment was brought forward to substitute the words "economic emancipation" for the phrase "material and moral amelioration." The amendment was debated from socialistic, democratic, and purely co-operative points of view, and in the end was lost, the official report states, by a large majority. With the exception of some points of detail, among which, perhaps, the most important related to the subscription to be paid to the league by the federated associations, the new statutes were approved as presented by the committee. Article 3 which refers to the societies to be admitted into the league, was alone deferred until after Professor Rabbeno had read an interesting report on "True and False Co-operation," which likewise gave rise to a lively discussion resumed on the following resolution, proposed by Signor L. Minuti, and carried by 33 votes to 13, with 14 abstentions.

"The Congress holds that true Co-operative Societies are those which, having a common administration and an unlimited number of members, aim, by means of the association of their several and joint forces, at securing the common moral and economical improvement of all the members, and at the suppression of the useless middlemen who stand between production and consumption."

The next question presented for discussion was the modification of Articles 26 and 27 of the Law of July 17, 1890,* on

* These articles run as follows:—

Art. 26. Sales, leases, and other similar contracts, and contracts for things and works of a total value of above 500 lire (20*l.*), are made under pain of nullity by public auction, with the formalities prescribed for State contracts and works.

The Provincial Administrative Board (Giunta), may authorise contracts by private tender.

Art. 27. The real estates of public charitable institutions must, as a rule, be let on lease in the manner determined by the regulations.

With regard to rural estates, the nature of the cultivation and local customs must be taken into consideration.

(1821)

G

charitable institutions (*opere pie*), the report on which was drawn up by Signor Garibotti, of Cremona. The resolution on the subject, voted by acclamation, runs as follows:—

“That the Congress considering that the general patrimony of the Italian charitable institutions consists, for three-fourths, of landed property which represents a considerable portion of the real estate of the nation:

“That the possession of real estate by the institutions, rather than any property in public bonds or stocks, should form one of the indispensable conditions of their existence and of their capacity to carry out the mission entrusted to them:

“That in order to secure a certain stability in the income derived from land, it is necessary that the contracts of tenancy should be reformed by the elimination of useless middlemen and by improving the conditions of the tillers of the soil, so that the land may be rendered more fertile and productive:

“That charity will be the more efficacious when it assumes a preventive character, and that the charitable institutions will fulfil a beneficent mission by contributing to the economic amelioration of organised agricultural labourers, instead of continuing in the old system of almsgiving which does not respond to the wants of the labouring class.

“Referring especially to the necessity of coming in aid of the peasantry, who should derive the greatest benefit from the patrimony of the poor, whereas they are the most neglected, the Congress would urge on Parliament the necessity of modifying Arts. 26 and 27 of the law in question in the sense that the landed estates belonging to public charitable institutions should, as a rule, be leased out by auction or by private tender to local co-operative societies of agricultural labourers, the live and dead stock required for working the farm forming the security for the execution of the contract, and that the formation of such societies should be facilitated and encouraged by all public authorities.

“Also that the Ministry of Agriculture should institute annual money prizes to be distributed among those co-operative societies which have introduced new systems of culture under which the fertility and produce of the farms leased out to them shall have been increased.”

Signor Maffi then read a short report on the question of the supposed privileges granted by Italian legislation to co-operative societies, as against private traders. The Congress, in the resolution unanimously passed on the subject, declared these privileges to be non-existent and determined that an agitation should be promoted through the Press and by means of Congresses, of organisation, and of public legislative and administrative assemblies, to the end that collective rights of which co-operation is the defence should prevail over private interests.

On the question referring to a modification of Art. 4 of the law of Public Accounts of July 11, 1889, No. 6,216, Series 3,* which was

* The new Bill provides that contracts by auction or private tender for the execution of public works, or for the supply of stores (furniture), may be received

also reported on by Signor Maffi, the Congress resolved unanimously, that the mandate of maintaining permanent and active relations with the co-operative labour societies interested in this article should be confided to the general council of the league, with instructions to see that the effects of the law are not paralysed by the ill-will of public functionaries and the hostility of interested parties; to study the means by which the principle sanctioned by the law may be more fully developed, and, lastly, to promote an agitation that the Bill sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies should shortly obtain the approval of the Senate and be converted into law.

At this point Signor Turchi, of Cesena, expressed a desire that the Congress should pass a resolution against the "truck system," the prevalence of which in the sulphur mines of the Romagna, to the detriment of the miners, he cited as an example. The Congress unanimously declared itself in favour of a law being passed by which the truck system in all its forms should be abolished.

The next question on the list for discussion was the institution of a board of control (*Ufficio di Revisione*) for co-operative societies, presented by Signor Cavalieri, who submitted the following resolution for approval, which was agreed to:—

"The Congress, convinced that the principle and practice of co-operation will derive great assistance from the societies voluntarily subjecting themselves to a competent periodical inspection, instructs the committee to collect adhesions to prepare regulations and to provide suitable persons for this purpose."

The last question brought before the Congress referred to artisans' dwellings, should their ownership be individual or collective. The report on the subject was drawn up by Signor Romussi, and read in his absence by Signor Maffi. The following resolution was presented to the Congress for approval:—

"The Congress, recognising the necessity of extending the construction of cheap sanitary dwellings, invites the building societies to erect buildings suitable especially for the poorest classes, counselling those societies which have been formed under the system of amortisation to try the experiment of collective ownership which would enable them to give their houses at lower rates, and advising new societies to apply the principle of collective ownership both on account of its educational and social advantages, and of the smaller amount of capital required to enable them to extend their good work."

The assembly, while taking act of the presentation of the report, deferred the discussion of the resolution to a future Congress.

from co-operative societies of production and labour, when the total expenditure on each contract does not exceed 200,000 lire (8,000*l.*). Under the previous law, the amount was limited to 100,000 lire (4,000*l.*). As security for the completion of the contract, 10 per cent. of the pro rata payments are to be retained until the accounts are closed. The provisions of the Bill are extended to contracts entered into by provincial communal administrations, unions for land reclamation, for irrigation and the like.

Sixteen co-operative federations and groups, all belonging to North Italy, have adhered to the league, to which, in addition, several separate co-operative societies situated in different provinces, the number of which I have not yet been able to ascertain, have paid in their quotas.

Statutes of
National
Italian
Co-operative
League.

I note here a brief abstract of the statutes of the National League of Italian Co-operative Societies referred to above.

Arts. 1 and 2 are preliminary. They state that the League is formed for the purpose of contributing to the movement for the organisation and material and moral amelioration of the working classes. To this end it proposes to disseminate co-operative doctrines and institutions, to assist the federated societies to perfect their statutes and systems of administration when required, to protect the common interests of, and to promote and maintain reciprocal business relations between the federated societies.

Milan is selected as the headquarters of the League.

By Arts. 3 to 8 the rights and duties of the federated societies are determined. All societies founded on the basis of the co-operative principle, and as such recognised by the minor associations or by the executive committee, may join the League.

The societies bind themselves for a period of 2 years, afterwards renewable from year to year. They are exempted from paying any subscription during the first year of their foundation. Societies which have lost their co-operative character, or have failed to meet their commercial engagements or the obligations imposed by the present statutes, as also the federations or minor groups which have accepted in their ranks societies which are not truly co-operative, may be excluded from the league by the council, on the proposal of the executive committee.

The internal organisation of the League is regulated by Articles 9 to 11.

It will be the duty of the National League to see that all the co-operative societies are united in special federations, on the basis of affinity of type. It will also recognise all the minor groups that may be constituted as regional, or other local units, on condition that they comprise at least 10 societies. The autonomy of the federations and of the minor groups will be strictly respected.

Arts. 12 to 17 refer to the Congress to be held every 2 years, and to which general questions relating to the supreme interests of co-operation, the election of the councillors and auditors, the amount of the annual subscriptions, the approval of the balance sheets of the league, modifications of its statutes, &c., are reserved.

All societies, which have true co-operation for their object, may intervene at the Congress with the right of discussion on themes of general interest.

The council-general and the executive committee are treated of in Arts. 18 to 28. The council is composed of the delegates of the federations and of the minor groups, and of 20 members named by the Congress. It is to hold a session immediately after each Congress, and one annually. At its first meeting the council elects its own president and vice-president, and three among its

members who, with the two first, are to carry on the business of the League as an executive committee, and it appoints the secretary of the League.

At its ordinary annual meetings the council is to advise on the proposals of the executive committee that relate to fundamental questions of importance; to deliberate on the special offices and services to be established in the interest of the federated societies; to fix the date of convocation of the approaching Congress; provisionally to approve the balance-sheets; to determine on its own participation in the Congress and general assemblies of the federations; to advise and decide on the moral and, possibly, business relations to be entered into with foreign co-operative associations, and to advise and decide generally on all questions submitted by the executive committee.

The duties of the executive committee are to treat and settle all administrative affairs not expressly reserved for the decision of the Congress or of the council general; to provide for the regular publication of the organ of the League,* to secure proper legal advice; to appoint the administrative employés; to fix the salary of the secretary of the League; to collect and publish statistics relating to co-operation; to arrange for inspections; to prepare for the Congress; maintain friendly relations with the Government and with Deputies favourable to the cause of co-operation; and, finally, to prepare the estimates.

The office of member of the council-general and of the executive committee is honorary, but, the funds of the League permitting, the travelling expenses of the members of the council and the travelling expenses and maintenance, when on duty, of the members of the committee, may be charged to the League.

Arts. 29 to 32 relate to the internal administration of the League, which is permanently represented by the presidential bureau, composed of the president, vice-president, and the secretary. The president is the legal representative of the League; he is charged with the official correspondence and with the regulation of the receipts and expenditure. The secretary's office is the legal domicile of the League. The expenditure of the League will be provided for by:—

(a) The annual quotas of the federated societies fixed at 5 c. ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per member, with a maximum of 200 lire (8*l.*).

(b) Such further voluntary contributions as the societies may grant.

Societies already belonging to the League shall pay half the quota noted above.

The auditors—three in number with two substitutes—who are unpaid, will remain in office between two consecutive Congresses and are eligible for re-election.

* "*La Co-operazione Italiana*," an excellent bi-monthly paper, devoted to the interests of co-operation, which I have often had occasion to quote in previous reports. It is published at Milan.

Legislation.

Legislation. The Bill for the establishment of Boards of Arbitration (Collegi di Probi Viri) in industrial and commercial centres, became law on June 15, 1893. The bye-laws were approved on April 29, 1894, and the law will come into force on the approaching June 1. On November 23, 1893, a further Bill was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by the late Government for the institution of Boards of Arbitration in Agriculture (Collegi di Probi Viri in Agricoltura). The Boards will be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the law noted above, with certain exceptions dictated by their rural character.

Among other Bills presented to Parliament at the same date relating to the labour question I may name the following:—

The establishment of a National Fund for persons no longer able to work. (Istituzione di una Cassa Nazionale per gli invalidi al lavoro.)

On the payment of wages and their freedom from sequestration. (Sul pagamento e sulla insequestrabilità dei Salari.)

On professional schools of Arts and Crafts and of Art applied to Industry. (Scuole Professionali di Arti e Mestieri e di Arte applicata all' Industria.)

On the labour of women and children. (Sul Lavoro delle Donne e dei Fanciulli.)

I am again indebted to the Commendatore L. Bodio and his able staff, among whom I may be permitted to mention the Cavaliere A. Bosco, for the valuable assistance they have afforded me in the compilation of these notes. My best thanks are also due to Mr. Vice-Consul Edwards (Milan), and Mr. Vice-Consul Cassinis (Turin), for the help that I have received from their kind and ready collaboration.

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RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *St. Petersburg, July 1, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a Report which has been drawn up by Major Law, on the principal features of the Russo-German Commercial Treaty and its probable effects on Trade with Russia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY HOWARD.

Major Law to Mr. Howard.

Sir, *St. Petersburg, June 30, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose a report on the principal features of the Russo-German Commercial Treaty and its probable effects on British and other Trade with Russia.

The immediate and avowed objects of the treaty recently concluded were to secure a market in Germany for Russian agricultural productions, and a market in Russia for German manufactures; and on both sides a desire was shown to secure an element of permanency in the conditions of mutual trade.

The advantages secured by Russia for her export trade in agricultural produce are, from the nature of circumstances, not such as to have any important or direct effect on British trade with either Russia or Germany, but the advantages obtained by Germany for the sale of her manufactures in Russia are in many instances of importance to British trade interests, which in virtue of the right of most-favoured-nation treatment will profit by all concessions made to Germany. The element of permanency in the conditions of trade secured by the establishment of a fixed customs tariff in Russia, for a period of ten years, must also prove

favourable to commerce generally, and therefore to British interests.

A special feature of the treaty which will prove a great boon to all concerned in the export trade to Russia, is the undertaking given by the Russian Government to revise their customs regulations. Such a revision must surely tend to simplify transactions with the Russian customs authorities, and to a diminution of the fines now constantly imposed on foreign shippers, which, though due to neglect in fulfilling clearly specified formalities, are nevertheless found to be very vexatious and a great hindrance to trade. An earnest of the increased facilities likely to be offered by the revised regulations, has already been given in the important reduction by one-half of the fines leviable for inaccurate customs declarations, where the inaccuracies may be recognised as due to clerical errors or inadvertence.

The prohibitive tariff imposed by Russia on German goods remained in force about 8 months, and for the time completely disorganised the trade between the two countries, but the period was not long enough to give to other countries any firm hold of the market in which they naturally hastened to supply the place of their temporarily ousted German competitors. The following figures show that England is the great competitor of Germany in the Russian market, but in the scramble to take the place of Germany, England was at a disadvantage, owing to the fact that the navigation of the Baltic was closed during the greater part of the period for action.

TABLE showing Value of Importations into Russia from Principal Countries during the Year 1892.

Country.	Value.
	£
Germany	10,147,600
England	9,497,600
France	1,748,600
Turkey	937,000
Italy	902,800
Norway and Sweden	709,500
Belgium	494,000

No returns have yet been published to show the effect of the war tariff on the volume of trade of any of Germany's competitors. Such returns will not be available before the spring of 1895, and even then it will be impossible to pronounce what might have been the results of the continued exclusion of Germany, for the term of the experiment was too short to give any certain indication.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. FITZGERALD LAW.

*Report on the Russo-German Commercial Treaty and its Probable
Effects on Trade with Russia.*

ABSTRACT of Contents.

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The treaty recently concluded between Russia and Germany cannot fail in some respects to influence the trade relations between Russia and England.

This treaty is, perhaps, the natural outcome of a tariff war which was conducted with extraordinary determination on both sides. The increase of 50 per cent. on the majority of imports from Germany, and of 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. on the

Treaty,
natural result
of tariff war.

remainder and more important articles, amounted to practical prohibition as regards a great proportion of the trade between the two countries, and it was hardly possible that such a situation should be prolonged between neighbours so important to one another, and so long intimately connected.

Russian
concessions
from
Protectionist
principles.

The solution which has been arrived at is, perhaps, more worthy of attention from the point of view of the principles involved than from that of the effect of certain modifications of details in the customs tariffs of the countries concerned. For the first time for many years Russia has shown a disposition to withdraw in some degree from the exclusively protectionist policy which culminated in the introduction of the customs tariff of 1891. I say advisedly in some degree, for on examination it will be found that the concessions in the matter of the reductions of duty are much less important in reality than at first sight they appear to be. The most striking concessions are those which have been made in respect to the imports of iron and steel manufactures, and it is these which seem to have been specially appreciated in Germany.

Practical
limitations of
concessions.

Prospects of
trade in
heavy iron
and steel
material.

The great demand in Russia for iron and steel manufactures is, however, for railways, Government shipbuilding, and military stores, the supply of all of which is more or less under direct Government control, and for a considerable time past the Government, whilst suiting its own convenience in placing its own orders, has positively prohibited private railway companies from ordering any of their material abroad. The reason of this policy is evident. The Russian iron and steel industries have been built up at great expense by Government aid in the form of loans, subventions, privileges, and even heavy bounties on production, and the Government will naturally hesitate to allow foreign competition to interfere with the establishments created at so great a cost. It is true that the iron and steel works in Russia are not sufficiently developed to be able at all times to supply the requirements of the country, and with the present fever of railway construction, accompanied by heavy work in both naval and military establishments, it is possible that temporarily even a fair quantity of orders may necessarily be placed abroad. But such a situation is not likely to last long. The supplies which Russian works are now too busy to furnish would in any case come from abroad, no matter what may be the rates of duty, and the day that the Russian establishments require orders it seems fairly certain that they will receive them, to the exclusion of all foreign competitors.

General
character
of tariff
reductions.

As regards concessions other than those made for the importation of iron and steel manufactures, it will be found on examination that in most cases these concessions concern either articles on which the former duty was so high that the reduction still leaves a sufficient protective margin, or articles the manufacture of which in Russia is insufficient to supply the ordinary demand, and which for some special reasons are not considered worth exceptional favour.

On the other hand, the great concession made by Germany in the matter of the grain duties cannot at present prices have much influence on the export of rye from Russia, and it is more especially for rye that Germany is an important customer. This fact is perfectly appreciated by the trade in Russia, although the agricultural classes erroneously imagined that the low prices of grain were entirely due to the German tariff, and apparently expected a rapid rise on the signature of the treaty. The Russian Government did not indulge in such dreams as the agriculturists, but they look forward to better times as regards prices, and in adopting the principle of guaranteed stability in their tariff they were able to bind Germany to fixed duties on grain for the next 10 years.

German
concession
in grain
duties.

General
condition of
grain trade.

Time alone can show whether the anticipations of higher prices for grain will be realised, and the opinion of experts is much divided on the subject. Some maintain that during the late famine in Russia, Germany learned to supply her wants outside the Russian market, and, further, that the cheapening of railway freights and increasing facilities for delivery to the ports and for shipment in America has handicapped Russia so heavily in the competition that many years must pass before she can regain her place in the grain market at profitable prices. Other authorities declare that the present low prices are abnormal, and are due to exceptionally good harvests in the countries from which Europe draws her supplies, and also some speak of the silver question, which it is the fashion to cite as the universal disturbing cause whenever a simple solution of a difficult question is not immediately apparent.

Where the opinion of competent experts is so divided it would be rash to offer a decided opinion, but the probability would seem to be, that at least as regards rye, the falling-off in sales to Germany is in great measure due to the increase of the extra-European area of cereal production, to the superiority of American facilities for cheap shipment, to the forced introduction of American grain when the export from Russia was stopped, and to the declining consumption of rye-flour, particularly in Germany and Sweden.

Fall in price
of rye.

The following figures show the total imports of rye, from all countries, into Germany during the last 5 years:—

TOTAL Imports of Rye from all Countries.

Year.						Quantity.
						Double centners.
1889..	..	..	..	..	..	10,525,500
1890..	..	..	..	..	..	9,097,600
1891..	..	..	..	..	..	8,441,500
1892..	..	..	..	..	..	5,864,200
1893..	..	..	..	..	..	2,276,200

Influence of
fixity of
tariffs.

The fixity of tariffs, an object sought by both contracting parties in the late negotiations, will prove generally valuable to the trade of all countries with Russia, but it must be displeasing to both Russian and German protectionists, and, perhaps, specially to the former, for, in a manner unpleasant to their interests, it is closely allied to a currency question. The cost of production in Russia is paid in paper roubles, and if the exchange value of the rouble note rises it is clear that for some time this cost will be relatively increased, whilst on the other hand the relative price paid for imported goods will be lower, and the proportional percentage of duty to this price will also be lower.

On more than one occasion, during the last few years, when it was observed that the improvement in the Russian exchange was affecting the protective influence of the tariff, all duties were simultaneously, and by a single sweeping decree, suddenly increased by 20 per cent. The fixity of tariff for 10 years, under the new treaty, is prohibitive of the repetition of such drastic protective measures, though it would seem that the Russian Government still holds itself at liberty to increase at pleasure the duties on all articles not specially named in the conventional tariff.

Importance
of differential
railway rates.

A remarkable feature in the new treaty is the attention which has been paid to the question of differential and through railway rates. It is, I believe, the first time that the importance of this question, as regards international trade, has been formally recognised, and that it has been made the subject of special stipulations in a commercial treaty. When the majority of railways were the property of private companies there was no fear of freight rates being manipulated to suit the commercial or other policy of a Government, but now that the almost universal tendency is for the State to become the general proprietor of all railway property, it is clear that rates may be arranged so as to give greater advantage to one neighbouring country than to another, and also in the cost of carriage from frontier provinces to the central consuming markets, to favour native against foreign produce. Art. 19 and the corresponding clause in the final protocol, deal pretty fully with this question in the Russian interest, and also in the German interest, as far as concerns railway charges on cereals, flax, and hemp, to and from the Baltic ports of Dantzig, Koenigsberg, Memel, Libau, and Riga. There does not appear, however, to be any stipulation to secure generally for goods of German origin the same advantages which may be accorded to native produce, or that of other foreign countries, in the matter of carriage over Russian railways. Thus it would seem that the Russian Government may fix lower rates for freights for Polish iron and coal carried to Moscow and the central provinces than for Silesian coal and iron carried over the same railways; or again, cotton shipped from England to Libau may be carried to Moscow proportionately cheaper than if shipped to Dantzig or Koenigsberg.

Importance
of through
railway rates.

The question of through rates is one of ever-growing importance,

and it is one to which I have already endeavoured to draw the attention of English shippers. Merchants cannot readily combine to negotiate for, and establish a system of through rates. They are dependent on the energy and initiative of the owners of regular lines of steamers. The owners of the lines sailing regularly to Riga and Reval have long since established through rates from these ports to the internal markets, but, as far as I know, nothing similar has as yet been done for rates from Libau. Libau is, however, at all seasons the most convenient Russian port for Poland and the western provinces, of which Kieff is the most important centre, and for many months in the year it is the only Russian Baltic port not closed to navigation by ice.

A remarkable example of the value of through rates was given during the late tariff war, when, the German frontier being practically closed to Russian exports, the Russians arranged for special through rates on the Austrian railways, and secured new and important markets for their produce on the south-west German frontier.

Besides dealing with the question of differential railway rates, Differential frontier tariffs. the treaty also touches the question of differential duties on the different frontiers of the Russian Empire. Hitherto, on certain articles, and notably on pig-iron, coal, and coke, different rates of duty have been payable on the Baltic, Black Sea, and western land frontiers, and the differentiation has been generally against importation by the land frontier. Now it is provided that in future importations by the land frontier are to pay no higher duties than those which will be levied at the ports of the Baltic, Black Sea, and Sea of Azof.

A stipulation in the treaty of special interest to ship-owners Ships in distress. and insurance societies is, that in future cargoes and effects saved in cases of shipwreck will be exempt from all customs duties. A further clause provides that when under stress of circumstances it becomes necessary to land, or tranship cargo, these operations, as also those of victualling the ship and selling sea-damaged goods, will not be considered as commercial operations, whilst it is expressly declared that ships which enter a port, either voluntarily or under stress of weather, will be exempt from payment of any tonnage or other dues, if they leave without having undertaken any commercial operation.

Among minor points for remark, are the provisions that the Status of share companies. legal status of share companies, legally constituted in Germany, shall be recognised in Russia, thus facilitating their action in litigation before the Russian courts. Under most-favoured-nation treatment this provision naturally applies also to English share companies.

The question of the levying of any new or higher excise, or Internal dues. other internal dues, on any of the articles for which a special rate of duty is fixed by the treaty, is the subject of an agreement that, if either of the contracting parties shall impose any new or higher dues of such a nature, the other party is to be free to retaliate by imposing similar dues on the same

article, provided that such dues shall have no differential character as regards the country of origin of the article so taxed.

Commercial
travellers.

It is specially provided that commercial travellers shall be free to exercise their calling, subject to the laws and taxes of the territory where they may be working, and samples may be imported free of duty on giving prescribed guarantees for their re-exportation within a specified term.

Exclusive
privileges of
Russian
mercantile
marine.

A reciprocal undertaking is given that the ships of either nationality shall be treated exactly on the same footing as the ships of the other country whose ports they may visit, but this stipulation would appear to be practically nullified by a saving clause providing that privileges which already have been, or may hereafter be, accorded to the national merchant marine, shall be considered as excluded from the effect of this agreement.

Revision of
Russian
customs
regulations.

An important section of the final protocol which stipulates for the revision and simplification of the Russian customs regulations, also provides for some immediate changes. Of such immediate changes, the most noteworthy are those establishing the system for calculating Russian customs warehousing charges; the reduction by 50 per cent. of the fines, called "accidence," to which importers are liable for erroneous declarations to the customs; the extension of the right of appeal against the decisions of the customs authorities, to the shipper, as well as to the individual making the declaration when goods are entered at the custom-house; finally, the extension to 3 weeks of the term during which such appeals may be made.

Bonding
charges.

Warehousing charges are to be calculated according to the actual number of days the goods may lie in the custom-house after their examination by the authorities.

I now turn to the consideration in some detail of such of the modifications in the tariff as appear to be of more particular interest to British trade.

Complexity
in detail of
customs
returns.

The figures in the column of importations from the United Kingdom in Table A will show which categories of goods affected by concessions in the new tariff are of importance to British trade, but it must be observed that owing to the grouping of so many various kinds of articles under single heads in the official statistics of totals of importations, it is impossible to follow this inquiry in as much detail as would be desirable. The classification under the very first headings in my table affords an instance of the difficulty referred to, for in the customs returns for 1892 the quantities imported of potato-flour, starch, vermicelli, macaroni, arrowroot, dextrine, leiokome and sago, are included in one total, and it is impossible to say what quantities of these various articles are comprised in the figures of importations from the three countries specially considered. Under the new tariff potato-flour will be separated from the other articles, but starch (not in packets) remains confounded with vermicelli, macaroni,

arrowroot, dextrine, and sago. Frequently as the difficulty pointed out unfortunately presents itself, I trust that nevertheless useful information may be obtainable from the figures I have compiled.

Starch appearing to be one of the more important articles ^{Starch.} to British trade, the following facts may be of interest. Starch is manufactured, both in north and south Russia, but chiefly in the north in the districts near Moscow. In the north, wheat and potato-flour are the usual basis; in the south, rice and maize. For some years past the production has been considerable, and increasing, and the importation has been falling-off. In 1880 about 3,000 tons of starch were imported into Russia, and about 10,000 tons were produced in the country, but in 1890 the importation had fallen to less than 2,000 tons, whilst the estimated production had reached about 25,000 tons. Since 1890 the importation has continued to decrease, and though some assistance will be given by the reduction of duty in the new tariff, the trade cannot recover anything like its former importance.

The following are the estimated values of the raw material and of the manufactured starch, and also approximate selling prices at the works in north Russia.

Articles.	Prices, Raw Material.	Cost Price, Starch.	Selling Price.
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Rice	1 65	3 40	4 80
Maize.. .. .	0 80	2 40	3 20
Wheat	1 00	2 50	3 10

The demand for dextrine is very small, the importation ^{Dextrine.} apparently not exceeding 30 tons, and the production of dextrine and leikome, together, is only estimated at about 350 tons.

The importation of potato-flour is practically nil, except when ^{Potato-flour.} there is a failure of the potato crop in Russia.

An important reduction, from 8 r. to 6 r. per poud, has been ^{Leather} made in the duty on unsown leather machinery belting, but ^{machinery} the effect on the importation is not likely to be considerable in ^{belting.} view of the fact that it is only the heavier class of belting which is now generally imported, the heavy leathers being wanting in Russia. The total value of belting imported does not exceed 80,000*l.*, and the tendency is to decrease owing to the progress of production in the country.

On cements the reduction of duty is 2 c. per poud, approxi- ^{Cement.} mately equivalent to 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton. The average price of Russian manufactured Portland cement is about 3*l.* per ton, and the Russian authorities are of opinion that the reduction of duty will not prejudice the interests of the home industry. The price of Russian made Roman cement is about 1*l.* 15*s.* per ton. The production in Russia has increased very rapidly of late years, and

the total annual output of Portland and Roman cement together is now estimated at about 14,000,000 pounds, or upwards of 200,000 tons, of which rather over one-fifth is Roman cement. The importation has not fallen off as much as might have been expected, over 40,000 tons of Portland cement having been imported in 1892, but of this quantity England only supplied about one-seventh. The great bulk, upwards of one-half, was supplied from Germany.

Pottery.

For pottery of common and fire-clays there is, as regards percentage, a considerable reduction of duties, and this may perhaps lead to a sensible gain to British manufactures. The total value of imports of plain pottery (not including pipes) has of late years amounted to about an average of about 50,000*l.*, and though plenty of excellent kaolin and other clays are found in Russia, and the production of all kinds of pottery is increasing, the demand for foreign goods has not sensibly diminished.

Earthenware.

The importation of earthenware has been falling-off of late years, and particularly since 1891, and as this marked diminution of importation followed the decrease of duty in 1891, it is not likely that the present further slight reduction of the rate will have any important influence in increasing the demand for these goods.

Coal and coke.

The change in the rate of duty for coal and coke imported over the western land frontier will not in any way affect the coal and coke trade with England. English coal and coke are imported only by the Baltic and Black Sea ports, and the Silesian coal imported by land into Poland will not interfere with the demand for English coal in other parts of the country.*

Tannic acid.

The importation of tannic acid has of late years averaged about 100 tons per annum. The demand is naturally limited, and though the reduction of the duty from 6 *r.* to 5 *r.* per pound is a sensible advantage, the trade in this article is in no case likely to assume very considerable proportions. There are only two manufactories of tannic acid in Russia, and both are said to be doing a fair business. In a petition presented to the Finance Minister they estimated the cost of production at their works at 33 *r.* (currency) per pound, approximately equivalent to 220*l.* per ton.

Blue copperas.

Blue copperas is imported to the extent of about 1,000 tons, yearly average, and about one-third of the quantity is shipped from England. The reduction of the duty by 20 per cent., from 1 *r.* to 80 *c.* per pound, may favour the importation, although it is assumed by the Russian authorities that the reduced duty is equivalent to about 47 per cent. on the value of the article in England and France.

Chemical and pharmaceutical products.

One of the most important reductions in the new tariff is that on chemical and pharmaceutical products, not specially named, from 2*·*40 *sr.* to 1*·*50 *sr.* per pound. The importations under this heading reach a very important figure, of which England supplies about one-fifth. The most important articles are chlorate of

* On the Russian railways the heating capacity of Silesian is reckoned at 80 per cent. of that of English coal.

potash, refined carbolic acid, and oxalic acid. The first of these is used chiefly for the manufacture of safety matches. There is no Russian manufacture of either.

The imports of white lead and zinc, and of red lead, appear to have increased of late years, and in 1892 amounted together to about 3,300 tons, of which quantity about one-third was supplied from England. The reduction of duty for white lead and zinc, from 60 c. to 50 c. per pound, and on red lead from 40 c. to 35 c. per pound, may therefore be of some temporary assistance to the trade though the production of lead is increasing both in the Caucasus and in the Altai.

The reduction from 35 c. to 30 c. per pound of the duty on cast-iron in pigs, scrap, &c., imported over the western frontier, to the same rate as is levied on seaborne importations, will not it may be hoped seriously affect the trade in this merchandise with England, since, of the total importations of this category during the years 1891-92 some 70 per cent. were imported from England by sea for consumption in districts near the coast. On the other hand the steady increase in the production in Russia, under the influence of the increased duties introduced since 1887, has greatly curtailed the importations since that year.

The following table shows the production and importation in thousands of pounds since 1885:—

TABLE showing the Production and Import of Pig-Iron in Russia from 1885-92.

Years.	In Thousands of Pounds.					
	Ural.	South and South-Western Districts.	Central Districts.	Polish Provinces.	Total Production.	Importation.
1886	21,258	3,078	3,992	2,831	32,484	14,510
1887	22,768	4,168	4,374	3,718	37,389	8,785
1888	24,433	5,433	4,606	4,783	40,796	4,548
1889	25,091	8,468	5,108	5,311	45,180	6,672
1890	28,172	13,418	5,754	7,424	56,560	7,569
1891	29,294	15,457	6,177	7,471	61,340	4,932
1892	29,224	17,200	6,496	9,413	63,000	5,122

The industry in the Polish provinces is that which will be chiefly affected by the reduced tariff on pig-iron, but it is assumed that compensation will be found in the reduction from 3 c. to 1½ c. per pound on coke imported over the western land frontier, as the Polish works are dependent for their supply of coke on importations from Germany.

The reduction from 60 c. to 50 c. in the duty on wrought-iron and steel in bars, blooms, scrap, rails, &c., may prove of advantage to British trade, although the rate in proportion to the value of the stuff remains very high, and importation is limited not only by the question of price, but also by the fact that the Government does not permit the railway companies and other large establishments to exercise any independence in

placing their orders, and care is taken to keep the Russian works well supplied with work before any orders are allowed to go abroad.

Iron and steel
sheets, &c.

On iron and steel sheets below 25 B.W.G., as also on angle iron and tees and all sizes above 18 inches in width, or 7 inches in diameter, the duty has been reduced from 85 c. to 65 c. per pound, and on sheets above 25 B.W.G. from 1 r. to 80 c. per pound.

The following table shows the importations in pounds of the above-named classes of iron and steel productions, and it will be observed that Germany has a very preponderating share in the business :—

TABLE showing Importation of Iron and Steel during the
Years 1890–92.

Country.	Iron.		Steel.	
	Large Sizes and Sheets up to 25 B.W.G.	Small Sizes and Sheets above 25 B.W.G.	Large Sizes and Sheets up to 25 B.W.G.	Small Sizes and Sheets above 25 B.W.G.
1890.				
England	Pounds. 565,162		Pounds. 66,078	
Germany	800,713		49,639	
Total, all countries ..	1,767,246		151,166	
1891.				
England	Pounds. 237,382	Pounds. 85,511	Pounds. 74,487	Pounds. 107,895
Germany	451,353	31,242	21,003	173
Total, all countries ..	963,293	119,228	107,082	80,031
1892.				
England	125,463	223,433	46,003	201,846
Germany	416,125	46,851	36,583	18,600
Total, all countries ..	772,888	343,305	94,233	206,649

In the above figures some discrepancies are immediately apparent. The total quantity of the finer dimensions of steel imported in 1891 and 1892 from all countries, is less than the quantity shown as imported in those years from England and Germany, without taking into account any other countries. These discrepancies exist in the official statistics, and I have failed to discover any explanation of them, but they are not such as to prevent a general idea of the course of trade being derived from a study of the table I have submitted. It will be observed that

whereas the importation of iron is decreasing, the importation of steel, in which the trade with England is more than proportionately important, is increasing; and that whereas, in the heavier and cheaper classes of iron, Germany takes the lead, England is the chief supplier of steel as well as of the more expensive classes of iron.

The quantity of raw tin produced in Russia is exceedingly limited, tin being worked only in Finland, and the average quantity produced of late years not exceeding 150 tons. Manufactures of tin are also exceedingly limited, and the importation has probably been less influenced by the rate of duty than in most other cases. Nevertheless, the reduction of duty on tin sheets from 1 r. 70 c. to 1 r. 55 c. per poud may tend somewhat to increase the demand for a class of goods of which about three-fifths is supplied by England. Tin sheets.

It is possible also that the reduction of the duty on lead sheets and pipes from 30 c. to 25 c. may have some slight effect on the consumption and corresponding importation, of which three-fourths is from England. The increase of duty from 20 c. to 30 c., in 1891, does not however appear to have had much effect, as is shown by the figures of the importations for the last 4 years for which statistics are available :— Lead sheets and pipes.

Year.						Quantity.
						Tons.
1889..	..	..	..	..	..	3,090
1890..	..	..	..	..	..	3,278
1891..	..	..	..	..	..	2,535
1892..	..	..	..	..	..	4,205

The reduction of duty on iron castings in the rough from 75 c. to 65 c., and from 1 r. 70 c. to 1 r. 40 c. on manufactured articles of iron and steel, is probably (as regards British trade) the most important and beneficial of the changes in the new tariff. It will be observed in the accompanying table, that the importations from England, under these heads, form a substantial proportion of the total supply from abroad. On the other hand, however, native production continues to increase, and its development is probably more than keeping pace with the increase of demand. Iron castings.

In wire and articles in the composition of which wire, whether of iron, steel, or copper, is an important component part, the preponderance of the import trade is with Germany, and the few changes made in the rates of duty are not likely to prove of material importance. Wire.

The duty on tools for handicrafts was raised in 1888 from 1 r. 20 c. per poud to 1 r. 40 c. per poud, and the importations since that date have been as follows :— Tools for handicrafts.

Year.						Quantity.
						Pouids.
1887..	..	..	..	..	..	200,000
1888..	..	..	..	..	..	200,000
1889..	..	..	..	..	..	255,000
1890..	..	..	..	..	..	225,000
1891..	..	..	..	..	..	196,000
1892..	..	..	..	..	..	203,000

From the above it would appear that hitherto the importation had not been much affected by changes in the tariff, and the present reduction of duty to 1 r. 10 c. per poud is unlikely to prove of much importance. It is to be noted that in this class, the importations from England amount to one-half of the total.

Machinery.

The next really important point is the reduction of the duties on the various classes of machinery. In general machinery, England delivers somewhat over one-half of the foreign supply, in agricultural machinery about one-third, and practically the whole trade in portable engines for thrashing machines is in English hands. In all of these classes the reduction of duty is calculated to give an impulse to a trade the importance of which is shown by the following figures of values of annual importations from Great Britain:—

Year.						Value.
						£
1889..	..	..	..	..	..	2,287,137
1890..	..	..	..	..	..	2,128,600
1891..	..	..	..	..	..	2,144,926
1892..	..	..	..	..	..	2,379,656

Woollens.

The importation of woollen goods appears to have remained about stationary during the last few years, whilst the importation of combed wools has declined. The imports of woollen goods are probably confined to specialities which do not come into competition with native manufactures. The production of combed wool is increasing in Russia, but as there are many kinds of wool not grown in Russia, or not grown in sufficient quantity to supply requirements, these wools must necessarily be imported, and the saving in freights, as well as the comparative cheapness of combing abroad, render it generally more advantageous to import these wools ready combed, rather than in an unworked condition.

Combed wool
and yarns.

The cost of combing in Russia is estimated at as nearly as possible 3d. per English lb., and the cost of spinning medium yarn at approximately 4d. per lb. The following are given as quotations for the prices of yarns in Moscow in 1892:—

Description.	Price per Lb.	
	From—	To—
	s. d.	s. d.
Saxon twist, No. 82, A, AA, AAA ..	3 2	3 7
„ weft, Nos. 38-40, B	2 10	3 2
English weft, No. 36.. ..	2 11	3 4

The reductions of duty on both combed wools and yarns are likely to give some assistance to the import trade, and it is to be noted that the proportion of the importation from England as shown in the annexed table is without doubt below the real figure, as it is quite certain that there is a considerable importation of wools viâ Germany, and these in the official statistics erroneously swell the totals of German origin.

Among the notes in the final protocol to the treaty, explanatory of different paragraphs of the tariff, the following appear to be worthy of more particular attention as regards their possible effect on British trade. Prospective increase of coal duty.

It is provided that the duty on coal imported into Russia over the western land frontier may be raised after January 1/13, 1895, provided that no higher duty be levied on the western frontier than at the ports of the Baltic.

The handles of tools for handicrafts may be imported separately, and will then pay duty at the rates fixed for the different classifications of joiners' and turners' ware. Handles of tools for handicrafts.

Jute bags in which Russian grain has been exported will be exempt from duty on re-importation into Russia. Jute bags.

In the new German tariff it is provided that, according to the option of the importer, petroleum may be taxed for duty by volume or by weight, instead of as formerly by weight only, and it is laid down that 100 kilos. at a temperature of 15° centigrade are to be taken as the equivalent of 25 litres. It is calculated that, by this arrangement, Russian petroleum which has a higher specific gravity than American will obtain an important differential advantage in the competition with America. Petroleum

RECENT Tariff Changes and Importations of Articles Affected.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.	Imports in 1892.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Total from all Countries.
	B. c.	B. c.	B. c.	B. c.					
Potato flour	1 40	...	2 73	B. c. 0 60	...	119	54	3	192
Starch of all kinds	1 40	...	2 73	1 15	...	...	...	...	...
REMARK.—Starch of all kinds imported in packets, boxes, or other wrappings of small dimensions, including the weight of the packing, pays a duty of 1 r. 30 c. gold per pound ..	1 75	...	3 41	1 30	...	212	155	50	449
Common vegetables non-prepared; onions and garlic	0 12	...	0 18	free.	...	0-15	185-0	0-3	2,037-0
Chicory in roots or chopped, dried and not dried	0 40	...	1 35	0 40	...	0-6	269-0	4-9	508-0
Fresh fruit	1 20	...	2 16	0 60	...	1	203	4	906
Honey	10 0	...	15 0	3 50	...	4	286	...	297
Mineral waters, natural or artificial	0 4	0 3½	0 6	0 3½	...	16,295	937,392	216,766	2,164,660
Cheese	6 0	5 40	9 0	6 40	...	9	281	61	701
Articles of bristles set in common wood, without veneer; brushes of bristles and others for painting	3 0	...	5 85	2 50	...	2-0	13-0	0-14	20-0
Morocco, kid, goat; leather of all kinds, with pressed designs; small varnished skins	15 0	12 75	27 0	12 0	...	2	89	2	140
Leather belts for transmission of power, unsown; for weaving looms; small round belts for transmission	8 0	...	15 60	6 0	...	237	119	6	378
Varnished leather, large	8 50	7 22	15 30	6 80	...	11	39	9	60
REMARK.—Cuttings and pieces of dressed leather, unless specially cut for shoes or small articles, are taxed with the same duty as the leather from which these pieces and cuttings are taken.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins of musk rats, opossum, &c.	18 0	...	32 40	6 60	...	12	83	...	120

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.		Imports in 1892			
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.		United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Total from all Countries.
Fox skins (other than blue fox skins) and cuttings of these skins ...	18 0	...	32 40	12 0	Tons ...	7	117	2	399
Leather gloves of all kinds; articles in chamois leather, kid, morocco, parchment, except boots and shoes and surgical apparatus ...	3 0	2 50	6 85	2 55	Tons cwt. lbs.	0-0-72	0-11-0	0-7-0	1-0-0
Pocket books and portfolios of leather, chamois leather, kid, morocco, parchment ...	3 0	...	5 85	2 0	Tons ...	1	23	2	33
REMARK TO SECTION 5.—The duty fixed in the present paragraph is applicable to all articles herein mentioned, even when these articles are in part of silk or with half-silk trimmings.									
Joiners' and turners' manufactures of common wood, turned, non-polished, without ornamentation or veneer; backs or wooden pegs for bootmakers ...	0 70	...	1 26	0 55	"	16	194	8	306
Joiners' and turners' manufactures of special woods, even when neither varnished nor polished; furniture of bent beech, without plating or trimming, fitted up or unitted ...	2 0	...	3 90	1 80	"	272	241	21	944
Articles manufactured of carved wood; turned and turners' work, gilded, silvered, and bronzed, or with gilded, silvered, or bronzed ornaments ...	6 0	4 50	11 70	4 50	"	3	60	7	109
Beetroot seed ...	0 10	...	0 15	0 10	"	215	5,161	469	9,547
All kinds of cement (Portland, artificial, or natural, Roman, mixed, scoria, and others); bricks, paving stones, and pipes of cement ...	0 10	0 9	0 18	0 8	"	5,662	26,529	4,844	41,517
Yellow amber (not specially named) ...	3 0	...	5 40	2 10	Tons cwt. lbs.	0-11	47-0	2-0	73-0
Pottery of common and fire clays—									
Utensils and all kinds of objects (except pipes)									

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RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.		Imports in 1892.			Total from all Countries.			
						United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.				
	Pound	...	0 30	...	0 54	0 25	Tons	...	475	1,504	69	2,718
and specially named articles) without ornamentation or painting, even if the said utensils and articles are enamelled and varnished; bricks and tiles, enamelled and varnished	...	...	...	...	0 54	0 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Clay tiles for floors and walls; plain clay tiles for stoves; prominent clay parts for stoves, even glazed or varnished, also with cornice ornaments made in forms, single coloured; stone plugs for mineral waters, even enamelled or varnished but without painting, sculpture, or gilding	...	...	0 30	...	0 54	0 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utensils and all kinds of articles (except pipes and articles specially named) with ornaments, painting, sculpture, gilding	...	...	0 75	...	1 46	0 60	Tons	...	24	73	5	129
*Clay tiles for floors and walls; plain clay tiles for stoves; stone cornices for stoves, even enamelled and varnished and with ornaments in relief, many coloured	...	...	0 75	...	1 46	0 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay tiles for floors and walls, plain pieces and clay cornices for stoves with gilding or sculpture	...	...	3 75	...	7 31	1 50	Pound	...	1	32	1	53
Earthenware—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With single coloured designs, borders and edges; china works not painted in a mass	...	1 26	1 40	...	2 73	1 25	Tons	...	70	44	5	213
Ditto with painting, gilding, and patterns of different colours	...	...	3 75	...	7 31	3 30	"	...	11	33	5	75
All kinds of majolica, even with stucco works	...	...	5 30	...	10 24	3 36	"	...	3	51	7	81
Articles (not specially named) of white and half-white glass and crystal, non-polished, and not cut elsewhere than on the bottom, borders, gullets, stoppers, or covers, and with stuccoed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Importations under this heading are not noted separately in the official statistics.

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.		Importations in 1892.			
						United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Total from all Countries.
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.					
or pressed coat of arms and patterns, but without other ornaments—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Blown (plain) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Articles of white non-painted glass and crystal polished, cut, but without ornaments.	4 0	...	7 80	3 20	Tons	17	56	22	122
Glass ornaments for Christmas trees, even painted, gilt, silvered, with irremovable parts, metallic or others for the hanging of said ornaments (creeches, or hooks, wire) ...	6 0	...	11 70	4 80	"	3	40	9	75
Coal, turf, lignite, tuff imported over the western land frontier ...	20 0	...	39 0	10 0	"	3	21	6	30
Coke imported over the western land frontier ...	0 2	...	0 3	0 1	"	1,234,505	110,463	1,173	1,416,125
Terra ponderosa and natural whiteite ground ...	0 3	...	0 045	0 015	"	42,083	114,346	...	226,684
Baryte, sulphate of baryte, and carbonate of baryte, artificial ...	0 60	...	1 8	0 50	"	...	25	...	25
Salts of chromic acid, soluble in water (bichromate of potash, chromate of (neutral) potash, chromate of soda) ...	1 0	...	1 80	0 80	"	...	103	...	104
Tannic acid (tannin) ...	2 55	...	5 47	2 45	Tons cwis.	15-0	24-0	0-9	43-0
Blue coppers, except anhydrous coppers.	6 0	...	11 70	5 0	Tons	104	133	2	301
coppers of Salzburg (admixture of iron and copper sulphates); zinc or white coppers; chloride of zinc ...	1 0	...	1 05	0 80	"	318	314	37	1,136
Tartar emetic ...	4 0	...	7 80	3 0	Tons cwis.	0-5	162-0	...	162-0
Chemical and pharmaceutical products not prepared medicines, the importation of which is authorised according to special lists ...	2 40	1 80	4 22	1 50	Tons	794	2,669	101	3,889
Chalk cleaned or in flour; chalk and talc ground ...	20 0	16 0	30 0	16 0	"	1	9	12	23
White lead and white zinc ...	0 15	...	0 27	0 12	"	387	1,427	504	2,877
Red lead ...	0 60	...	1 8	0 50	"	531	863	94	2,151
Copper colours (except verdigris) and arsenic colours ...	0 40	...	0 72	0 35	"	820	163	13	1,110
Verdigris (basic acetate of copper) ...	4 0	...	7 80	3 0	"	19	49	139	891

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.		Importations in 1892.			Total from all Countries.
						United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.					
Dyeing substances (pigments) prepared with the products of distillation of coal-tar; alizarin; extract of madder, madder and alizarin licker; carmine of cochineal, carmined licker; indigoine (extract of indigo in dry state)	17 0	..	33 15	14 0	Tons ...	11	782	103	891
Pound ...									
REMARKS. —Dyeing substances mixed with un-colouring matters, such as, for example, clay and oil, pay duty at the rate of 8 r. per pound, provided the dyeing substances contained in the mixture amount to not less than 10 per cent. of the total weight of the admixture.									
Pine palms for miniatures on bowls and saucers of china and earthenware, or in pipes or capsules of pewter; China ink liquid, in bottles ...	5 0	..	9 0	5 0	Tons cwtz. ...	0-3	12-0	1-0	15-0
Cast-iron in pigs, fragments and filings—Of all kinds (except ferro-manganese, silicon, and chrome) imported over the western land frontier	0 35	..	0 35	0 30	Tons ...	62,035	9,696	198	81,322
Wrought-iron—In the form of rods, except the under-named: slabs, puddled blooms, in fragments, &c.; iron in powder	0 60	..	1 8	0 50	..	1,736	17,298	30	30,211
Iron rails, even perforated and grooved ...	0 60	..	1 8	0 50	..	28	129	30	204
Sheet iron of all kinds up to No. 25 Birmingham gauge inclusive; sheets of more than 18 inches width; assorted iron of all kinds of more than 18 inches width or height, as well as of 7 or more inches thickness of diameter; wrought-iron (tees or double tees, beams, &c., and other comparable parts, except single iron tees or beams) of thickness of more than 1/2 inch, of width or diameter from 1/2-inch to 1/2-inch inclusive	0-85	..	1 53	0 65	..	2,201	6,723	25	13,191

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

ST. PETERSBURG.

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Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.		Russo-German Treaty Tariff.	Tons	Importations in 1892.			Total from all Countries.
			R. c.	R. c.			United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	
Pound	R. c. 1 0	R. c. ...	R. c. 1 80	R. c. 0 80		Tons	3,604	756	423	5,797
Iron sheets above No. 25 Birmingham gauge ... Tin (tinned from sheets), even lacquered, printed in patterns and watered; iron sheets painted, even, covered with zinc, copper, nickel, or some other common metal ...	... 1 70	... ...	3 6	1 55	...	...	27,722	27	8	27,801
Steel—										
In bars and assorted of all kinds, except the under-named: steel in slabs and in frag- ments ...	... 0 60	... ...	1 8	0 50	...	...	3,031	3,807	86	8,595
Steel rails, even perforated and grooved ... In sheets of all kinds, up to No. 25 Birming- ham gauge inclusive; in sheets of more than 18 inches thickness; assorted steel of all kinds of more than 18 inches thickness, as well as of 7 inches or more of thickness or diameter; wrought-steel (tees or double tees, beams, Z, and other complicated profiles, except angle steel, subject to paragraph 1 of this Article). Hoop steel of width or diameter from 1-inch to 4-inch inclusive ...	... 1 0	... ...	1 80	0 80	...	...	3,256	301	50	3,740
Steel sheets above No. 25 Birmingham gauge ... Tin foil, weighing one zolotnik and less per 25 square inches ...	... 8 0	... ...	14 40	2 0	Cwt's.	...	11	36	3	53
Lead—										
In rolls, sheets, wire, and pipes ...	... 0 30	... ...	0 54	0 25	Tons	...	3,283	503	199	4,205
Zinc—										
In pigs and broken; zinc ashes ... In sheets even filed and polished ...	... 1 0	0 45 0 90	0 90 1 80	0 45 0 80	...	...	328	4,011	85	5,009
Gold—										
In sheets even filed and polished ...	... 44 0	... ...	85 3	35 20	Lbs. (troy)	...	4	533	25	590
Manufactures of all kinds, jewellery with- out stones, as well as with all sorts of stones, pearls, &c., real or artificial ... Manufactures of copper, copper alloys, and other non-precious metals and their alloys, &c., alu-										

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B 4

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.		Imports in 1892.			
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.		United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Total from all Countries.
minium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium, tombac, argentine, Britannia metal, &c.— Articles without ornaments in relief or engraving: stamped articles, even with parts of wood, iron, tin, leather, and other common materials Articles with ornaments in relief or engraving (except stamped ones) trimmed and untrimmed, covered or not covered with verdigris, mounted or not mounted	4 80 16 0	... 14 40	8 64 31 20	4 32 13 60	Tons ... " ...	46 2	610 30	32 3	901 42
REMARK.—Spoons and forks of Britannia metal, cast, plain, pressed, stamped, but not engraved, even with iron or steel core are taxed according to paragraph 1 of the present Article.									
Cast-iron, worked— Iron castings, in the rough Cast-iron articles cleaned, polished, filed, painted, bronzed, tinned, covered with polish, and (except tin), zinc, or with other common materials, even with parts of wood, copper, and its alloys Articles of iron and steel, wrought, stamped, pressed, cast, with filed or not filed edges and sides, but without other trimming, not specially named; wrought nails Boiler work of iron and steel, such as boilers, reservoirs, basins, cases, bridges, pipes, as well as all kinds of articles of sheet-iron and sheet-steel, not specially named; cast, wrought, polished, filed, bronzed, or otherwise named; factured with parts of wood, copper, and its alloys, or without them—	0 75 1 70 1 70 1 70	0 68 1 53	1 35 3 6 3 31 3 31	0 60 1 40 1 40 1 40	" ... " ... " ... " ...	304 280 352 843	555 526 463 1,049	3 28 28 17	1,054 1,159 1,027 2,209

RUSSIA.

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.	Tons	Imports in 1892.			
						United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Total from all Countries.
	E. c.	R. c.	E. c.	R. c.					
gauge, covered with fibrous materials or indiarubber	...	...	17 55	7 50	...	24	43	5	80
BRAX—Wipe covered with silk, even mixed with other textile materials, pays an increase of 20 per cent. above the duty fixed in Sec. 2, b, of the present Article, viz.	10 80	...	21 6	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Cutlery— Of all kinds of common materials; scissors (except shears for shearing sheep), small pinners, blades of knives and forks without handles, rough or finished	16 0	...	31 20	13 60	...	5	23	3	39
Seyles and sickles, knives for chopping straw, in sheaths, for shearing sheep, spades, shovels and rakes, hoes, and forks	1 40	1 19	2 10	1 10	...	144	592	26	3,629
Tools for handicrafts, art, factories and works	1 40	1 19	2 10	1 10	...	1,034	1,615	197	3,448
Manufactures in pewter, zinc, and their alloys, covered with copper, copper alloys, nickel, except the manufactures which belong to Article 215*	4 80	...	8 64	4 32	...	2	45	5	61
Machines, apparatus, for their construction, complete and incomplete, mounted or in parts— Of all kinds, of copper and copper alloys, or wherever copper occupies the greatest part in the weight	4 80	...	9 36	4 32	...	193	58	32	303
Gauges and hydrometers, gas-air-bearing machines, petroleum machines, dynamo, sewing machines, knitting machines, locomotives (except such as are named in Sec. 5), tenders, fire engines and apparatus, not specially named; all kinds of machines, not specially named, of cast-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Article 215 refers to "Tinkets," see page 16.

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs Warrant with Germany.		Russo-German Treaty Tariff.	Tons.	Imports in 1892.			Total from all Countries.
			R. c.	R. c.			United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	
Iron, wrought-iron, or steel, with parts made of other materials or without them ...	1 70	1 53	3 81	1 40	...	Tons	9,078	11,957	922	24,380
Locomotives for railways or roads, wagon engines, steam cars, steam fire engines ...	2 0	...	3	1 80	...	"	36	165	3	221
Agricultural machines and implements without steam motors, not specially named; ...	0 70	0 52	1 26	0 50	...	"	3,064	2,975	56	8,989
Portable engines with thrashers...	1 40	...	2 73	1 20	...	"	36	1,663	3	221
REMARK.—The parts of machines and apparatus separately from the machines and apparatus are taxed: (a.) Those in copper or copper alloys, 4 r. 32 c. gold per pound. (b.) Those in cast-iron, iron, or steel, 1 r. 40 c. gold per pound										
Weighting scales with their parts: parts of weighing scales, except such as are of copper and copper alloys—	4 80	...	3 85	4 32	...	"	125	60	4	209
For the first 3 pounds of each machine: scale weights ...	1 70	...	3 31	1 40	...	"	4,817	1,866	91	7,145
For each pound above 3 pounds ...	...	...	7 80	3 0	...	"	20	13	6	72
Instruments and apparatus for electric lighting, with or without lenses or prisms, of metal, wood, glass, or other material, polished, serin, whistled or rattled, but not polished, serin, china, glass, wood, and other common substances ...	8 0	6 80	15 60	6 0	...	"	69	37	7	154
Time-pieces—	...	...	...	...	...	"	198	16	17	353
Clocks for walls, chimney pieces, travelling, and tables, imported without their cases or separated from their cases, to pay 1 r. gold per piece and besides per pound	1 0	...	1 95	1 0	...	Cwt.s. lbs.	...	...	...	...
REMARK 1.—Clocks for walls, chimney pieces,	0 75	...	1 46	0 50	...	...	13-46	0-36	3-40	18-0

REMARK 1.—Clocks for walls, chimney pieces,

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.	Importations in 1892.			Total from all Countries.
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	
travelling, and tables, the works of which cannot be taken out of their cases without the aid of an instrument are taxed according to the material of the cases, and besides that, they are subjected to a duty of 1 r. 50 c. gold for each clock-work	2 50	...	3 75	1 50	...	...	...	...
Piece								...
REMARK 3.—Clock-works of the so-called American system, with parts stamped and even corroded and varnished, but not polished with un-cut pinions, 60 c. gold per piece, without any special tax for the weight. Clocks with such works which cannot be taken out of their cases without the aid of an instrument are taxed according to the material of the case, and besides that 60 c. gold per piece for the clock-work	1 0 0 75 2 50	...	1 95 1 48 3 75	0 60 free. 0 60	...	...	...	...
Piece								
Lib.								
Parts of clock-works of all kinds, not mounted	0 75	...	1 46	0 50	0-1-0	7-0-0	0-10-53	9-0-0
Grand pianos, all kinds of non-portable organs	132 0	...	257 40	112 0	...	189	15	197
Cottage pianos	80 0	64 0	156 0	64 0	17	216	27	310
All kinds of musical instruments not specially named; accessories of musical instruments imported separately, such as: fiddle bows, gut and silk strings (metal strings are dutiable as wire); key-boards, hammers (the pegs are subjected to a duty of 1 r. 100, paragraph 5), metronomes, tuning forks, &c.	0 20	0 16	0 39	0 10	2	119	4	143
*Collars, cuffs, and shirt-fronts of paper, even covered on one or both sides with white or printed cotton, without signs of sewing, together with the weight of the boxes or cases containing them	2 40	...	4 68	2 40	...	...	...	...
Pasted paper of all kinds, not specially named;								

* Separate importation not traceable.

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.		Customs War Tariff with Germany.		Russo-German Treaty Tariff		Imports in 1892.			
		R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Total from all Countries.
white or painted in one mass, without ornaments; copybooks with covers (but not bound); paper and others of all kinds suited for printing; medals, seals, and other articles or into visiting cards; balls of paper for winding cotton; paper pasted on transparent tissue, linen or coarse calico; transparent tissue, trading paper	Pound ... 4 0	...	...	7 80	3 30	...	...	43	168	11	7,430
Paper for writing, for typography, lithography, binding, and confectionery, with ornaments, such as: with gliding, silvering, bronzing, insuring, cutting (face), and patterns drawn in perspective, initials, figures, &c. paper for cigarettes, thin wrapping paper (Chinese), coloured paper not painted in one mass (covered with paint on one or on both sides); paper articles, envelopes, lamp shades, artificial flowers of paper, &c.	" ... 10 60	9 64	...	20 67	8 75	...	...	35	129	120	813
Oleographs and chromolithographs	" ... 8 0	...	...	15 60	5 0	...	...	3	93	10	117
Maps, geographical maps and plans, produced by means of printing, lithography, or photography	" ... 4 0	...	...	6 0	3 20	...	...	0-10	49-0	2-	52-0
Wool, combed, spun and twisted—											
Combed—											
Non-dyed	" ... 5 50	...	...	9 90	4 50	...	...	34	961	136	1,134
Dyed	" ... 7 0	...	...	12 60	6 0	...	...	0-3	0-15	...	1-4
Wool, spun, with or without admixture of cotton, flax, or hemp—											
Non-dyed	" ... 9 0	...	...	15 20	8 50	...	...	252	241	12	506
Dyed	" ... 10 50	...	...	18 90	9 80	...	...	29	86	11	127
Wool, twisted (two threads and more)—											
Non-dyed	" ... 10 50	...	...	18 90	9 80	...	...	315	474	11	826
Dyed	" ... 12 0	...	...	21 60	11 40	...	...	66	172	12	254

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.					Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.	Imports in 1892.			Total from all Countries.	
	R. c.			R. c.					United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.		
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.								R. c.
*REMARKS applicable to Articles 187 and 188. Cotton tissues of all kinds, shawls and kerchiefs, napkins, tablecloths, and other similar articles, with patterns or stripes formed of a few supplementary threads of silk are taxed respectively according to Articles 187 and 188, with an increase of 60 per cent. Tissues measuring more than 16 square archines to the pound are, however, exempt from this tax... Tissues of flax, hemp, jute, and other materials, except coarse jute tissues for sacks or for packing purposes, and excepting cloths and cambrics of linen, hemp with or without admixture of cotton, as well as with an admixture of tinsel— Tick for mattresses and furniture; damask	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
* Article 187. Cotton tissues, bleached, and not bleached:—													
1. Turkish tissues (balze), and mitkall, measuring 8 sq. archines per lb., pay...													
2. Tissues, except those named in Sec. 1, measuring 12 sq. archines per lb.; Turkish tissues (balze), and mitkall, measuring from 8 to 12 sq. archines per lb., pay ...													
3. Tissues measuring from 12 to 16 sq. archines per lb., pay ...													
4. Tissues measuring more than 16 sq. archines per lb., pay ...													
Article 188. Cotton tissues, dyed (including those dyed with Adrianople red), mixed or printed, and—													
1. Turkish tissues (balze), mitkall and prints, measuring 8 sq. archines to the lb., pay ...													
2. Tissues, excepting those named in Sec. 1 going up to 12 sq. archines per lb.; Turkish tissues (balze), mitkall and prints, measuring from 8 to 12 sq. archines per lb., pay ...													
3. Tissues measuring from 12 to 16 sq. archines to the lb., pay ...													
4. Tissue measuring over 16 sq. archines per lb., pay ...													
Per Lb.													
R. c.													
0 35													
0 46													
0 62													
1 35													
0 62													
0 75													
0 92													
1 45													

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff with Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.	Imports in 1892.			Total from all Countries.
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	
Knitted work and braids—								
Knitted articles even with marks of sewing—								
Of silk	7 50	...	14 62	5 0	Cwts. ...	...	0-3	0-10
Of half-silk	3 0	2 70	5 85	1 90	Cwts. lbs. ...	...	0-36	3-0
Of all kinds, cotton	1 0	0 80	1 95	0 50	Tons ...	7	2	51
Cords and braids, ornamentation fringe, tassels, trimmings, and other plated goods—								
Silk and half-silk	3 0	2 70	5 85	1 90	Tons cwt. lbs.	2-14-0	0-14-0	4-7-48
All other kinds	1 0	0 80	1 95	0 60	"	9-1-0	1-9-0	14-3-56
REMARK.—The articles named in Secs. 1, c. and 2, b. and containing a mixture of silk and flax in the form of ornaments are taxed with 30 per cent. above the duty fixed in these paragraphs.								
Cotton tulle—								
For furniture (antigras) with woven and embroidered patterns, tulle, and muslin curtains	1 50	...	2 92	1 20	Tons cwt. ...	0-6	0-6	3-0
Lace of all kinds, done by machine, except those of silk	3 50	...	6 82	3 15	Tons ...	1	3	25
Men's clothes, with or without trimming, of woollen material	2 0	...	3 90	1 55	Tons cwt. ...	1-0	0-6	6-0
Umbrellas, sunshades—								
Of all kinds, covered with half-silk material, with or without lining, with or without trimming	2 50	...	4 87	1 50	Pieces ...	1,980	1,030	3,470
Of all kinds, covered with woollen material, with or without trimming	1 0	...	1 95	0 60	"	46	5	62
Of all kinds, not specially named, covered or not covered with material, with or without trimming, with plain or ornamented handles	0 50	...	0 97	0 35	"	729	89	924
Buttons—								
Metallic of all kinds, except those in gold,								

RECENT Tariff Changes, &c.—continued.

Classification.	Tariff of 1891.	Special Tariff with France.	Customs War Tariff Germany.	Russo-German Treaty Tariff.	Imports in 1892.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Total from all Countries.
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.					
Lb.	0 80	...	1 56	0 60	Tons cws.	0-12	20-0	2-0	36-0
in silver or in platinum (Article 143); buttons of all kinds in cotton, linen, wool and silk; 2. Trinkets and toilet articles, not specially named, whole and in parts; children's play things—									
Valuable articles which contain silk, aluminium, mother-of-pearl, corals, tortoise shell, ivory, enamel, amber, and similar substances; gilt or silvered metals, and metallic composites; all kinds of articles in mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, and amber, not specially named	2 0	1 80	3 90	1 80	Tons	1	13	6	29
Common articles with parts or ornaments of non-precious metals and metallic compositions (not gilt and not silvered), of precious metals, and of porcelain, non-precious stones, glass, metal, wood, bone, jet, celluloid, lava, and similar cheap materials; all kinds of articles in horn, bone, meserschauum, whalebone, jet, celluloid, lava, and wax, not specially named	0 50	0 40	0 97	0 40	Tons	8	181	24	243
REMARK TO SECTION 2.—The articles named in the preceding paragraph are taxed according to the duty fixed thereon, even if they contain silk or half-silk as trimming or ornament.									
Pencils of all kinds, including coloured ones, mounted or unmounted, with the weight of the boxes in which they are imported	0 40	...	0 78	0 35	"	24	80	21	143
REMARK 2.—Slates pay the duty fixed in Article 70, Sec. 2, c, with an increase of 50 per cent.	0 90	...	1 75	0 90	Tons cws.	0-15	0-5	...	1-6
REMARK ON 2.—Slate pencils not covered with paper or other materials are taxed as slates	...	...	...	0 63	"	...	...	...	...
Pond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1755)

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FOREIGN OFFICE.

1894.

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SWITZERLAND.

BERNE.

Mr. St. John to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Berne, March 12, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in translation by Mr. E. Newall, the Laws and Regulations of the 22 Cantons of Switzerland and their sub-divisions with regard to the Treatment of Inebriates.

These Laws and Regulations seem to differ little from each other in their essential points, and may be looked upon in principle as effective measures against intemperance by affording sufficient powers to the agents of the law in repressing the evil in question, for not only are those persons who indulge in strong drinks to excess liable to fine or imprisonment, and subject in some localities, when such indulgence is persisted in, to confinement for many months in a home for inebriates, such as that described at length under the heading of Zurich; but considerable responsibility is incurred by publicans who supply strong drinks knowingly to persons under age, to those already intoxicated, or who are by reason of their habitual intemperance forbidden to enter taverns.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. R. ST. JOHN.

Translation of Cantonal Laws respecting Swiss Inebriates.

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I.—ZÜRICH.

Law Concerning the Beer-house Trade.—Sections 33–39.

The police control over beer-houses shall be exercised through the prefectures and the communal councils (Gemeinderäthe)—that is, through their subordinate agents.

Public houses shall be provided with a sign-board or some other visible sign by which it can be recognised whether the public-house in question is a hotel, restaurant, or coffee-house, and so forth.

The hosts are bound to maintain good order and morality on their premises, and in this respect they are answerable for the members of their household and persons appointed by them. It is prohibited to deliver spirituous liquors to drunken persons.

Any noise in public-houses, by which the night's rest of the neighbourhood is disturbed, or the neighbourhood to any considerable extent annoyed, is forbidden, and is to be punished both in the case of the host and the customers.

Public-houses are to be closed on Sundays during the hours of morning service to everybody except travellers.

Moreover, with reference to public-house police control on Sundays and holy days, the regulations of the law respecting police control on days of public rest come into force.

Hosts are obliged to inform the police whenever suspected persons, who have been notified to them by the police, frequent their houses.

The landlords of inns and hotels have, moreover, to keep a register of their lodgers, with statement of name, calling, and place of origin of the travellers, and to produce the same on the demand of the police. The police are also authorised to require daily information as to the arrival and sojourn of lodgers.

For the protection of the attendants engaged in public-houses, the Council of State is issuing a regulation to be accepted by the Cantonal Council.

The communal councils are authorised by special regulation to require the closing of public-houses at a fixed hour in the night, as also to issue other regulations conditional on the circumstances of the place, affecting the police control of public-houses, including regulations of sanitary police. Such regulations are to be submitted to the approbation of the police authorities.

Rules for the Ellikon Home for Inebriates.

For reception into the retreat there is required—

1. A written agreement to remain in the institute for a definite time to be fixed by the president of the committee of administration, in special cases by the principal of the establishment (Hausvater), and to submit to the rules and regulations of the said principal. The duration of stay agreed upon must, as a rule, not be less than 4 months. Only in quite peculiar cases may an agreement for 3 months be granted. In the case of wards, and persons in receipt of charity, the agreement of the inebriate can be replaced by that of his legal representative.

2. A previous certificate from a medical witness testifying that the person in question is not insane, and in which the cause of the habit and the general circumstances of the said person are clearly shown forth.

3. Production of certificate of place of origin (Heimatschein).

4. Payment of caution money for cost of residence for first quarter, or satisfactory guarantee for same. Extra costs must also be previously covered.

The cost of maintenance is generally reckoned to the day of leaving the institute. The caution money is not returned in any part, when—

- (a) The inmate quits the institute before expiry of first quarter;
- (b) Or quits the institute without the consent of the principal of the institute and the president of the committee of administration before expiration of course of treatment;
- (c) Or is expelled.

Application for admittance shall be made to the president of the committee, to one of the doctors of the institute, or the principal of the institute (Hausvater).

The grant of admission must be within the statutory limitations. Where there is want of room, cases holding out the best prospect of cure and Swiss subjects have the preference. In cases of urgent need the principal of institute can grant a provisory admission; but he must obtain the supplementary consent of the executive committee, president, treasurer, and actuary.

Discharge follows on the expiration of course of treatment. If the cure is not yet sufficiently established, a new agreement shall be tendered.

Gross and repeated offences against the regulations of the house, also wanton disobedience in an inmate, justify the committee, or in case of need the principal, to expel the inmate at once. The dismissal, with cause, must, however, be notified at once by the principal to the president of the committee of administration.

Refusal to pay the costs of maintenance justifies also dismissal by the committee.

General Principles.

The main principle for the treatment of inebriety is complete abstinence—that is, entire abstinence from all alcoholic drinks. For the drunkard every form of alcohol is a poison which destroys him mentally and bodily. He must make the resolve to give it up for the whole of his life if he would be free from the debasing slavery of drink.

Accordingly the principal, his family, and the entire staff must abstain from all spirituous liquors, so that in the whole house no mischievous example may be set to the inmates.

The institute will therefore form a temperance community, whose members shall set before themselves the ideal and moral duty of zealously fostering and spreading this moral reform amongst inebriates.

In the practical work of the moral elevation of the inmates of the institute each must, without exception, take his part according to the measure and character of his capacities. In work, of whatever kind it may be, lie the best means of strengthening his bodily and spiritual powers, above all his weakened will and character. The work accomplished by the inmates falls to the profit of the institution.

With regard to religion, while all compulsion of special creeds shall be avoided, moral and religious restraint and consolation, indispensable for the higher working of the institute, shall be enforced and fostered with love and zeal.

The principal shall, every day after breakfast, and after supper, hold a religious service, which all inmates and staff, except the sick, shall be required to attend. Moreover, the creeds and religious wishes of the inmates shall be respected. Sundays, as far as circumstances allow, shall be taken up with divine service, reading, general walks, conversation, and spiritual co-operation in combatting drink by the study of suitable works.

Every member of the committee of administration and the larger commission is authorised at any time to visit the institute, and to inspect the books and funds.

Administration of the Institute.

The medical supervision is given by the committee of administration to two doctors, each of whom must visit the institute at least once in every 2 months.

The doctor appointed for the treatment of illnesses that may arise is named by the directors.

The control of the institute is committed to a principal (Hausvater) under the supervision of a committee of administration. He has, with his family, free board and lodging in the institute. He must devote his whole time to the institute, and have no subsidiary calling. His salary is fixed by the committee of administration.

The principal has control over the inmates and the staff. He administers the institute, orders the occupations of the inmates, and presides over the same. The inmates as well as the staff have to submit to his directions, and are under his discipline. The punishments which he can assign to inmates are (1) reprimand; (2) confinement to the house; (3) dismissal under limitations given in Sec. 3.

The wife of the principal has to supervise the kitchen, and the sewing and washing, with the help of the necessary assistants.

The principal is to exercise a simple yet adequate supervision over the moneys received and spent in the institute. He keeps a proper register of the inmates, and has to furnish an account in writing every month to the committee of administration as to their admittance and discharge. He has also to acquaint the management with any circumstances of serious import.

The cost of maintenance and other incomes shall be reckoned up monthly by him and the treasurer, and he shall receive from the latter the necessary moneys for housekeeping. The appointment and dismissal of the domestic staff shall rest with the principal.

If an inmate becomes deranged, the principal shall at once communicate by telegraph with the relatives or responsible parties, and at the same time bring the matter to the cognisance of one of the visiting physicians, so that the patient may as soon as possible be placed in an asylum.

Without special permission from the president of the committee of administration, the principal may not be absent from the institute for more than 3 days.

The principal shall make a report to the committee of administration every year as to the progress of the institute in the past year. The introduction of any alcoholic liquor into the house is most strictly forbidden. Every inmate and former inhabitant of the institute is strictly forbidden to partake of any drink containing alcohol, supper excepted.*

When medical precautions render it absolutely necessary to order wine for an inmate of the institute, then, and then only may this be allowed in the form of a medical prescription under the strict control of the principal, with full notice of the amount, and

* This seems by context to refer to *former* inmates only.—TRANS.
(1701)

a written intimation of the fact to the president of the committee of administration.

As a rule no inmate may leave the institute during the first 3 months, not even with relations or guardians. Later on permission to go out is granted by the principal according to the circumstances and condition of the inmate. When such permission is given, the person concerned is to keep within the time allotted.

Letters, parcels, journals, and books are under the control and supervision of the principal. The keys belonging to the boxes and other receptacles of the inmates remain in the possession of the principal.

It is strictly forbidden to send food, liquors, medicines, money, or postal orders to inmates.

It is strictly forbidden to inmates or attendants on their walks out, or on any other occasion, to visit inns or touch alcoholic drinks. Such acts will be visited by instant dismissal by the committee of administration, or in special need, by the principal. Inmates are required upon their honour to hinder such offences, or to report them at once to the principal.

Visits are only allowed from nearest relatives or from guardians, and permission must be obtained from the principal with 8 days' notice. Also, as a rule, visits may only take place at intervals of 4 weeks, and the time of visit must not exceed 1 hour.

Visits are only allowed between noon and 6 P.M., and visitors may not be met or accompanied on their return by inmates.

No inmate may have money on him. Money brought must be left by the patient at the time of entering the institute with the principal, a receipt being given.

Whoever has left the institute before the time agreed upon cannot be again received there before the expiration of 3 months, and then only with the consent of the principal and the committee of administration.

The principal will assign work to the inmates in proportion to their strength and capacity. Inmates must readily submit to these occupations in the country, the garden, or the house.

Quarrelling, disputing, unseemly conversation, teasing, mocking, religious disputes, and especially inciting to discontent and mutiny of any kind are strictly forbidden.

It is the duty of inmates and attendants to keep silence about the private circumstances and sufferings of their individual life.

Proper complaints are to be submitted to the committee of administration, who will examine into them conscientiously. Gossip and false accusations published abroad are, on the other hand, forbidden, and may entail dismissal.

Dietary.—For the present there exists only one scale:—Morning: coffee, with $\frac{1}{8}$ litre milk. Dinner: soup, meat, vegetables. Tea: $\frac{1}{8}$ litre milk, with coffee. Supper: soup, remains of meat, cheese, rice or meal. 17 ounces bread.

Small extras like butter, honey, &c., may be provided at inmates' expense.

The institute carries out the washing and small repairs.

House Regulations.—Breakfast is, in the summer, at 6.30; in winter, at 7.

The hours of work for the day are 8½.

Lights must be put out in the bedrooms at 9.45.

Medical consultations can only take place with the knowledge and consent of the principal, who notifies consent to the doctor in writing.

The difference in pension* shall consist in the right to a separate bedroom and some additions to fare.

Formula for Admission.—Name; residence; calling; age; married or single; address of relatives; religion.

Hereditary; drink; madness; epilepsy; hysteria; abnormal characteristics; suicide, &c.

Manner of life; previous illness, &c.

Direct causes of drink; character; nervousness; poverty, &c.

Nervous constitution of patient.

Mental characteristics; school progress.

Manner of life; passions; will.

Moral condition; sense of right; propensity to lying, theft, &c.

Religion; superstition.

Sexual life; excesses; venereal diseases.

Education; readiness for work.

Family circumstances; pecuniary circumstances; special circumstances.

Special features of inebriety; when first took alcohol.

When did the abuse begin?

What kind of spirituous liquors taken, and in what quantity?

Spirits and wines mentioned.

How became drunkard; if periodical; special excesses; habitual drink; daily excess without drunkenness.

Diagnosis and special complications; simple drunkenness.

Deeper chronic alcoholism; dipsomania; delirium tremens.

Complications with other narcotics; morphism and the like.

Inclination to suicide; extravagance; violence and threats.

Is the alcoholic tendency complicated by insanity?

Has the patient broken the laws through drunkenness?

Does the patient show discernment? Will he be cured?

Family circumstances; hereditary injury through drink.

Have illnesses, deaths, or deformity shown themselves in the patient's children? In which children? Their age. Drunkenness, deafness, epilepsy, &c.

Kind of drunkenness in patient; symptoms of eventual delirium; sleep; cramp; memory; hallucinations; nervous and mental condition; symptoms of paralysis; tremblings.

Inherited moral defects; sexual abnormalities, &c.

* Board and lodging.

Bodily condition ; digestion ; condition of heart, liver, kidneys, tissues generally ; pulse ; complications.

Is entry free or compulsory ?

Is the patient a ward under guardians ?

For how long does the patient bind himself to remain in the institute ?

Special Remarks.

FOURTH Yearly Report of the Institute for 1892.

Number of Patients.					Age at Time of Admission.
					Years.
1	Under	..	..	..	20
3	Between	..	..	..	20 to 25
13	"	..	..	..	25 30
18	"	..	..	..	30 40
21	"	..	..	..	40 45
6	"	..	..	..	45 55

Of whom :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Have remained abstainers ..	27·3	33·3	37·5
Have remained temperate ..	27·3	40·0	32·5
Relapsed	45·4	26·7	30·0

The principal cause of cases of relapse, of which we have still to complain, is the short time the patients stay in the institution. It generally needs some months before an alcoholic subject has so far recovered that he has a true insight into his circumstances and shows nothing morbid in his train of thoughts. A much longer time is needed before the patient's character and will is sufficiently strengthened that one can confidently trust him to the trials and temptations of social life. The average term of 5½ months in the case of patients who have been discharged this year is therefore too short, in most cases the duration of cure should last 12 months.

In some cantons, as for examples Zurich and St. Gall, the profits from the alcohol tenth are devoted to defraying the cost of maintenance, but many individuals and communes are ignorant of this, and many applications fail to be made which, where the State would assist in bearing the expense, would lead to the patient being admitted and cured.

The State should not only, under certain circumstances, bear the entire cost of maintenance, but, when necessary, support the

family during the absence of the bread-winner, and in such a way that the support should not assume the character of charity.

II.—BERNE.

Poor Law Police Administration.

When persons receiving poor law relief are knowingly helped to gamble or drink, the person so offending can be punished with 60 days' hard labour. Persons of drunken and dissolute life may be forbidden from access to public-houses for two years from date of prosecution, or punished by deprivation of parental rights.

Persons who abandon themselves to an idle, drunken, or disorderly life, and in consequence thereof come upon the poor law relief, or become a source of annoyance to the public, shall be liable to detention in the house of correction for a space of one year.

Extract from Berne Penal Code.

Shall be punished with a fine of from 1 fr. to 40 fr. any person found guilty of a dissolute and disorderly life or causing annoyance to the public morality.

In cases of repeated offences imprisonment for 8 days can be added to the fine.

III.—LUCERNE.

Police Law.

Whoever causes public disorder through his drunkenness shall be fined to the amount of 10 fr., or punished with 3 days' imprisonment, and on repetition of the offence, with imprisonment not exceeding 14 days.

Drunken persons may be excluded from all public roads, spaces, and places of public resort, and from beer-houses and taverns, and when they cause disturbance, or behave in a disorderly manner, beyond the penalty already incurred, can be kept in custody at the police station for 24 hours.

IV.—URI.

No licences shall be granted to innkeepers who have allowed drunkenness, gambling, receiving stolen property or immorality.

It is forbidden to vend spirituous liquors to drunken persons; any innkeeper who gives a customer so much to drink that he becomes unconscious, or is incapable of walking, is under the

obligation of supplying him with lodging for the night without any compensation, and shall moreover be punished. (Art. 19.)

Drunken persons can be removed from all public roads, spaces, and places of public resort, and also from beer-houses. Whoever causes a public disturbance through drunkenness shall be punished by a fine of 5 fr. to 10 fr., or with summary imprisonment for 3 days. On repetition of the offence he can be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding 14 days.

V.—SCHWYZ.

Regulations as to Beer-houses, February 20, 1889.

The Government can withdraw a licence when it is proved:—

- (a) That the public-house dues are not paid by the innkeeper to the district within the proper time.
- (b) That gambling, drunkenness, disorderly behaviour, immorality or crime are allowed there.

VI.—GLARIS.

Law concerning Beer-houses, May, 1893.

It is forbidden to deliver spirituous liquors:—

- (a) To persons who are already intoxicated.
- (b) To young persons under 16 when not accompanied by parents or guardians.
- (c) To such persons as are forbidden to have access to public houses.

On Sundays and holy days beer-houses and taverns shall be closed in the morning during the hours of divine worship to all such as are residents in the place.

VII.—Zoug.

The regulations for Canton Zoug are identical with those for Canton Glaris.

VIII.—FRIBOURG.

Law of November 17, 1869, concerning Public Assistance and Mendicity, and of November 24, 1869, concerning Poor Refugees.

Shall be punished with the house of correction for a term not exceeding 3 months, and with interdiction from public houses for at least 3 years, any person who abandons himself to

gambling, drunkenness, or idleness to such a degree as to become a burden on the public maintenance, or to allow those dependent on him to become such a burden.

Any person who, receiving support from the public maintenance, refuses to do work proportioned to his strength required of him by the authorities.

These penalties may be increased by confinement to the commune for a term not exceeding 6 years.

The penal code for the Canton of Fribourg repeats this verbatim.

Law of September 28, 1888, concerning Inns.

The innkeepers may not directly or indirectly vend spirituous liquors to persons who are drunk, to persons under the age of 17 unless accompanied by parents or guardians, or to persons forbidden to have access to public-houses.

Moreover all access to these places is forbidden to the persons above indicated.

Any individual found in a state of drunkenness in a public place shall be taken to the nearest police station. He can be condemned to a fine of 2*l.* or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 15 days.

When the offence is several times repeated, the prefect can, as a measure of discipline, pronounce his interdiction from public-houses for one year or less. This interdiction does not involve the forfeiture of political rights.

Persons who abandon themselves habitually to drink, may by a measure of the administration be confined in a house of correction ("Maison de travail").

A special law shall determine the organisation of this house, and the forms of procedure.

Penalties shall be doubled in cases where the offence is repeated.

IX.—BÂLE-VILLE.

Law dealing with Beer-houses, December, 1887, Sections 24-37.

No spirituous liquors shall be delivered to intoxicated persons. Innkeepers are forbidden to vend spirits, &c., to children during their years of school life, unless accompanied by grown persons, or to allow young persons of under 18 years to have the opportunity of gambling, or excessive drinking.

Further, innkeepers are forbidden to employ children of tender years in service in beer-houses, or to allow the production of articles or the offering of articles for sale by such children in their public-houses.

Law concerning the Administration of Work or Reformatory Institutes, February 7, 1854.

There may be placed in such institutes citizens of the Canton

of Bâle-Ville, who, through dissolute conduct and behaviour, especially through drunkenness and a disorderly manner of life, become a public nuisance, who can give no guarantee for the maintenance of order, discipline, and public security either through themselves or through their families, and can only be kept in an orderly manner of life by compulsion.

X.—BÂLE-CAMPAGNE.

Law concerning the Beer-house Trade of May 18, 1889. Subject Matter for Popular Vote of May 26, 1889.

In the interests of the public welfare any beer-house licences shall be refused when the need for such is not apparent, and also in the case of remote places which are not accessible to police supervision. Further, the establishment of such beer-houses in the neighbourhood of Government buildings, churches, schools, &c., is to be forbidden where the carrying on of such a trade is likely to have a disturbing effect.

Inns shall be closed by 11.30 at latest. Customers remaining after this hour are liable to punishment, unless they are travellers stopping at inns.

A special permission must be obtained for any extension of this time from the police administration and on payment of 1 fr.

Innkeepers who have contravened the police directions, especially the regulations above given, or who have encouraged or allowed immoral conduct, can be deprived by the Council of State of their right of keeping an inn altogether, or for an indefinite time. The innkeeper concerned must, however, have been previously warned, and his attention called to the regulation in question.

XI.—SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Law concerning Beer-houses, November 28, 1887.

Innkeepers are forbidden to vend spirituous liquors to intoxicated persons; to children under 16, unless accompanied by adults, or sent on errands outside their own place of residence; to persons prohibited from having access to beer-houses.

Innkeepers are also forbidden to afford any opportunity of gambling to young persons under 18.

Also knowingly to receive any person liable to arrest, or suspected persons, without denouncing the same to the proper authorities.

XII.—APPENZELL.

Penal Code of the Canton of Appenzell.

Whoever is guilty of drunkenness shall be fined 5 fr., and

when the offence is repeated shall incur a fine not exceeding 50 fr., or be imprisoned. He can also at the time be kept in the custody of the police.

Innkeepers who receive young persons under 16, unless in charge of parents and guardians, or unless such young persons are on an excursion, or engaged in necessary business and thus justified in going to such inns or beer-houses, shall pay as fine the sum of 5 fr. to 50 fr.

The same penalty shall be inflicted on innkeepers who sell spirituous liquors in any excess to notorious drunkards or persons who are already drunk.

Innkeepers receiving persons prohibited from access to public-houses shall be fined from 5 fr. to 20 fr., and persons going to public-houses, when prohibited from such access, shall be fined from 5 fr. to 10 fr., or be imprisoned for 2 days.

XIII.—ST. GALL.

Penal Law dealing with Crimes and Misdemeanours.

Drunken persons whose condition is a public nuisance can be detained in custody by the police so long as they are in this condition, and shall be punished by the police tribunal with a fine not exceeding 25 fr., or imprisonment not exceeding 2 days.

Habitual drunkenness is to be punished by the police by a fine not exceeding 150 fr., or imprisonment not exceeding 1 month. These two punishments can also be united.

Law concerning the Treatment of Habitual Drunkards, May 21, 1891.

The Grand Council of the Canton of St. Gall,—

In consideration of the need of establishing measures of legal prevention against alcoholism, and in execution of Art. 12 of the Statutes of November 16, 1890,

Ordains that: Persons who habitually abandon themselves to drunkenness can be placed in an institution for inebriates.

Art. 2. The duration of their stay in the said institution shall be, as a rule, from 9 to 18 months. In cases of relapse the term shall be correspondingly prolonged.

Confinement in such an institution shall ensue—

(a) By voluntary application.

(b) By a declaration of the Council of the Commune.

In so far as, according to Article 7, the costs of maintenance are to be defrayed by poor relief, the declaration of the Communal Council requires the assent of the poor-law authorities concerned.

The Communal Council shall decide as to the transfer of a patient into such an institute, whether the initiative come from

themselves or from other authorities, or from a relation or guardian.

Transfer into the institute can only be decided on the ground of a medical certificate establishing the fact of alcoholism, and that residence in this institute is necessary for its cure.

Art. 6. The declaration of the Communal Council is to be conveyed to the parties concerned by the district board for justification, and in every case it requires to be confirmed by the Council of State.

(2) The Council of State is also authorised to decree by itself the entrance of a patient whose transfer is imperatively necessary where the communal authorities refuse to act.

The costs of treatment in an Institute for Inebriates shall be defrayed out of the patient's own means. If he is without resources, or the costs of treatment are too heavy for his family to incur, they shall be levied on the poor rates in accordance with the existing legal prescriptions. Where it appears necessary, the State shall contribute to the cost of maintenance in the institute, and in exceptional cases a proportionate sum for the maintenance of his family during the time of the patient's treatment.

One month before expiry of the course of treatment the managers of the institute shall furnish a report to those authorities who committed the patient to their care, and if the cure is not yet complete it can be prolonged within the limits of the time established in Article 2.

During the time of treatment a temporary guardian can be appointed to represent the patient concerned. The same can be done even before transfer into the institute, as soon as a serious weakness of will consequent on an excessive use of alcohol is proved to exist by medical certificate.

The Council of State is commissioned to see to the execution of this law.

St. Gall, June 30, 1891.

XIV.—GRISONS.

Poor Law Regulations of the Canton Grisons, 1867.

The house of correction called Realta is intended to put persons who are sent there into the way of reform and self-control, and to make them useful members of their family and community, or, if they are incorrigible, at least to render them incapable of doing further mischief.

The Grand Council of the Canton Grisons to the Departments and Communes.

A further regulation deals with the employment of the tenth of the alcohol monopoly. According to a federal law dealing with the alcohol monopoly, the cantons are required to employ at least one-tenth of the profits accruing from this monopoly for combatting alcoholism in its causes and effects. After the Grand

Council had first devoted one-half of this cantonal profit to the expenses of the asylum for lunatics now being built, the smaller council, in their provisions for spending the other half of the profit, created a special commission which laid before the authorities a project of administration. The latter was somewhat simplified by the standing committee and Grand Council, and constituted as follows :—

Two-tenths shall be devoted to the reformation of pauper inebriates, especially in placing them in suitable institutions.

Seven-tenths to the shelter and maintenance of the children of inebriates, and other destitute or weak-minded children of poor parents, and

One-tenth to forward the efforts made in the communes for improving popular cookery, education, and the supply of natural necessities.

These objects scarcely need any further explanation. The first two objects tend directly to the required aim, the third one not so directly. It endeavours to combat alcoholism in its causes. In the case of pauper inebriates these causes lie not unfrequently in bad nourishment and in the want of elevating and instructive social intercourse, and therefore it is demonstrated that State help should work also in this direction.

It is indeed quite true that the half of the profit of the alcohol tenth could find beneficent and appropriate uses in other directions, but considering the smallness of the sum which is at present to be disposed of, it seemed desirable not to break it up too much.

XV.—ARGOVIE.

Law concerning the Beer-house Trade of December 14, 1853.

Any innkeeper who knowingly receives persons who are forbidden to have access to beer-houses, or in any way enables them to procure spirituous liquors, is liable to a penalty of from 10 fr. to 20 fr.

The same penalty shall be inflicted on any innkeeper who knowingly delivers spirituous liquors to persons who are in receipt of poor relief, or to minors or school children of any age unless accompanied by or under the charge of adults, or unless the said children are sent on an errand, or are travelling and away from their proper place of residence.

Police Regulations concerning Offences against the Public Order, Security, and Good Morals.

The penalty for offences of this kind shall include loss of civil rights and privileges.

(1701)

B

Appendix.

In conformity with Section 5 of the Law of February 19, 1868, the tribunal may prohibit persons addicted to drink from access to any beer-house.

*Law concerning the Establishment of a House of Correction,
February, 1868.*

Shall be sent to the house of correction, any parents, whether father or mother, who by a disorderly, negligent, or abandoned course of life, or through wilful neglect bring their family, as also their illegitimate children, into a condition of want and helplessness, or openly expose them to the same, and at once, or contingently, abandon them to the care of relatives or to the public maintenance. Also persons who abandon themselves to idleness, vagrancy, or other disorderly and negligent courses of life, and either in the present, or contingently, become a burden to their relations or fall upon the public maintenance.

Persons who live by begging.

Persons giving themselves up to idle and dissolute modes of life.

Persons who do not properly employ the support they have received, or do not exercise a calling in which they have been instructed as a means of support, or who shun the opportunity afforded them of learning such a calling.

Supplement to the above, April 17, 1868.

Resolved: The law concerning the creation of a house of correction of February 19, 1868, after being published in the "Journal of the Laws," and publicly posted up, and no popular protest having been made against it, will, in accordance with the constitution be recognised as coming into force on May 1 next. —Argovie, April 17, 1868.

Supplementary Penal Law.

Shall be punished by the correctional police laws, any parents who obstinately, and in spite of previous warning, neglect their families, and thereby bring them to want.

XVI.—THURGOVIE.

Law concerning the Establishment of a House of Correction for the Canton, December, 13, 1849.

The object of the house of correction shall be that persons

known to be capable of work, who give themselves up to a disorderly, vagabond, or idle course of life, and consequently become a burden on the public maintenance, shall be kept to hard labour, and, when possible, be again accustomed to a useful manner of life.

Annexe.

The tenth share of the profits of the alcohol monopoly for the canton of Thurgovie, which last year amounted to the sum of 18,000 fr., was chiefly employed on the following objects:—

- (a) As contribution towards the expenses of an out-cantonal inebriate's institute, and of an asylum for boys and girls without guardians, created voluntarily in Thurgovie (2,000 fr.).
- (b) For assistance in kind to passing travellers (5,000 fr.).
- (c) For the care and control of young offenders (Budget, 1,000 fr.).
- (d) To defray part of the costs of maintenance of victims to alcoholism in the house of correction at Kalchrain, and in the lunatic asylum, as also those of young persons without natural protectors (6,300 fr.).
- (e) For the cantonal education of poor children (1,000 fr.).
- (f) For an orphanage (500 fr.).
- (g) For popular kitchens and canteens, for societies to advance economy, and the education of children of weak intellect (2,200 fr.).

Regulations of the house of correction at Kalchrain are the same verbatim as in XVI, Law 65.

XVII.—TICINO.

The canton of Ticino does not possess any special law destined to combat drunkenness. The law dealing with the organisation of the communes alone imposes on the said communes the obligation of repressing drunkenness and frequenting public-houses, &c., especially in the case of minors, and fathers of families who are notoriously poor and out of work.

XVIII.—VAUD.

Law of August 24, 1888, concerning Assistance to the Poor, State Asylum for Unfortunate and Abandoned Children.

A special fund is set aside for this institution. It is composed of the tenth of the net annual profit of the federal monopoly on spirits, which sum is destined to combat alcoholism.

Persons who are habitually maintained by the public, as well as parents whose children have been withdrawn from their charge by the judicial authorities, may be forbidden to frequent places intended for the sale and consumption of spirituous liquors. This prohibition is pronounced by the police tribunal. Where such prohibition is disregarded, the tribunal can order confinement in a penal colony.

Law of June 4, 1841, concerning Prohibition of Access to Establishments Intended for the Retail Sale of Spirituous Liquors.

It is decreed that any person who abandons himself openly and habitually to drunkenness, shall be punished by the prohibition of frequenting places destined for the sale and consumption of spirituous liquors. This prohibition shall take effect for a term of not less than 1 year, and not more than 4 years. It extends necessarily to the whole territory of the commune in which the person in question lives; it can be further extended, but shall not, however, extend beyond the fifteen adjacent communes. These communes are mentioned by name in the decisions. This prohibition can be demanded by any relation, guardian, or administrator, by the municipality of the place of domicile, or by that of the citizens.

The municipality of the place of domicile is called upon to give its pre-advice where the prohibition is not demanded by itself.

The matter is in the jurisdiction of the police tribunal.

The prefect shall see, by the intermediary of the municipalities, that the proprietors and managers of establishments to which such access is forbidden, shall be informed of this prohibition in accordance with Art. 36 of the Law of December 23, 1840.

The Council of State is charged with the publication and execution of the present Law.

XIX.—VALAIS.

Law of November 24, 1886, concerning Hotels, Inns, &c.

Vendors of spirituous liquors are forbidden to deliver such to prohibited persons, to children under 16, or to individuals in a state of drunkenness. The municipal councils are required to forbid any access to places for the sale of liquor, to persons in their jurisdiction who are either themselves or have children dependent on the public maintenance, as well as to persons of notoriously disorderly life and conduct. The names of such persons shall be designated to the vendors of the said liquor.

No action can be sustained in a court of justice for credit given for the retail sale of wine or other liquors. This law does not apply to persons stopping at hotels or inns.

XX.—NEUCHÂTEL.

*Extract from the Penal Code of Neuchâtel, February 12, 1891.—
Offences Against Public Order. Drunkenness.*

Any persons who abandon themselves habitually to drunkenness, or who cause a public scandal through being in a state of intoxication, shall be taken to the prefecture of the district and warned. In case of a new infraction of the law within 12 months, the penalty shall be 15 days' imprisonment in a civil prison. In the case of a repetition of the offence within the same period, the penalty shall be 3 months' imprisonment, or seclusion for a period of 1 year to 3 years in a house of correction and hard labour.

The prohibition of access to public establishments for the consumption of spirituous liquors can also be pronounced for a period not exceeding 3 months.

Any individual who causes the intoxication of a child of less than 15 years of age shall be punished with a fine up to 500 fr.

XXI.—GENEVA.

Regulations concerning Inns, Hotels, &c., January 24, 1893.

The closing of inns, beer-houses, &c., shall take place at midnight in Geneva, at 11 P.M. in the communes of Plainpalais, Carouge, &c., and at 10 P.M. in the other communes.

Special extension of hours shall be granted by the mayors, after notice of application has been given to the Police Department, and on payment of a certain tax.

Travellers only may be received at the inns after the hour of closing.

On demand of the occupier, and after full enquiry, the Police Department may authorise, in exceptional cases, the receiving of customers on express condition that the shutters of the establishment are closed, and on payment of certain taxes. These taxes shall be payable to the mayors or Department of Police; in the country and suburban communes they shall be divided equally between the State and the communes.

Inn-keepers are required to make their customers respect the public tranquillity, both in their establishments and on leaving them.

Any person staying after the lawful hour shall be removed by the proprietor or the police.

Law concerning Inns, &c., March, 1892.

Inn-keepers, hotel-keepers, and all other vendors of spirituous liquors are forbidden to deliver such to young persons under the age of 17, unless accompanied by parents and guardians.

It is also forbidden to sell liquor to persons in a state of drunkenness.

XXII.—UNTERWALDEN OB DEM WALD.

Confinement in an institution for inebriates has for its object to cure the persons concerned of drunkenness and its effects. Persons who, in consequence of drunkenness, become a burden on the public maintenance, or cause public disorder, can be placed in a house of correction.

Persons who, through habitual drunkenness, cause public annoyance, squander their means, or openly suffer mental and bodily harm which incapacitates them from business, can be placed in an institute for inebriates without their own consent. The duration of their term of confinement shall generally amount to 18 months; this term can be doubled in case of relapse. The poor law authorities can come to an agreement with the Council of State as to placing any person in one of the above-named institutes.

Application for the same may be made by a third party directly to the Council of State; or

The said Council may act directly of its own initiative.

Prohibition to Deliver Spirits to Children of Tender Years.

Any person delivering spirits to children under 14 shall incur a fine of 25 fr. Half the fine shall be given to the complainant.

Appendix.

Prohibition from Drinking.—This consists not only in a prohibition to frequent public-houses for a definite or indefinite time; but it involves, moreover, that the person under such a prohibition, if convicted of practising other drinking bouts, or if guilty of excessive and repeated consumption of spirits, can be punished by imprisonment from 5 days to 6 weeks, or exceptionally by a fine of from 5 fr. to 30 fr.; and any person abetting him may incur the same fine, or, in aggravated cases, the same term of imprisonment.

Whoever causes a public disturbance through his drunkenness, or renders himself incompetent for all business, will be forbidden to have access to alcoholic liquors for a definite or indefinite period; he may also be forbidden to leave the limits of the commune.

Renewed cases of drunkenness or visiting public-houses when under a prohibition can be punished according to the terms of Art. 4, Fig. 6.

XXIII.—SOLEURE.

Extract from Law concerning a House of Correction.

Any persons over 16 who are known to be capable of work, and persistently give themselves up to a disorderly life, or who allow themselves or their families, whom they are legally bound to maintain, to become a burden on the public charity, or who are likely to do so, or who depend entirely upon their relations for support, can be placed in the House of Correction.

XXIV.—APPENZELL.

Police Regulations.

Inn-keepers who are addicted to drunkenness; or whose character and reputation do not guarantee that the business will be properly conducted; or if no proper guarantee exists to the same effect in the case of their employes and household; or because of the remote position and natural conditions of the locality; shall not be allowed to keep a public-house.

It is forbidden to keep the house open after 11 P.M. at night except on special days.

Every inn-keeper is required to inform his customers of the hour fixed by the police a quarter-of-an-hour before closing, under pain of a penalty of 4 fr. Inn-keepers who deliver spirits or intoxicating liquors to children of tender years, unless accompanied by parents, teachers, or guardians, are liable to a fine of from 5 fr. to 10 fr.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
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SWITZERLAND.

BERNE.

Mr. St. John to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Berne, May 30, 1894.

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I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

Report on Life Insurance in Switzerland.

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Reasons for
federal
supervision.

All classes of insurance offices in Switzerland, with the exception of certain mutual benefit societies, are by a Federal Law of 1885 subject to the strict supervision of the State. The object of the legislature in creating this paternal supervision appears to have been, not only to make it impossible for insurance companies which did not possess sufficient guarantees of good administration and proper organisation to do business in Switzerland, but also and more especially to offer to the public the possibility of learning in detail the position of such offices as are authorised to work in the country. For whereas many of the insuring public are satisfied, provided the State exercises a control of the same nature as in the case of adulteration of food stuffs, for instance, and consider that the fact that the companies have permission to exercise their calling is a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness, others are desirous before insuring of obtaining some precise and reliable information as to the position and organisation of the societies, and of judging for themselves as to whether the guarantees offered are sufficient to tempt them to entrust their savings to such an enterprise.

It is only quite of late years that the question of life insurance has become one of social importance, and it is for this reason that its value is still not always sufficiently recognised. The masses of the people know and understand but little about it, and generally speaking such articles and notices as appear from time to time in the newspapers on the subject, are either obviously in the nature of puffs of particular companies, or else announce the disastrous failure of some such enterprise.

When, therefore, the period of 6 years for which the insurance companies had been authorised to carry on their business was about to expire in 1891, they were required to furnish very much more detailed information upon many points connected with their organisation and working before a further license for 6 years was granted to them in 1892. This limitation of the license to 6 years although not fixed by law, and severely criticised on some sides, has been found by experience to have its decided advantages. It enables a more exact and efficient supervision to be exercised, and it affords a good opportunity of bringing into operation and enforcing upon all companies at the same moment any regulations which may be found necessary, such, for instance, as the refusal to allow life insurance offices in future to reckon the return on their investments as 4 per cent., a rate of interest which they formerly could obtain, but which the experience of the last few years has proved to be no longer compatible with complete security, at the same time that increased accuracy of statistics and tables of mortality have shown the necessity for a revision of the system according to which many of the older life insurance companies worked. It may be mentioned here incidentally that it is anticipated that certain reforms will be urgently required in the working of accident insurance companies before the expiration of the current period of 6 years. It is also thought that the deposit of a sum of money, no matter how large, as

security can never compensate for, or replace that constant and active supervision which the Swiss legislature considers necessary, and desires to create.

Thirty life insurance offices or societies are subject to federal supervision in Switzerland. Of these 30, the French "L'Aigle" and the American "New York" ceased to do Swiss business in 1891, as well as three other offices which did not apply for a renewal of their licenses, thus leaving only 25 licensed to do business. Nevertheless, the Swiss supervision continues over the whole 30 so long as any Swiss citizens are interested in them, and in spite of the fact that two of the French offices reassured their Swiss risks with the French "Phénix," the Federal Government holding the original companies still responsible.

No licenses to new offices were issued in 1892, several licenses were asked for, but only one company furnished the papers and information required by the Swiss authorities, and the license was refused eventually on the ground that the company's conditions were too onerous. At the end of 1891 there were 77,757 policies in existence of the capital value of 18,869,160*L.*, whereas in 1886 there had been 57,423 policies of the value of 14,623,844*L.*, thus showing an increase of 20,334 policies and 4,245,316*L.* of capital value in the 5 years.

Applications
for licenses
in 1892.
General
statistics.

These figures give, however, but a very incomplete idea of the total life insurance in Switzerland. A considerable number of lives are still insured in companies which did not apply for licenses to continue to do business in Switzerland in 1886 when the present law of supervision came into operation. Such policies of course remain in force, the offices being debarred only from issuing fresh ones in Switzerland. The federal authorities have no means of ascertaining what the number of such policies may be at the present moment, they can only state that the number is diminishing annually through deaths, &c., and that eventually these will disappear altogether. A considerable number of Swiss are also undoubtedly insured abroad, and these too escape the departmental statistics altogether. Many thousand Swiss citizens are engaged in various occupations in England, France, Germany, and America, and some of these certainly insure their lives in foreign countries while away from their homes, the policies remaining in force after their return to their native land. The mutual assistance societies in Switzerland are also increasing considerably both in members and in importance, and though it is not possible to give their exact numbers, or the amount of capital interested, it is known that at least 57,100 persons are insured in them against old age, infirmity, and death, or one or more of these three risks. The following are the principal classes of citizens who are members of such societies:—

Mutual
societies.

Description.	Number.
Railway and steamboat employés	9,000
School teachers	6,000
Policemen	1,100
Protestant clergymen	1,000
Members of various professions	40,000
Total	57,100

Insurance against death is obligatory throughout Switzerland for all railway and steamboat employés, and in the majority of cantons for policemen and school teachers, but only in a small number is it compulsory for Protestant clergymen. In the case of the above four classes, the insurance is said to be effective and of appreciable value, but not so in that of the 40,000 various who are mostly insured for very insignificant sums, and two-thirds of whom are members of the "Frankenkassen" to which reference will be made hereafter.

Total number
of insured,
reasons
against State
insurance.

The number of people insured altogether is computed in round figures to amount to 150,000, and although this is, perhaps, not such a very large number, yet it bears a sufficient proportion to the population of Switzerland to form a very strong argument against compulsory universal insurance. For, starting from the Swiss point of view that it is only specially desirable that married men should insure their lives, and considering that a very considerable number of the men who marry are in a position which precludes the necessity of insurance, their families being already sufficiently provided for, and further that there are only 465,469 married men in the whole of Switzerland, it is thought that the fact that the number of persons insured amounts to about as many as one-third of the married men in the country, and that too, when life insurance is practically new in Switzerland and may be said only to have existed at all since 1840, is a very favourable symptom and a strong argument in favour of allowing life insurance to develop freely and naturally, under State supervision indeed, but not under State coercion.

A very stringent system of State supervision amounting practically as nearly as possible to a guarantee of the solidity and honesty of such societies as are allowed to operate in the country, together with compulsory insurance for the employés in certain dangerous undertakings such as railways, police, &c., will, it is thought and hoped, enable the Government to dispense with the expensive and elaborate machinery required to enforce a system of universal insurance, or of partial compulsory insurance such as is at present in operation in Germany. Compulsory insurance must necessarily be undertaken by the State itself. It is not possible to compel a man to invest a portion of his earnings in any private undertaking which may not always present to him the appearance of perfect security, and it is thought inexpedient and dangerous for the State to embark on an operation which might

at a time of national disaster involve it in excessive liabilities, as for instance, in the case of husbands and fathers killed in war, or at some time when the resources of the State should be already fully taxed. The progress which has been made up to now in private insurance is looked upon as satisfactory and even as remarkable, it is hoped that within the next few years still greater strides will be made, and that education and the growing knowledge respecting insurance which is being steadily propagated throughout the country will soon bear fruit in the efficient voluntary insurance of all such married men as are practically likely ever to stand in need of its benefits.

A retrospective glance at the origin and development of private life insurance in Switzerland will be instructive as showing how it has adapted itself to varying requirements as they successively arose, to what causes its defects are to be attributed, and in what manner these defects have been already remedied or may be corrected in future.

History of
Swiss life
insurance,
first period
before 1840.

What strikes an enquirer at once is the fact that previously to the year 1840 there existed in Switzerland no insurance undertaking which reposed on a scientific basis and was available for the whole population. The demand for life insurance existed nevertheless before this date, and had to be satisfied in some other manner, the more so as the insurance offices which then existed in other countries were for various reasons, amongst which difficulty of communication and distance from the scene of operations were the principal, practically prevented from doing business in Switzerland. Life insurance is especially necessary for those classes of persons who earn a fixed revenue which ceases completely on the death of the head of the family, but which is guaranteed up to that time, and which is sufficient to permit of regular saving. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the first attempts at life insurance in Switzerland were made by protestant clergymen. It was not till some time after that the school teachers were sufficiently organised and well paid to be able to follow in their footsteps.

The object which the first insurance associations had in view was to give an annual pension as regularly as possible to the widows and children of deceased members, and next to give assistance to certain functionaries whose old age was not provided for by pensions on retirement.

The first example of this sort was the Preachers' Widow Fund 1731. (Prediger-Wittwen Kasse), of Berne, founded in 1731 for the clergymen of forty-five parishes, together with the professors of theology and other preachers of the capital. The idea of insurance as understood at the present day was absolutely wanting in this institution. The ten founders subscribed a sum of 50½ louis d'ors (say 40L.) at their first meeting, others followed with voluntary subscriptions, ecclesiastical and lay-protectors made gifts, and it was some time before the institution was able to calculate and fix the amount of the yearly subscriptions which would be necessary.

The solution of this problem must, however, have made great (1790)

progress before 1767, when the promoters of the Preachers' Widows' Foundation (Prediger-Wittwen Stiftung), of the canton of Berne, thought they had discovered that it was possible to pay a widow a pension amounting to five times the annual subscription of a member. Mistakes were, however, made at first by admitting persons already 60 years of age as members, this limit was presently reduced to 50, but even this was found too high, full pensions were also paid to widows within 5 years of the foundation of the enterprise, and the result soon was that the amount of the pensions had to be reduced.

1777. Ten years later, the founders of the Basle Preachers' Widows' and Orphans' Foundation (Prediger-Wittwen und Waisen Stiftung) showed themselves more prudent in their calculations. The widows in receipt of pensions were not to exceed one-third of the actual number of subscribers in any year, the receipts of the year were divided into as many parts as there might be pensions under the regulations, and when the number of widows was less than this number of parts, the shares which were unappropriated were capitalised, and the income was added in following years to the pensions, thus no widow's pension could be less than three times the annual subscription of a member, and it might be and often was more.

1795. The statutes of the Basle Burghers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund (Burgerliche-Wittwen und Waisen Kasse), founded in 1795, were even of a more prudent nature, they admitted, however, the possibility of the widows amounting to as many as one-half of the members of the society.

1815. A society in St. Gall, founded in 1815, erred on the side of excessive security, and capitalised the whole of its members' subscriptions from the first, only dividing the income amongst their widows and orphans. Another society of this curious description which was also founded in St. Gall the following year, existed till 1891 when having fallen into disfavour, no new members having joined it for some time, there was every prospect of its degenerating into a tontine. It was therefore dissolved, the greater part of its property was divided equitably among its members, and a small portion was given to two charitable foundations for widows and orphans in St. Gall.

It has been difficult in many cases to trace the history and statutes of foundations of this sort which existed in fairly large numbers throughout Switzerland at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present one, there is, however, too much reason to fear that they were not generally of such a prudent character as those already instanced.

1813. — One which was founded in Berne in 1813 was forced to dissolve some years ago, as the number of pensioners increased while no new members joined. This has too often been the fate of these societies. They appear to have been generally founded by a few families whose chiefs were already well advanced in years, a considerable proportion of widows and orphans came on the pension list before sufficient stability was assured, and the

greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining new subscribers, and especially young members. The result was that the widows of these members who died first received far too much assistance in proportion, while the widows of those who had been members longest in too many cases received little or no return in the shape of pensions on the death of their husbands. One of these societies, the Bernese General Widows' Foundation (*Algemeine-Wittwen Stiftung*) of 1808, although it had been thoroughly reorganised, and on a technical basis, was forced to dissolve completely in 1889, and to reinsure its members on the best terms it could obtain in a Lausanne Insurance Office.

The school teachers' societies in too many cases unfortunately got into even a worse plight than those founded by the clergy societies and the Burgers.

The Berne teachers founded an institution in 1818 which was one of the first of its kind, and which seems to have served as a model to most of its followers. Its founders in a splendid spirit of abnegation decided to take no assistance from it for the first 20 years, and until its capital amounted to at least 10,000 fr. (400*l.*). But in spite of this self-sacrifice and of frequent assistance which it received from the cantonal authorities and from charitable persons, it was unable to fulfil its engagements, and proved eventually to have been anything but an insurance.

Similar societies founded in St. Gall (1823), Argovie (1824), Zurich (1826), Neuchatel (1833), Fribourg (1834), Lucerne (1835), Basle-ville (1836), Geneva (1839), and Appenzell (1840) almost invariably met with like ill-fortune. Such life statistics as were available were either unreliable or else were disregarded, the basis on which each society was founded was unscientific, and its aims bore no proportion to the means of which it was able to dispose. It is little wonder, therefore, that so-called insurance got a bad name and soon came to be looked upon as delusive by those very classes of the population who should have been its greatest supporters and advocates.

Even the cantonal police insurance system as organised in Police Fribourg (1804), Berne (1809), and other cantons, although insurance under the direct authority and supervision of the various governments, and in many cases compulsory as well, got into considerable difficulties, it is not therefore very surprising that a people who saw its clergy, school-teachers, and police all suffering from the mismanagement of so-called insurance and mutual benefit societies should have evinced but little inclination to embark in such speculation itself.

Before the year 1840 no general insurance office existed in Switzerland. A few Swiss were insured in some French and German offices, but the difficulty of ascertaining the financial position of such companies was so great that the number of Swiss who insured in them was insignificant. An attempt was made by a Professor Bernouilli, at Basle, in 1830, to found a Swiss insurance office, but without meeting with any success, and in 1839 Drs. Bluntschli and Raabe, of Zurich, drew up a scheme

whereby a sum of 4,000*l.* divided into 500 shares of 8*l.* each was to be subscribed to found a life insurance office and guarantee it for the first five years. They had actually collected half this capital when the revolution of September, 1839, broke out and upset the whole scheme.

Second period,
1840 to 1885.

In 1840, however, the second period of the history of life insurance in Switzerland may be said to commence, for it was in this year that a successful start was made by the St. Gall Merchants Chamber (*Kaufmännisches Direktorium*) which established an insurance society open to the whole of Switzerland, and guaranteed it to the extent of 100,000 *fl.* (say 10,000*l.*) out of its own funds. Unfortunately a strong minority of the chamber were averse to the whole undertaking, the statutes were good, the management was bad, and the results were so meagre that on the death of the principal founder and defender of the enterprise the minority became a majority, and resolved in 1862 to dissolve the society, and to hand over its remains to a company which had started in the interval at Zurich.

National
Swiss
Provident
Fund, 1841
to 1861.

The fortune of the National Swiss Provident Fund (*Caisse nationale Suisse de prévoyance*), founded at Berne in 1841, was even more disastrous for the development of life insurance in the country. The founder, and at the same time factotum of this enterprise, was Mr. Cunier, of Neuveville, who had imported its model from France. Life insurance in the sense of insuring a capital sum or a pension to the family of a deceased member does not appear to have been its object. It worked on what appears to have been a somewhat complicated system of insuring a deferred capital payment after varying periods of not less than 5 or more than 20 years. The subscriber paid either a lump sum or by annual instalments. The amount to be received if he survived the period chosen was not determined, the subscribers were divided into classes, each of which consisted of all those whose period expired the same year, and the benefits were divided amongst them on certain principles. A system of insuring income throughout the whole life was combined with the capital insurance business on purely tontine principles. The gain which accrued through the death of a member was divided amongst the survivors, but subject to a proviso that no person was to receive in interest more than 100 per cent. of his original subscription. Four per cent. of all subscriptions was set aside for the expenses of management. Mr. Cunier was himself this management. If, when he had founded the society, he had possessed a small capital of his own, he might have succeeded, for there would have then been a reserve to fall back upon for payment of the necessary expenses during the first few years of the working of the society. But having no capital himself, he founded at the same time a company of shareholders. The shareholders and subscribers all had equal rights of voting at the general meetings of the society, they also held separate meetings with distinctly defined functions in the management of the enterprise.

During the first 5 years the 4 per cent. deducted from the subscriptions, which amounted only to 20,000*l.*, was insufficient to cover the expenses of management, while the shares which had been subscribed to the extent of 350*l.* received no dividends. Discontent naturally arose. The Bernese cantonal authorities were applied to, the affairs of the society were thoroughly investigated in 1845, and a strict control was ordered to be exercised in future. The statutes having been revised and approved by the Cantonal Council, confidence was restored, the value of the shares rose rapidly, the share capital of 4,000*l.* was fully subscribed and for some years dividends of 20 per cent. were paid regularly to the entire satisfaction of shareholders and subscribers alike, who thought the concern must necessarily be flourishing. Everything the manager ordered was approved, arbitrary modifications of the statutes were accepted without reference to the cantonal authorities, and such extravagant expenditure as travelling agents for the distribution of glowing prospectuses was passed at the general meetings without a murmur. The cantonal authorities were too much occupied with internal political squabbles to think of exercising the supervision required in accordance with the instructions given in 1845, and in obedience to a further law of supervision passed in 1847, with the result that the manager and some other members obtained advances from the funds of the society upon insufficient security, and for speculative objects. This continued till 1853, when a reaction set in. The manager endeavoured to obtain an advance of some 10,000*l.* for the purchase of a property, suspicion was aroused, the cantonal authorities again interfered, forbade such a system of dealing with the funds of the society, and once more ordered a strict control to be exercised. But it was too late. The subscribers and shareholders took fright, turned out the manager and his colleagues, and instituted an inquiry into their mode of conducting the administration.

The manager who succeeded Mr. Cunier was a capable man, but he was unable to cope with the seriously embarrassed position in which the society now found itself. After various attempts at re-organisation had failed the authorities intervened in 1855, and ordered the liquidation of the society, which was finally accomplished in 1861. The results of the liquidation went to show that had no quarrels taken place between subscribers and shareholders, and had the society continued its business under capable and honest management, it should have been quite able to fulfil its engagements, but confidence had been shaken to such an extent that the cantonal government was probably right in thinking that the dissolution of the society was the only reasonable mode of proceeding. What was most to be regretted in the whole affair was that the first great attempt to organise private insurance in Switzerland under Government supervision had failed, not from any inherent fault in the system proposed, but on account of the manner in which the affairs of the society were managed by incapable or unscrupulous persons.

Two attempts which were made about this time in neighbouring cantons to organise insurance by the authorities also collapsed, and in face of these failures, both on the part of the Swiss authorities and of private enterprise, to satisfy the demand for safe and reliable insurance, it is not surprising that foreign insurance offices found a constantly widening field for their operations in Switzerland.

Caisse des
Rentes,
Zurich,
1857.

The next, and at length happily a successful attempt to found a Swiss insurance office was made by two gentlemen, Messrs. Widmer and Kappeler, at Zurich, in 1857. Owing to the disfavour with which such attempts had now come to be regarded in Switzerland, and the consequent difficulty in attracting a sufficient capital at first to give the venture a fair chance of succeeding, it was necessary to obtain the support of some firmly-established and solid banking firm. The house of Messrs. Leu and Co., to whom application was first made, refused to undertake to guarantee the enterprise, but on application to the Société de Crédit Suisse, which possessed a capital of 800,000*fr.*, met with more success. This society agreed, in consideration of a share in the profits and a voice in the management, to guarantee the insurance company to the full extent of its own capital. The statutes as drawn up by Mr. Widmer and approved by the Société de Crédit Suisse were submitted to the cantonal authorities and ratified by them in 1857, the right of unlimited supervision over all the affairs of the company being specially reserved by the authorities. The company commenced operations at once, and strengthened its position very much 2 years afterwards by a change in its statutes, by which a considerable and much more stable reserve fund was created. The tariff was based upon the mortality tables of several cantons, and calculated at 4 per cent., certainly a moderate rate of interest in 1857. The mortality of the insured proved to be actually lower than the statistics upon which the tables had been founded, and a prudent management soon produced a large surplus. The risk incurred by the Société de Crédit Suisse was thereby considerably diminished, so that in 1862 it was found possible to reduce its share in the profits to one half of what it had previously been entitled to, and the company continuing to prosper a further change was made in the following year, and the share due to the Crédit Suisse was still further reduced. The fact of its connection with and dependence on the Crédit Suisse had prevented this insurance company enjoying the privileges accorded by the Swiss Government to purely mutual assurance societies, several of which were started very soon after it had been founded. Nevertheless it continued to prosper, and may fairly be regarded as the pioneer of successful insurance in Switzerland. Its principal competitors were La Suisse, founded at Lausanne in 1858; La Bâloise Vie, in 1864; and La Genevoise, in 1872. From 1874 to 1885 various arrangements were made and revisions of its statutes undertaken with the object of separating it from the Crédit Suisse, but it was only in the year last mentioned, and when it

had accumulated a fund of 800,000*L.*, that the Caisse des Rentes was able to throw off entirely its connection with the banking house, and to work for the future upon the lines of purely mutual insurance societies. Since 1885 it has continued to develop gradually and steadily as a mutual life insurance office, and has been able to hold its own better than it was previously able to do against its more recently founded competitors.

The year 1885 marks the end of the second period in the history of Swiss life insurance, for it was in this year that the Federal Law concerning the supervision of private insurance enterprises was elaborated and passed. Before, however, considering the results of the system thus inaugurated in 1885, it will be interesting to examine how the other offices which undertook life insurance business during that period progressed. Unfortunately it is very difficult to discover among the reports of the cantonal government any very exact details as to the existence and operations of life insurance societies. In a certain number of cantons, for instance, State supervision was only exercised over fire insurance offices, while in others no supervision of any kind over insurance business appears to have been exercised before 1870. Then again, such cantons as did profess to supervise the life insurance societies were content as a rule to mention in their reports the names of those offices to whom they had accorded the permission to carry on their business in the canton, without further detail or explanation. This much, however, is clear, namely, that soon after the middle of the present century the leading French and German offices, and a few English ones, had penetrated into Switzerland. The number of these foreign societies doing insurance business in Switzerland continued steadily to increase. There were at least 40 of them in 1877-78, and 58 of them at the commencement of the year 1886, although five of those which had been doing business in 1878 had failed or ceased business in Switzerland before 1886. These failures or disappearances of foreign insurance offices had already given rise to some misgivings. Even previously to 1877-78, when a federal inquiry took place, the cantonal governments had generally begun to exercise some sort of supervision, but as a rule this control was ineffective and of a purely formal character, and appears generally to have taken the form of taxing the society or its agents in the canton.

Cantonal
reports and
supervision.

No serious examination of the question had been attempted, probably because it was a subject which was little understood and to which much importance was not attached, as a rule persons desirous of insuring were obliged to trust to glowing prospectuses issued in foreign countries, and to the not entirely disinterested verbal explanations of the local agents. The need of federal legislation and of strict control by a central authority over the proceedings of these companies became evident, but even then so great is the distrust of central authority engendered by the system of local government, which is the result of cantonal organisation, that a very large number of societies of so-called

Societies of local interest. local interest only were expressly excepted from the supervision of the federal authorities. This exception would, perhaps, have been intelligible if only such societies as are guaranteed by the cantons themselves were left out; but the law says in the most general terms, "the present law is not applicable to associations whose field of action is locally restricted, such as funds for assistance in case of sickness, death, &c.," without in any way defining the words "locally restricted."

Local societies since 1840. The history of those societies which were thus specially exempted from the control of the central federal authority is not of a reassuring nature, and far from showing that they are established on a solid basis, rather goes to prove that they are in a dangerous and declining condition. The oldest of them, namely, the Funds for Widows and Orphans of Ecclesiastics and Burghers in Towns (*Caisses pour veuves et orphelins des ecclésiastiques et des bourgeois des villes*), by dint of vigorous measures and with the guidance of technical advisers succeeded for the most part in putting their affairs more or less into order, and in establishing some sort of equilibrium between their expenses and receipts, but even here the tendency is still too manifest to calculate on a basis of 4 per cent., a rate of interest which it is not possible to obtain in this part of Europe accompanied by anything approaching the security indispensable for sound insurance operations, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. may be obtained with tolerable security, and this should be the outside rate of interest used as a basis for actuarial calculations at the present time if these societies are to avoid passing again through such a series of troubles as those from which they had to free themselves between 1870 and 1890.

Teachers' funds.

The development of the funds for the assistance of school teachers has been a less happy one. As has been already pointed out, from the very first period of their existence a want of proportion has been manifest between their resources and the objects which they had in view, and the mistake was made, and is still unfortunately very prevalent, of thinking that by largely increasing the number of the subscribers the difficulty of balancing the budgets would be surmounted. This increase of members, and especially of young ones, who are therefore likely to pay subscriptions during a long period of years, has been too generally obtained by making the insurance of the teaching staff of schools compulsory. In such cases the receipts, at first, quickly rise above the expenses, a small surplus is even put by annually, and apparently the difficulties of the situation are thus easily and securely overcome. But this can only last for a time, and a day of reckoning is in store when normal conditions are again reached and it is found that those who have paid insurance longest are those who in the end are the greatest sufferers, their money having been consumed in supporting the widows of their predecessors. This has proved to be the case in numbers of such societies, and it is only by means of strict actuarial tables and careful calculation that the real position of these societies can be

ascertained. Generally speaking no fund of this nature is secure except in those cases where reinsurance in an insurance office is effected. Three only of these funds have the guarantee of the cantonal government, and only two are said to be organised on a proper scientific basis. Some 6,000 teachers are members of these funds throughout the country, the outlook cannot be said to be a very brilliant one, although the fact that in the majority of the cantons this insurance is compulsory is a very strong argument in favour of the cantons' eventually guaranteeing these funds in the cases where they have not already done so.

The Cantonal Police Funds, insurance in which is in most cases compulsory for police officers, are now generally in a flourishing condition. Police funds.

The funds instituted for the insurance of employés of railway and steamboat companies are said to be in the same unsatisfactory and dangerous condition as those of the school teachers. The fund established by the Gothard Company in 1878 is the only one which appears to have been started originally on a technical basis. This company made use of the statistics which had been collected by the German railway companies. All the other similar funds seem to have been created in an arbitrary and unscientific manner, generally by retaining 2 or 2½ per cent. of the salaries of all the officials, without in any way taking into consideration the objects and necessary expenses of such insurance funds. In the first few years of their existence they accumulated funds rapidly, and it was therefore thought that they must necessarily be safely and securely established, but the expenses increased annually while the income remained practically stationary, with the result that in many cases within 20 years of their creation disaster stared them in the face. Railway and steamboat employés.

The following statement of the proportion between the number of paying members and members receiving assistance in one of these companies during the first 30 years of its existence is instructive and calculated to give rise to serious misgivings as to the stability of such funds.

Received Assistance—						Per Cent.
First year	..	..	..	..	..	0·9
Fifth year	..	..	..	..	..	2·7
Tenth year	..	..	..	..	..	6·8
Fifteenth year	..	..	..	..	..	10·8
Twentieth year	..	..	..	..	..	18·0
Twenty-fifth year	..	..	..	..	..	23·6
Thirtieth year	..	..	..	..	..	28·5

This particular company took steps in the twentieth year to arrange the insurance of its employés on a technical basis, increasing its own annual contribution to the fund, and in some cases those of the employés, and establishing a special and separate sinking fund to absorb the deficit which already existed, other

companies, however, as a rule appear to have contented themselves with increasing the yearly contributions of the employes and reducing the working expenses as much as possible, without, however, making the actuarial calculations which would be necessary to establish them on a sound basis.

Grütli Verein
and printers'
societies.

The public unfortunately is only too much inclined to look upon these and similar attempts at so-called cheap insurance as examples to be followed. Provided only that owing to the youth of its members the first years of a society appear to be prosperous, and a reserve fund of some thousands of pounds is accumulated, the enterprise is assumed to be firmly established. In this connection a significant warning is addressed in the report of the Federal Insurance Department for 1893 to the Swiss Grütli and the Swiss printers' societies, and they are specially enjoined not to consider themselves safe from all danger because they possess certain accumulated funds, and are recommended to take counsel with sound technical advisers, and by the aid of careful actuarial calculations endeavour to find out whether the funds in their possession are really sufficient to meet all future demands upon them, and if they are not, to ascertain at once what steps should be taken in order to prevent a deficit occurring later on. This Grütli Verein is the largest and most powerful workmen's association in Switzerland, and any disaster which might befall it would probably be fraught with much political as well as social danger.

"Franken-
kassen."

Besides the usual system of fixing what has too often proved to be a purely arbitrary and insufficient rate of contribution to the insurance fund, two other systems have been commonly employed in this country. The one consists in ascertaining the number of widows and orphans to be relieved at the end of the quarter or year, and subscribing the amount required in equal shares by the members of the society, the obvious objections to this system being that not only is the amount of the annual subscription uncertain, but also that when the proportion between relieved and subscribers becomes high, it is impossible to obtain new members, with the result that the burden on the older members becomes intolerable and the fund collapses. This system is also applied in the Bernese Cantonal Fire Insurance Society, and is not apparently in this case open to the same grave objection as in the case of life insurance, though the uncertainty as to the rate of payment still remains. It became very popular under the name of "Frankensystem" in the "Fraternités" which spread rapidly over the southern and western parts of Switzerland after 1866. In many of these "Fraternités" a yearly subscription of 1 fr. was paid to cover working expenses, and a fixed levy of 1 fr. or sometimes more was exacted from each member on the death of any member, the whole sum thus collected being handed over to the surviving relatives. Many of these societies have already ceased to exist, of the older ones, such as have not already succumbed, are without exception in a position of great embarrassment, while the younger ones, for this clumsy system has on account of simplicity still many admirers, have nothing but an embarrassed future and eventual dissolution to look forward to.

Under the second system referred to above, the whole of the annual subscriptions are divided into four parts. One part is capitalised, and the three remaining parts, with the interest on the accumulated capital, are divided equally amongst those entitled to relief after the working expenses of the society have been paid. This unscientific and clumsy method of life insurance has only one advantage, namely, that it eliminates all risk of bankruptcy of the society, on the other hand, it works great injustice owing to the often observed tendency in these societies towards a diminution of the paying members as the demands on the funds increase through the deaths of the older members.

With the coming into force of the Federal Law of June 25, 1885, concerning the supervision of enterprises of private insurance, the third and present period of the history of life insurance in Switzerland begins. The supervision exists, however, only for societies not founded on a "mutual" basis, the law does not touch mutual societies, which now, as formerly, are founded and create their death and pension funds without paying the least attention to the principles of true insurance business. These societies are not only exempt from the supervision of the federal authorities, but they receive the approbation and even encouragement of many cantonal governments who go so far as to insist in some cases upon their police and other employés being members of such societies.

Third period,
1886.
Mutual
societies
excepted from
supervision.

The Law of December 21, 1883, on the subject of the railways had already empowered the federal authorities to enquire into the condition of the railway pension funds, and this enquiry had resulted in the discovery of enormous liabilities amounting in some instances to several millions of francs on the part of these funds, which liabilities, in accordance with a special law passed in 1889, are now being gradually wiped off under strict supervision. It may be safely predicted that many of the cantons will, within a not very distant period, be obliged to make serious efforts to discharge the liabilities which they are incurring either in cantonal funds for the relief and pensioning of their employés or in similar funds and societies which they have practically guaranteed by forcing their employés to subscribe to them. A more serious future still is in store for the members of such mutual societies as have no guarantee, and who apparently are too often content with the fallacious principles of so-called cheap insurance. These societies have no doubt been left free by the legislature in order to encourage the principle of mutual insurance, and the formation of small mutual societies on the part of persons who are desirous to insure their lives, in preference to insuring in large and sometimes foreign insurance offices, but as is pertinently pointed out in the report already referred to, what advantage is there in belonging to a mutual society which has no shareholders, if by reason of an unsound organisation, preceding generations have enjoyed too great privileges, and have left behind them a society with insufficient reserve funds to guarantee to the present members that financial assistance to which they have a claim.

Railway
funds, 1883
to 1889.

Life insurance
proper under
federal
supervision.

Life insurance properly so-called is entitled to demand the guarantee of a certain minimum technically calculated and absolutely independent of the future state of membership of the insurance office. It further has the right to demand prudence and scrupulous honesty in the investment and administration of the funds, and thirdly to require that the price paid for the insurance shall be as low as possible, but always having regard to the security which is offered, for insurance which is not secure is always too dear even though offered at a low price. Lastly, the conditions of the policy must be examined to determine whether the society is inspired with true principles of justice and equity. These four points are all carefully examined by the Federal Department when taking into consideration requests for licenses to do insurance business in Switzerland, but though they are of paramount importance they are not the only points considered, for the statutes, policies, prospectuses, and accounts all contribute to throw light upon the value of the guarantees offered by any particular office.

Statistics of
offices
supervised.

Besides the seven Swiss offices, only 34 foreign ones applied for the federal license in 1886, the other 24 offices tacitly renounced the right of continuing to do business in Switzerland. It is not easy to say how far these 24 societies were justified in fearing federal supervision, but the authorities appear to think that the competition which existed previously was too fierce to be altogether desirable. Of these societies, one, the French "Temps," was soon afterwards suspended by the authorities of the French Government, while "l'Alliance" and "La Centrale" went into liquidation, and some others passed through very troublous times.

Of the 34 offices which did apply for licenses, 11 either withdrew their applications or else were formally refused, one other office which had not yet done business in Switzerland failed to obtain the required permission, some, and amongst them all the Swiss offices, were only allowed to carry on their business temporarily, and the remainder obtained licenses for 6 years. Of those to whom licenses were formally refused, "La Métropole" subsequently lost its license in its own country, and the "Reichs-versicherungsbank" at Brehmen went into liquidation.

65 offices had previously carried on life insurance business in Switzerland, 30 only, 7 Swiss and 23 foreign, now remained, and although all of these were perhaps not first rate and in every respect desirable insurance offices, they all at least offered sufficient guarantees that they would be able to fulfil all their future liabilities to their policy holders. Rather than reduce the number of offices licensed to work in the country still further, it was thought desirable to retain those whose organisation was not hopelessly faulty, and to give them the opportunity of gradually making any necessary changes before the next application for license to continue their business.

The fundamental principle which has been applied in dealing with applications for licenses has been to require satisfactory

proof that the office is in a position to ensure the fulfilment of all future obligations to its policy holders. Those which were either unable or unwilling to produce such proofs have been rigorously excluded, whereas those which have been able to satisfy the Department in this particular have generally received the permission required to practice, although in some cases this has been delayed until some necessary and indispensable reform in the management of the company has been accomplished.

The steady decrease in the rates of interest, and the great progress which has been made of late years in the direction of obtaining accurate and reliable statistics of mortality have rendered further reforms indispensable in the technical departments of the majority of those societies even which obtained licenses here in 1886. A great number of these offices have carried out such reforms without the intervention of the authorities. Only in a few exceptional cases was it found necessary to insist upon them, and at the present moment they are all either accomplished or on the point of being so.

The tables of mortality used are naturally an important consideration in determining the position of any given office, and it is indispensable before forming any judgment as to its security or otherwise to ascertain upon which tables it bases its calculations. Four tables are mentioned in the report of the Swiss Federal Department, namely, the table of 17 English companies, published in 1842; that of 20 English offices, published in 1869; that of 23 German offices published in 1883, and the one constructed by the four oldest-established French offices on the occasion of the International Exhibition of 1889. It is considered best in insurance for the lowest classes of the people to make use of tables based upon the actual mortality of the population, but for the more well-to-do classes, which experience shows to be a better risk, special tables exist of which the one compiled by Finlaison in 1829 is the oldest. This one, which is based upon the statistics of actual insurance of well-to-do English people is recommended by the Department for use by those offices which insure this class of lives. Insurance in Switzerland is, however, mostly effected by the middle and lower classes, and German and French tables of mortality are much used. The French offices, and those Swiss offices which work in the French-speaking cantons, have not yet begun to use the new French tables of 1889, which at the time the report was made had not received the sanction of the French Government.

The Department also keeps a watchful eye upon the expenses of management of the offices, expenses which it says show a constant tendency to increase. It is noteworthy that almost all those offices which, either voluntarily or through the action of the Department, ceased operations in Switzerland, showed an expensive management.

To sum up, the object with which the present system of federal control was created, and that which the Department which exercises it keeps constantly in view, is to extirpate the bad (1790)

Tables of
mortality.

Expenses of
management.

Aims of the
Federal
Department.

elements, and to encourage the people to effect insurance in sound societies in which confidence may safely be placed in consequence of the careful supervision which is exercised over them. Some control appears to have been needed, and the Department maintains that the result has been satisfactory, and that it has reason to affirm that the progress made in insurance during the first 5 years of its existence was greater than in any corresponding period previously. Confidence is gradually being established, and the aim of the authorities in spite of much criticism, and even of opposition in some quarters, is to establish insurance not upon a purely Swiss and local, but upon a broad international basis. Swiss and foreign offices are treated alike, the best proof of the fact that weak native offices receive no special favour is that Swiss offices do a large business outside Switzerland, which they certainly would not do unless they were at least as good as their foreign competitors. A strong opinion is expressed against the privileges accorded to mutual societies. There seems to be no more reason for objecting to insurance business being done by companies of shareholders than for objecting to such companies engaging in any other form of commercial or industrial enterprise. Nevertheless, and in spite of repeated instances of disaster to mutual societies, there undoubtedly exists in Switzerland a very strong tendency to prefer this particular form of insurance.

Finally, it is to be remarked that insurance is distributed very unequally amongst the cantons, the purely agricultural cantons where insurance is least required showing a very low proportion, even as little as 1*s.* 2*d.* per head of population, whereas in the towns and amongst the industrial classes who require it most the amount of insurance rises as high as 1*l.* 8*s.* per head of the population. This figure is the one given for Basle-ville, a purely urban canton.

Table of
offices in
1890-91.

The accompanying table shows the life offices which were licensed to operate in Switzerland, the number of policies effected with each of them, and the amount of these policies in sterling per group of offices of each nationality for the year 1891 as compared with the year 1890.

It will be seen that the number of policies increased during the year from 70,186 to 74,601, or 4,415, being 6·3 per cent. of the total, and the value rose from 18,033,828*l.* to 18,869,160*l.*, being an increase of 835,332*l.*, or 4·6 per cent. in 1891.

The only offices whose business declined during the year were those French and American ones whose licenses were renounced or expired of themselves. One English office also shows a diminution of one policy, while the only other English office appears not only to be well able to hold its own, but to be increasing its business to a very creditable extent, and higher in proportion than any group of offices of other nationalities.

TABLE showing Number of Policies per Office and Amount of Policies per Group on December 31, 1891, as compared with December 31, 1890.

Name.	In Force December 31, 1890.		In Force December 31, 1891.		+ Increase, -- Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	
	Policies.	Amount. £	Policies.	Amount. £	Policies.	Amount. £	Policies.	Amount. £
SWISS.								
1. Caisse de Rentes Suisse, Zurich..	10,775		11,221		+	446	4.1	
2. La Suisse, Lausanne ..	3,787		4,333		+	546	14.4	
3. La Bâloise-vie, Bâle ..	6,774		7,124		+	350	5.2	
4. La Genevoise, Genève ..	3,854		3,942		+	88	2.3	
5. Caisse cantonal bernoise, Berne..	2,450		2,722		+	272	11.1	
6. Société Suisse d'assurance sur la vie, Bâle	3,966		4,033		+	67	1.7	
7. Caisse de prévoyance suisse, Bâle ..	7,336		8,449		+	1,113	15.2	
	38,942	6,467,776	41,824	7,234,708	+	2,882	7.4	4.7
GERMAN.								
8. Lebensversicherungsbank, Gotha ..	1,329		1,428		+	99	7.4	
9. Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaft, Leipzig ..	680		741		+	61	9.0	
10. Allgemeine Versicherungsanstalt, Karlsruhe ..	3,177		3,267		+	90	2.8	
11. Teutonia, Leipzig..	865		961		+	96	11.1	
12. Concordia, Cologne ..	985		1,009		+	24	2.4	
13. Lebensvers. & Ersparnisbank, Stuttgart	2,799		2,973		+	174	6.2	
14. Germania, Stettin ..	2,174		2,330		+	156	7.2	
	12,009	3,537,476	12,709	3,750,400	+	700	5.8	6.0

TABLE showing Number of Policies per Office and Amount of Policies per Group on December 31, 1891, as compared with December 31, 1890—continued.

Name.	In Force December 31, 1890.		In Force December 31, 1891.		+ Increase, — Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	
	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£
FRENCH.								
15. Compagnie d'Assurances Générales ..	3,291		3,535		+	244	7.4	
16. L'Union ..	408		435		+	27	6.6	
17. La Nationale ..	1,156		1,193		+	40	3.5	
18. La Caisse paternelle ..	988		1,139		+	151	15.3	
19. Le Phénix ..	5,627		5,674		+	47	0.8	
20. L'Urbaine ..	1,489		1,598		+	109	7.3	
21. Le Soleil ..	106		168		+	62	58.5	
22. L'Aigle* ..	508		462		—	46	9.1	
23. La Confiance ..	499		588		+	89	17.8	
24. La Foncière† ..	240		232		—	8	3.3	
25. La Providence† ..	737		540		—	197	26.7	
	15,049	5,732,400	15,567	5,971,056	+	518	3.4	4.2
ENGLISH.								
26. The Union Society, London ..	2,418		2,725		+	307	12.7	
27. The Northern, London ..	108		107		—	1	1.0	
	2,526	945,020	2,832	1,024,820	+	306	12.1	8.4

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE.

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TABLE showing Number of Policies per Office and Amount of Policies per Group on December 31, 1891, as compared with December 31, 1890—continued.

Name.	In Force December 31, 1890.		In Force December 31, 1891.		+ Increase, — Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	
	Policies.	Amount. £	Policies.	Amount. £	Policies.	Amount. £	Policies.	Amount. £
AMERICAN.								
28. The New York, New York§	570		545		— 25		— 4.4	
29. The Equitable, New York||	649		616		— 33		— 5.1	
30. The Germania, New York	441		508		+ 67		15.2	
	1,660	851,148	1,669	828,172	+ 9	— 22,976	0.5	— 2.7
Totals	70,186	18,033,828	74,601	18,869,160	+ 4,415	+ 835,332	6.3	4.6

* Renounced license, April 31, 1891.

† Renounced license, July 17, 1888.

‡ Renounced license, June 1, 1890.

§ Renounced license, January 1, 1891.

|| License expired, January 26, 1893.

P.S.—Since the above went to press some further statistics have been published which show that the English offices are increasing their business in Switzerland at a faster rate than any other group of offices. In 1892 the policies in force in English offices showed an increase of 8 per cent. in numbers and 8·3 per cent. in amount, being about double the average increase of all the offices licensed in the country (4·3 per cent. and 4·1 per cent. respectively in 1892), while a third English office, the Norwich Union, obtained the Federal license on April 21, 1893, and is already doing a good business, having issued 254 life policies between that date and May 30, 1894.

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SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF THE CANTON OF
ZURICH.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
JUNE, 1894.*

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SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH.

Consul Angst to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, Zurich, June 1, 1894.
I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Report on the Secondary Schools of the Canton of Zurich, by my Pro-Consul Mr. William Grace Barron, who, having formerly during a period of 12 years taught English at the High School for Girls in this town, has enjoyed exceptional opportunities of becoming acquainted with the Zurich System of Education.
I have, &c.
(Signed) H. ANGST.

Report on the Secondary Schools of the Canton of Zurich.

ABSTRACT of Contents.

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Curriculum of the secondary schools on their foundation	2
Salary and training of teachers formerly and at the present day ..	3
Gratuitous instruction	3
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Curriculum of the secondary schools in 1892	4-7
Remarks	7

The secondary school of the canton of Zurich, which is justly considered a model establishment, follows on the sixth year of the primary school and has a 3 years' course. The pupils are, therefore, 12 years of age when they enter and 15 years of age when they leave. Foundation of the Zurich secondary schools.

It is a connecting link between the primary school and the technical side of the cantonal school, and is, besides, intended to complete the education of those who on leaving it are not in a position to attend a higher school. The Zurich secondary schools were founded in the year 1833, after the cantonal government had passed a law authorising the establishment of higher peoples' (1791) A 2

schools. According to the text of the law the following subjects were to be taught:—

1. Religion.
2. The German and French languages.
3. Arithmetic and geometry.
4. History and the Swiss constitution.
5. Geography and natural science, especial regard being had to agriculture and manufactures.
6. Singing, drawing, and calligraphy.
7. Practice in reading.

The instruction in other languages besides those abovementioned, and in special sciences and arts, might be connected with the secondary school, but the attendance in these cases was not to be compulsory. Every child after leaving the ordinary day school could, on passing the examination, enter the secondary school. The school fees were 16 fr. (12s. 8d.). The course was to last for 3 years with 33 lessons a week.

In order to facilitate the attendance at these schools the canton of Zurich was divided into 50 school districts. Each secondary school district received from the State (the government of the canton) a subvention of 600 fr. (24l.). A school district was allowed to open its school as soon as the salary of the teacher, so far as it was not covered by the State subvention, was assured by a school-fund, or by annual contributions and guaranteed school fees, for at least 6 years. At the same time the school district had to provide premises, &c.

Of the abovementioned 50 districts some had soon opened their schools and temporarily appointed teachers. The strong desire for education in general, as well as the wish of many parents to give their children the benefit of a better training than they themselves had enjoyed, gave a great impetus to the new establishment. There was, at first, great difficulty in finding suitable premises. Frequently a single room in a private house, or even in an inn, had to serve the purpose, nay in one instance, in 1834, a secondary school was carried on with great success for nearly 6 months in the watchman's little cabin in a vineyard. But the general enthusiasm showed itself not only in vanquishing these obstacles, but also in the regular attendance, the thirst for knowledge, and the more advanced age of the pupils. It was no uncommon thing for boys and girls to continue attending the secondary school till they had reached the age of 16 or 17.

Salary and
training of
teachers in the
shirties.

Another great obstacle was the great dearth of properly trained secondary teachers. The minimum annual salary for the 33 compulsory lessons was fixed at 960 fr. (38l. 8s.) besides free dwelling or corresponding compensation. Every candidate for a teachers' place had to present himself for examination before the Board of Education. The commission of the Secondary School Board of the place where the candidate had applied for election was invited to be present at this examination.

Training of
teachers in the
present day.

The teachers at first received their training at the teachers'

seminary at Kussnacht, near Zurich, where they studied for 4 years, generally passing afterwards half a year in French Switzerland to perfect themselves in French. In the present day a young man wishing to become a secondary teacher has, on leaving the secondary school, to study for 4 years at the teachers' seminary, and then pass the examination required for teachers of primary schools. After this he must study for 2 years at a university, and then pass another examination before he can obtain his certificate as secondary teacher.

At present the instruction at the secondary schools in the whole canton is gratuitous. In all the secondary schools of the town of Zurich, and in about half the others in the canton, the necessary school-books and writing materials are supplied to the pupils free of charge. Where this is the case the commune pays the expenses and receives a large subsidy for the purpose from the State, *i.e.*, the cantonal government. Secondary instruction gratuitous.

The sexes are separated in the schools in Zurich and Winterthur, and in one parish on the lake of Zurich; at all the other secondary schools in the canton the boys and girls receive instruction in common. A tendency has, of late, shown itself in the town of Zurich to abolish the separation of the sexes, but till now this has not been carried out. Separation of the sexes.

Two-thirds of the legal minimum salaries of the secondary teachers are paid by the State (the cantonal government) and one-third by the commune. The State pays each secondary teacher 1,200 fr. (48*l.*); the commune, 600 fr. (24*l.*). Besides this, in the country, the teacher has dwelling, wood for fuel, and vegetable garden free, or receives an equivalent in money.

In the town of Zurich the minimum commencing salary of a secondary teacher is 3,400 fr. (136*l.*), with a rise every 5 years of 250 fr. (10*l.*), till, after 20 years' service as a teacher, the maximum of 4,400 fr. (176*l.*) is reached. In the country somewhat more than the half of all the communes in the canton of Zurich give their teachers additional pay beyond the legal minimum mentioned above. The amount of this addition ranges from 300 fr. (12*l.*) to 1,000 fr. (40*l.*) per annum. Salaries of teachers in the present day.

Teachers who, after at least 30 years' service, retire with the consent of the Board of Education, on account of old age or the state of their health, are entitled, for the rest of their lives, to a pension which must be equal to, at least, the half of the pay they have hitherto received, and the amount of which is fixed in each individual case by the Board of Education, regard being had to the circumstances in question, *e.g.*, the number of years of service, the pecuniary position of the teacher, his efficiency, &c. Pensions.

The pension for the widows and orphans is formed by the teachers' paying 40 fr. (1*l.* 12*s.*), and the State contributing 36 fr. (1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*), a head per annum. The widows receive a pension of 400 fr. (16*l.*) a year.

The following is the curriculum of the Zurich secondary schools in 1892:— Curriculum of the secondary schools in 1892.

A.—SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Religion.

Religion.

1st Class.—The history of the Old Testament as a preparation for the appearance of Our Lord, with stress laid upon the most important parts of the Old Testament from a historical and religious point of view.

2nd Class.—Life and teaching of Our Lord on the basis of one of the three first gospels and introducing parts of others.

3rd Class.—The work of the Apostles, especially that of Paul, on the basis of extracts from the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. Besides this the chief traits of the Christian Church in vigorous pictures, emphasising the Reformation.

In all three classes a moderate number of texts are explained and learned by heart, together with some hymns from the church hymn-book.

German Language.

German.

1st Class.—(a) Reading and explaining masterpieces in poetry and prose. Reciting poetry and prose which has been learned by heart.

(b) Stylistic exercises. Relating *vivâ voce* and in writing simple tales and descriptions; alteration and imitation of reading pieces; composition of letters. Practice in orthography.

(c) The simple sentence and the kinds of words and declensions occurring therein.

2nd Class.—(a) Reading and explaining masterpieces in poetry and prose. Practice in declamation.

(b) Stylistic exercises. Continuation of practice in speaking and writing as in the first class, only requiring greater independence on the part of the pupils. Simple business compositions.

(c) Grammar. The compound sentence and the kinds of words and declensions occurring therein.

3rd Class.—(a) Reading and explaining classical pieces in poetry and prose and especially a greater poem. Instruction as to the most important forms of representation and short communications about some of the most celebrated poets.

(b) Stylistic exercises. Continuation of practice in speaking and writing, extending to the independent treatment of material from the experience of the pupil. Letters and business essays.

(c) Grammar. Supplement and abridgement of etymology and syntax.

French.

French.

1st Class.—The peculiar pronunciation and the orthography of the French language. Elements of French conversation. Reading, writing, and explaining French exercises. Declension

and conjugation, the latter as far as the indicative mood of the regular verbs.

2nd Class.—Reading and writing. Discussing French classical pieces, especial regard being had to colloquialisms. Continuation of the theory of declension, as far as the complete conjugation of the verbs most in use.

3rd Class.—Reading and discussing greater classical pieces, making translations, easy compositions and ordinary and business letters. Repetition and extension of the accidence, as well as of the most important parts of the syntax.

Arithmetic.

1st Class.—Repetition of the four principal rules with whole numbers, especial attention being paid to short and rapid methods of doing sums. Theory of vulgar fractions and decimals. Solving simple problems out of everyday life. Frequent practice in mental arithmetic.

2nd Class.—Conclusion of instruction in fractions. Proportion and Rule of Three. The square and the second root. Continuation in practice of calculations from daily life. Instruction in keeping accounts.

3rd Class.—The cube and the cube root. Elements of algebra as far as equations of the first degree with an unknown quantity. Continuation of practice in calculations from daily life. Conclusion of account-keeping. Mental arithmetic.

Geometry.

1st Class.—The straight line. The circular line. The congruence of triangles. Frequent practice in measuring and constructing.

2nd Class.—Conclusion of the theory of plane figures. Frequent practice in measuring, computing and constructing.

3rd Class.—Elements of stereometry. Computation of bodies and stigmographic representation of the same.

Geography.

1st Class.—The pupils are taught to understand and use maps. Geography of Europe and other continents.

2nd Class.—The instruction in the geography of Switzerland is re-introduced.

3rd Class.—Thorough consideration of especially important territories. Elements of mathematical and physical geography.

History.

1st and 2nd Class.—Pictures from the history of Switzerland and universal history.

3rd Class.—Connected history of Switzerland in the 18th and 19th centuries, supplemented, when necessary by universal history.

*Natural Science.*Natural
science.*1st Class.*—Description of important plants and animals.*2nd Class.*—Physics and chemistry in their significance for daily life.*3rd Class.*—Continuation of physics and chemistry. The interior construction of organisms and the vital functions therein. Hygiene.*Singing.*

Singing.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class. Exercises for the formation of the voice, intervals, note practice. Learning to read music. Practising songs to obtain a fine delivery. Learning easy songs by heart.*Freehand Drawing.*Freehand
drawing.*1st Class.*—Drawing outlines from the black board, from lesson drawings and models.*2nd Class.*—Drawing from models and lesson drawings in pencil, chalks and colours. Drawings of simple objects.*3rd Class.*—Introduction to the laws of perspective; drawing geometrical bodies and other objects, as far as possible, from nature, having regard to individual talent.*Geometric Technical Drawing.*Geometric
technical
drawing.*1st Class.*—Practice in the use of the necessary instruments. Geometric constructions and sketches from real objects.*2nd Class.*—Sketching and drawing plans. Drawing geometrical bodies and easy sketches of contours from real objects.*3rd Class.*—Drawing plans. Practice in water-colour washing. Representation of real objects in ground-plan, elevation, and sections.*Caligraphy.*

Caligraphy.

1st Class.—German and French running hand. Figures.*2nd Class.*—German and French running hand. Round hand.*3rd Class.*—Continuation of the exercises of the first two classes, and trials with simple capitals.*Gymnastics.*

Gymnastics.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.—Repetition and continuation of the regulation exercises of the primary school, and further extension of the free exercises of the primary school, with the especial purpose of obtaining as fine and persevering a representation of the same as possible. Practice at the cross-bars, parallel-bars, &c. Games.

In the girls' secondary school of the town of Zurich instruction in geometrical drawing is not given, and geometry is given in connection with arithmetic without increasing the number of lessons. Besides this, in the towns, the girls have 1 hour a week less arithmetic than in the mixed schools. In the 3rd class of the town schools, both boys' and girls', and in the country sometimes (according to the capacity of the teacher) English or Italian is taught as an optional subject. Needlework for the girls embraces 4 hours a week, and is optional. To prevent their being overworked they are, if they attend the needlework lessons, dispensed, in the towns, from geometry and geometrical drawing, whereas in the mixed schools in the country this is not the case.

B.—Distribution of the Hours of Instruction.

Subjects.	Number of Hours Per Week.	
	From—	To—
Religion	2	..
German	5	7
French	5	7
Arithmetic	4	..
Geometry and geometric technical drawing	3	4
Geography	2	..
History	2	..
Natural science	2	3
Singing	2	..
Freehand drawing	2	..
Caligraphy	2	..
Gymnastics	2	3
		33 to 40

C.—Remarks.

1. Regulations of the Education Law of December 23, 1859, which have reference to secondary schools.

Sec. 107. Instruction in the classics, in other modern languages than German and French can, with the consent of the Board of Education, to whom the plan of lessons is to be submitted, be combined with the secondary school, but the attendance in such subjects is not compulsory.

Sec. 108. A teacher cannot be compelled to give more than 33 lessons a week (not including gymnastics).

Sec. 109. (Last paragraph).—1. The Secondary School Boards draw up the plan of lessons for their schools, with the assistance of the teacher in question, and with the sanction of the District School Boards, attention being paid to the provisions of Sec. 107.

2. In no secondary school must the individual pupil be expected to attend more than 36 lessons a week (including gymnastics).

3. As a rule all instruction is to be given in classes. In the instruction in religion and in modern subjects, and in practising songs, it is permissible to unite two or three classes. In this case the instructional matter prescribed for one class is to be treated in the course of 1 year. In the next year follows the matter prescribed for another class, and so on, so that those pupils who attend the secondary school for 3 years go through the whole curriculum.

In the year 1892 there were 55,840 pupils in the secondary schools of the canton of Zurich. The average number of pupils which each teacher had to instruct was 74, and the average number of absences was 9·7 per pupil per annum.

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MARCH, 1894.*

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UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.

Sir Julian Pouncefote to the Earl of Rosebery.

My Lord, *Washington, January 15, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Mr. Michael Herbert, transmitting a Report which he has drawn up in regard to the Liquor Traffic Legislation in the United States since November, 1889.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

P.S.—This Report would have been forwarded at an earlier date, but certain information which was required to complete it had not, however, reached H.M.'s Embassy when Mr. Herbert left in October last.

Mr. Herbert to Sir Julian Pouncefote.

Sir, *October 11, 1893.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency a Report which I have drawn up on the Liquor Traffic Legislation in the United States, showing the changes which have occurred since November 4, 1889, the date of the last Report from Her Majesty's Legation on the same subject.

In accordance with your Excellency's instructions this Report is mainly founded on information supplied by Her Majesty's Consuls, but I have also been greatly aided in its compilation by consulting Black's "Treatise on the Liquor Laws of the United States," and other American works in regard to the Liquor Question.

I have found it very difficult to obtain reliable or properly classified statistics in regard to the working of the Liquor Laws in the various States of the Union, and those with which I have
(1683)

been furnished are drawn up in an entirely different manner in each State, and are consequently useless for purposes of comparison or insertion in this Report. I have therefore, in the absence of any statistical proof of their effect, confined myself in a great measure to describing the provisions of the Liquor Laws enacted since 1889, and any conclusions which I may have arrived at are based on the opinions of Her Majesty's Consuls, or have resulted from conversations with political men in Washington who have made the Liquor Question their special study.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) MICHAEL HERBERT.

*Report on the Liquor Traffic Legislation in the United States,
showing the principal changes which have occurred since
November 4, 1889.*

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*Legislation by States.**

NEW YORK.

The following Law respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State is contained in Chapter 401, Laws of 1892, as amended by Chapter 480 of 1893, entitled, "An Act to Revise and Consolidate the Laws regulating the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors"; and which Law is now in force:—

Sec. I.—The Act to be known as the "Excise Law," and supersedes other laws in conflict therewith.

Sec. II.—The Commissioners of Excise (consisting of three persons) constitute the Board of Excise. A majority of the commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board, and should there be less than three in office, the commissioners or commissioner in office constitutes the Board of Excise.

Sec. III.—A supervisor, justice of the peace, town clerk, president or treasurer of a village, or any person engaged or interested in the sale of intoxicating liquors or a non-resident of the town or city for which he may be elected or appointed is ineligible to the office.

* States in which no liquor legislation has taken place since 1889 are, with one or two exceptions, not referred to.

Secs. IV and V.—Mayors, in cities, appoint commissioners, or by election if provided for in city charter, and by election in towns by separate ballot.

Sec. VI.—A Commissioner of Excise may be removed for neglect of duty, and misconduct in office, by the Mayor of a city, or by a county judge in a town, after approval by the Governor of the State.

Sec. VII.—Every commissioner on appointment, and before entering on his duties, must give security to be fixed by the Mayor in a sum not less than 5,000 dol. nor more than 20,000 dol., and in a town not less than double the sum collected for excise licenses, and at least 1,000 dol.

Sec. VIII.—The salaries of commissioners are fixed at from 5,000 dol. per year in the city of New York to 3 dol. per day in towns, for each day of actual attendance at meetings of the Board of Excise.

Secs. IX, X and XI.—Boards of Excise in cities can appoint a clerk and attorney to the board at a salary each not to exceed that of a commissioner, and in towns an attorney may be employed, from time to time, at a reasonable charge.

Sec. XII.—A minute book shall be kept by every Board of Excise, and shall contain every resolution passed by it, granting or refusing a license, and must be a complete record of the proceedings of the board.

Sec. XIII.—Boards of Excise have power to issue a subpoena to appear before the board to testify and cause books, &c., to be produced in any proceeding which the board can legally investigate, and every member of the board, or the clerk to the board, can administer an oath to a witness.

Sec. XIV.—Civil actions can be brought by a Board of Excise in any city or town against any licensed person to recover any penalty imposed by this Act, and should the board fail to prosecute after having received 10 days' notice that such penalty for which it may prosecute has been incurred, a resident of said city or town may do so, but should he be non-suited he will be personally liable for the costs.

Sec. XV.—Moneys received by excise commissioners in cities, must be paid into the city treasury 3 days after their receipt, and in towns within 10 days.

Sec. XVI.—Annual reports must be made.

Sec. XVII.—Meetings of the board held in cities on the first Monday of each month, and in towns on the first Monday in May of each year.

Sec. XVIII.—Licenses are granted to persons who are citizens of the United States (but this requirement does not apply to those now holding licenses) over 21 years of age, resident of the State, and of good moral character, approved by the Board of Excise, and are actually and beneficially interested as an owner or proprietor of, and engaged in, or to be engaged in the business sought to be licensed. Premises used for a court-house, or state, or municipal purposes, will not

be licensed, or where a license for the premises sought to be licensed has been revoked, unless such revocation has been set aside by a court, or upon the determination of a Board of Excise, not earlier than one year after revocation.

Sec. XIX (Sub-Sec. 1).—A license fee of not less than 30 dol., nor more than 500 dol. is charged to the keeper of an inn, tavern, or hotel (having, if in a city, at least 10 bedrooms for guests) for permission to sell spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk on or off the premises, and if in town, the hotel, &c., must have three bedrooms for the use of guests, and pay a license fee for such permission of not less than 30 dol. nor more than 150 dol.

Sub-Sec. 2.—Saloon keepers in cities where intoxicating liquors of all kinds are sold, on or off the licensed premises, are required to pay a fee of not less than 30 dol. nor more than 250 dol., and if such premises are in towns, a fee of not less than 30 dol. nor more than 150 dol., and should it be desired and so stated in the application, it may be made a condition of the license that spirituous liquors, &c., shall be sold to be drunk upon the premises when served at a table with food.

Sub-Sec. 3.—For an ale and beer license only, permitting sales to be drunk off or on the premises in the city, the fee is not less than 30 dol. nor more than 75 dol., and if such license is issued in a town, the fee is not less than 20 dol. nor more than 60 dol.

Sub-Sec. 4.—A storekeeper's license is issued in cities on payment of a fee of not less than 30 dol. nor more than 250 dol., which gives permission for the sale of spirituous liquors, and not to be drunk on the premises, and if issued in towns not less than 30 dol. nor more than 150 dol.

Sub-Sec. 5.—Licenses are issued to druggists permitting sales in a drug-shop upon a doctor's prescription, to be used once only, of spirituous liquors, and not drunk on the premises, the fee for which is 20 dol.

A storekeeper's license may also be issued to a druggist.

Sub-Sec. 6.—An additional license may be granted for licensed premises, permitting sale of liquors, to be drunk off or on the premises, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning for a fee of not less than 30 dol. nor more than 150 dol., provided the Board of Excise shall consider that the public necessity requires it, such license to terminate at the expiry of the ordinary one.

Sub-Sec. 7.—Boards of Excise are prohibited from granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in quantities of 5 gallons or upwards at a time.

Sub-Sec. 8.—A license will not be granted in any city of over 5,000 inhabitants either for the sale of liquor, or for ale and beer only, to be drunk on or off the premises, to any person, persons, or corporation, engaged in the sale of groceries, but any license which existed in cities of 1,250,000 inhabitants on April 13, 1892, can be continued or renewed.

Sec. XX (Sub-Sec. 1).—An applicant for a license must present to the Board of Excise a sworn statement setting forth that he is 21 years of age, &c., a citizen of the United States (as required by Sec. XVIII), and if he has any partners in the business, their names, and also the partnership name, the place, street, and number where it is desired to carry on the business, together with any particulars relating thereto, as may be required by the Board of Excise.

Sub-Sec. 2.—A bond in the sum of 250 dol. must be given by the applicant, and at least two sureties, to the city or town in which it is proposed to establish the licensed premises, that they will not be permitted to become disorderly or suffer any gambling therein, or in any outhouse, yard, or garden belonging thereto.

Sub-Sec. 3.—An applicant for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in premises situated in a public park must file with Board of Excise the consent of the authorities having charge of such park.

Sec. XXI.—A Board of Excise may grant one or more of the kinds of licenses specified in this Act to an applicant provided he complies with the requirements as to sworn statement, sureties, &c.

Secs. XXII and XXIII.—A license must be signed by a majority of the members of the Board, and shall state the name of each person to whom it is granted, and the partnership name, if any, the date on which it expires; and must be posted conspicuously on the premises licensed.

Sec. XXIV.—Should a Board of Excise refuse to grant a license in a city of over 30,000 inhabitants, the applicant has the right to a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Board, and the writ may be made returnable to, and the cause heard by, a city court, a superior court, a court of common pleas, or a county court in the county, or the supreme court, or a justice thereof in the judicial district in which the premises sought to be licensed are situated.

Sec. XXV.—In the event of the death of a licensee, his personal representatives, or the successors by his last will, or by distribution, to his interest in the licensed premises, may continue the business for the unexpired term of license.

Sec. XXVI (Sub-Sec. 1).—In a city of more than 1,250,000 inhabitants, a license may be transferred by a Board of Excise from the licensed premises to other premises in the same city on payment of an additional license fee of not less than 10 dol. or more than 30 dol. But a city of less than 1,250,000 inhabitants may grant a written permission to transfer the location of the licensed premises upon the discontinuance of the premises originally licensed.

Sub-Sec. 2.—Permission may also be given to sell, assign, or transfer a license during the term for which it was granted, which permission must be posted in the premises together with the original license. A Court of Record may direct a Board

of Excise to grant a license to a receiver to continue the business of any licensed premises.

Sec. XXVII.—A license may be revoked on conviction of a licensee of felony by a competent court; for selling adulterated liquors, or adulterating liquors with intent to sell the same; (Sub-Sec. 2) on the conviction of any person licensed as a storekeeper or druggist for selling liquors to be drunk upon the premises; (Sub-Sec. 3) and on the conviction of any person having an ale or beer license only; of selling strong or spirituous liquors or wines, (Sub-Sec. 4) but a reversal of any such conviction shall restore the license.

Sec. XXVIII (Sub-Sec. 1).—Licenses can be revoked for false and fraudulent representations; if the licensed premises are kept as a house of ill-fame; or a house for persons to visit for unlawful sexual intercourse; or for any lewd, obscene, or indecent purpose; or as a resort for thieves or other criminals; or if the peace or decency of the neighbourhood is habitually disturbed; or if the license is not posted up in conspicuous place in licensed premises; or if strong or spiritous liquors, ale, beer, or wine, is sold contrary to terms of the license granted to premises; (Sub-Sec. 2) or if a judgment shall have been rendered against the licensee in a civil action for a penalty imposed by this Act, and not satisfied or appealed; (Sub-Sec. 3) or if any girl or woman, not a member of the family, is permitted to sell or serve, or offer to sell or serve, or cause to be sold or served upon licensed premises, any strong or spirituous liquors, &c.; (Sub-Sec. 4) or if an innkeeper or hotelkeeper shall cease to maintain upon the premises the necessary accommodation for guests required by this Act; (Sub-Sec. 5) or if in any city having more than 500,000 inhabitants shall at any time after a license has been granted (Sec. XXIX--Sub-Sec. 6) become engaged or interested in the grocery business upon the licensed premises, or any portion of them; or if the licensee shall be convicted of any violation of this Act other than one specified in this or the last preceding section, and shall again be convicted or found guilty of any violation of any provision of this Act; but a reversal on appeal or upon certiorari proceedings shall restore the validity of the license for the remainder of the term thereof.

After a licensee has been found guilty of any violation of this Act, or whose license has been revoked by the determination of a Board of Excise, he shall have the right to a writ of certiorari, to be issued by and heard by a competent court.

Sec. XXX.—The State Comptroller alone is authorised to grant licenses for the space of one year to persons, corporations, &c., engaged in carrying passengers by railroads, steamboats, or vessels within the State, to sell strong and spirituous liquors, &c., to such passengers while in transit, and shall be granted on such terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Comptroller may deem proper, and he shall fix a fee of not less than 30 dol. for each railroad carriage, boat, or vessel in which such sales

are to be made, and the moneys so received are to be paid into the Treasury of the State; and if any person, &c., shall sell or permit to be sold, or offer, or expose for sale any strong or spirituous liquor, &c., in any railroad carriage, &c., without such license, he shall forfeit the sum of 50 dol. for each offence, to be sued for, and recovered in an action in the name of the people brought by the Attorney-General, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. XXXI.—A person who sells strong or spirituous liquor, &c., without having a license granted to him, in pursuance of the law of the State, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. XXXII.—Any person, whether provided with a license or not, who shall sell or expose for sale, or give away, any strong or spirituous liquors on Sunday (Sub-Sec. 1), or on any day between 1 o'clock or 5 o'clock in the morning (Sub-Sec. 2) unless he have "special license" therefor, or on the day of a general or special election, or town meeting, within a quarter of a mile from the place (Sub-Sec. 3) where such general, special election, or town meeting, shall be held while the polls for either such election or town meeting shall be open; (Sub-Sec. 4) or outside a city having a population of 150,000 or more inhabitants within 150 yards from the grounds or premises upon which any State, county, town, or other fair is held; (Sub-Sec. 5) or to any child actually or apparently under the age of 16 years; or to any intoxicated person, pauper, habitual drunkard, or Indian; or to any person the license has been forbidden to sell by notice in writing from the parent, guardian, husband, wife, or child of such person, such child being over 16 years of age, or, if he be a pauper, from a magistrate or overseer of the poor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, but a druggist may sell according to the license granted to him, notwithstanding the provisions of this section, and a keeper of an hotel or inn may serve liquors, &c., with meals in the rooms of guests, but not in the bar-room or other similar room.

Sec. XXXIII (Sub-Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4).—A licensee who sells, or exposes for sale, any strong or spirituous liquor, &c., at any other place than on the licensed premises, or to be drunk at any other place, or does not strictly conform to the terms of his license, with respect to the sale of liquor, &c., is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. XXXIV.—No liquors, &c., of any description are permitted to be brought, sold, or given away upon the premises used as a jail, penitentiary, house of refuge, protectory, juvenile reformatory, or poor house, for the use of an inmate confined therein, without a written prescription from a physician to such jail, &c.; and any officer of such an institution, who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall forfeit his office.

Sec. XXXV.—Any person found intoxicated in a public place may be arrested without warrant, and fined not less than 3 dol., nor more than 10 dol., or by imprisonment, not exceeding 6 months.

Sec. XXXVI.—Any wilful violation of this Act, for which no punishment or penalty is otherwise prescribed, shall be deemed a misdemeanour.

Sec. XXXVII.—Reports of convictions of holders of licenses, in any criminal action or proceedings made before a judicial officer, must be made by such officer to the Board of Excise.

Sec. XXXVIII.—Officers authorised to make arrests on criminal process, may enter upon licensed premises while the same are permitted by the license to be kept open.

Sec. XXXIX.—A person, corporation, &c., engaged in the carrying of passengers or property for hire, who employs an habitual drunkard after notice has been given to the corporation, &c., that such person has been intoxicated while in active service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. XL.—No civil action can be had to recover the purchase price of any sale on credit of any strong or spirituous liquor, &c., drunk on the premises where the same is sold, and any security given for such purpose is void, and no recovery can be had against any person in an action for damages suffered by reason of the intoxication of any person, unless written notice be given to the person selling or giving away the intoxicating drink.

Sec. XLI.—This Act does not apply where the majority have voted, or may hereafter vote, for local prohibition, until such town shall reverse by vote such local prohibition.

Sec. XLII.—A Board of Excise, on the complaint of a resident of a city or town, that any provisions of this Act are being, or have been violated, shall summon the licensee before them, and after hearing the case, must render a decision within 30 days, and any wilful failure on the part of any Commissioner of Excise to comply with the provisions of this Act, shall entail forfeiture of his office, and be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction shall be subjected to a penalty of not more than 250 dol.

Sec. XLIII.—No building not used for hotel purposes, and for which a license did not exist previous to the passage of this Act, shall be licensed if it is within 200 feet of a building used exclusively as a church or schoolhouse—the measurements being taken from the nearest entrance to the church or school, to the centre of the nearest entrance to the place for which a liquor license is desired.

It will be seen that two kinds of excise licenses are authorised by the preceding Act:—

(1) That permitting the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer to be drunk on or off the licensed premises, of which there are four classes: hotel, restaurant, saloon, and ale and beer only.

(2) That permitting such sales not to be drunk on the licensed premises, and called a storekeeper's license, which is granted to grocers, druggists, and wholesale and retail dealers, who sell by bottle, package, or measure.

The licensed drinking places now in existence in the city and county of New York, are classified as follows :

Description.	Number.	License Fees.	Remarks.
		Dollars.	
Hotels	231	300 to 500	According to class and size of hotel.
Liquors, wines, ale or beer..	6,644	200	
Restaurant	270	100	
Ale and beer only .. .	638	50	
	7,783	..	
Storekeepers	1,215	200	
Druggists	193	20	
Total number of places licensed	9,191	..	

In the 270 places licensed as restaurants no bar is permitted, and strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ales, and beer are served at table and with food only.

Of those licensed as saloons, and where drink is permitted to be sold over a bar, about 600 are also restaurants, of which many are situate in the lower and business part of the city, and are closed after nightfall.

The total number of drinking places, where drink alone is served, is 7,282.

The licenses formerly issued by the Boards of Excise to steamboats, of which 52 were issued in 1892, are by this Act (Sec. XXXV) issued by the State Comptroller. This section also imposes a license fee of 30 dol. a year on each railroad carriage on which liquor is sold; no license being required heretofore.

The number of licenses for drinking places of all sorts shows a marked decrease in the past 6 years. In 1887 there were 8,765 licensed drinking places in the city of New York, and 765 held storekeeper's licenses; that gave for the city of New York 6.63 of drinking places per 1,000 on a population of 1,206,299 (census of 1880).

The census of 1892 shows a population of 1,801,639. There are now 7,783 drinking places where drink is consumed on the premises, and that gives for the city 4.32 per 1,000 of the population, or one licensed drinking place (including hotels and restaurants) to each 232 of the inhabitants. There are also 1,408 licensed places where intoxicating liquors are not consumed on the premises.

This result has been brought about wholly by the voluntary action of the Commissioners of Excise, there being no restriction imposed by law upon the number of licenses that may be issued, and by the operation of the resolution of the Board of Excise of March 22, 1887, which sets forth, that the Board of Excise will not permit any increase in the number of saloons

beyond the number then licensed; and a license will not be issued for a new place excepting upon the closing of an existing place and the surrender of the license. This rule does not, however, apply to hotels, or to restaurants where drink is served only at table with food, and there has been some increase, proportionate to the growth of the city, in these licenses.

The license fee of 50 dol. a year for storekeepers, based upon their statements that the amount of sales in quantities less than 5 gallons at a time was less than 2,500 dol. a year, which was adopted 6 years ago, for the accommodation of grocers and druggists, &c., has been abolished by this Act, and the Board of Excise has determined to adopt a uniform license fee for storekeepers of 200 dol. a year.

The number of licensed places, including all classes, as shown by the preceding statement, is 9,191, whereas the total number of licenses issued is 9,487, and this is brought about by the fact that more than one license has been issued for the same place.

The amount received in the city of New York for licenses during 1892 was 1,569,525 dol. This large increase of revenue is chiefly due to the action of the Board of Excise, in 1887, in fixing higher rates.

The raising of the license fees, and the requirement of bonds, are believed to have had the effect of weeding out a number of disreputable saloons in the city.

The provisions contained in Section XIX (Sub-Sec. 6) of the Act of 1892, permitting the issue of additional licenses to keep open and sell between the hours of 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning, has been availed of up to the present time in only two instances.

Her Majesty's Consul-General in New York states that, in the city of New York, and in other cities and towns of the State, the preceding Act is considered very satisfactory, and superior to any liquor law that has existed heretofore.

DELAWARE.

Since 1888 the only change in the Liquor Laws of this State was that made at the 1893 session of the General Assembly, giving retailers the right to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantities than 1 quart, to be drunk off the premises; and to wholesale dealers the privilege of selling in any quantity greater than 1 quart.

The existing laws work admirably.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Liquor Law at present in force was passed in 1889, and went into effect in that year.

There are in the city of Providence 432 persons, companies or corporations licensed to sell intoxicating liquors; 400 paying each a license fee of 400 dol. a year, and 32 paying 800 dol. each, making a revenue to the city of 185,000 dol.

Under prohibition it was estimated that there were between 1,500 and 2,000 persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Providence alone, contrary to law, and in defiance of it, the Courts being unable to pass sentence upon but a fraction of the cases presented. The ordinary police force, and a special force employed for the purpose, seemed to be unable to cope with it, and the expense to the city was enormous so long as prohibition continued.

Under the existing license law, a licensee being obliged to pay for the privilege of selling intoxicating liquors, is determined that others shall do likewise, and constitutes himself an informer in his own interest.

CONNECTICUT.

No practical change in the Liquor Traffic Law has taken place since that contained in the Revised Statutes of 1888.

There has been some complaint made as to the manner of issuing and revoking licenses by the County Commissioners; and the Governor of the State made the following remarks on the subject in his message to the General Assembly, in the January session of the present year:--

"By our laws relative to the sale of spirituous liquors, the power of issuing licenses is given to the County Commissioners. There is no appeal from their decisions. This gives them an absolute power over the occupations of a large number of people, by which, were they so disposed, they could deprive them of the means of supporting their families. Such a power is liable to abuse in the hands of unscrupulous persons, and especially when, at an approaching election, partisanship is in the ascendant. I would therefore recommend that in passing a law providing for the election of County Commissioners by the people, provision should be made for minority representation. The power given to County Commissioners is too absolute to be trusted entirely in the hands of any one party."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The only changes in the Liquor Laws since the last report, except unimportant amendments of administrative detail, are:

1. All licenses of the fourth and fifth classes, except those held by wholesale druggists, shall be subject, in addition to the restrictions previously imposed upon them, to the further restriction that the holder of such license shall not sell liquor on any day when any national, State, or annual town election is held.

2. Any person selling to a minor, either for his own use or the use of a parent or other person, or who shall permit a minor to loiter on premises where liquor is sold, shall forfeit 100 dol.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In 1889 a prohibitory amendment was rejected in this State by a majority of 5,000, but in 1891 a very stringent Act was passed which brings New Hampshire virtually into the category of total prohibition States.

The first fourteen sections of this Act (cap. 112) concern "legal sale" and give power to appoint agents for sale of liquor, &c.

Sec. 7 is as follows:—"Such agents may sell liquor to be used in the arts, and for medicinal, mechanical, and chemical purposes, and for wine for commemoration of the Lord's Supper and for no other purpose whatever."

Sec. 15 to the end concern "Illegal sale," and enumerate the penalties and punishments on illegal sale or intention to sell.

Sec. 22, however, is as follows:—"Nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale or keeping for sale of domestic wine, nor the sale of any foreign spirituous liquors imported under the authority of the laws of the United States by the importer thereof in the original casks or packages in which it was imported."

MAINE.

The Act of 1890, approved April 3, 1891, is an Amendment Act, and the amendments seem in all cases to have been framed with a view to increasing the stringency of the prohibitory laws.

The most important clauses are:—

Sec. 2 (amending Sec. 31 of Law of 1887):—"No person shall bring into the State or transport from place to place in the State any intoxicating liquor with intent to sell or intent that the same shall be sold under a penalty of 500 dol., and in addition a year's imprisonment."

Sec. 3.—No person shall keep a drinking house or "tippling shop" under a penalty of 100 dol. and 60 days' imprisonment. Whoever sells liquors in any building, vessel, or boat, is guilty of keeping a "tippling shop," and is liable under this section.

Sec. 4 contains the curious clause that "payment of the United States special tax as a liquor seller shall be held as *prima facie* evidence that the parties are common sellers of intoxicating liquors, and that the premises so kept are common nuisances."

Sec. 6.—Any person found intoxicated in any public place shall be punished for first offence by fine of 10 dol. or 30 days'

imprisonment; for any subsequent offence 30 days' imprisonment without option of fine. Any person found intoxicated in his own house, or any other house, who is quarrelsome and disturbs the peace of his own family, or of any one else, shall be punished as by the preceding clause.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following Act relating to licensing the liquor traffic has been passed in the State of Pennsylvania since 1889 :—

Wholesale Liquor License Law, 1891.

AN ACT to restrain and regulate the sale of vinous and spirituous malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, by wholesale.

Sec. 1.—Be it enacted, &c., That all wholesale dealers, brewers, distillers, rectifiers, compounders, storekeepers, and agents, having stores or offices within this commonwealth, dealing in intoxicating liquors, either spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed, shall pay for each separate store, brewery, distillery, rectifying or compounding establishment, or agency, an annual license in cities of the first and second classes the sum of 1,000 dol., and in cities of the third class the sum of 500 dol., and in all other cities the sum of 300 dol.; in boroughs the sum of 200 dol., and in townships the sum of 100 dol., which sum shall be paid into the State Treasury for the use of the commonwealth. In all cities a bottler's license shall hereafter be 300 dol., in all boroughs 200 dol., and in townships 100 dol. Provided, That distillers and brewers shall be permitted to deliver their products within the county where the license is granted, and all waggons used for the purpose of delivering any spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, shall have marked on the sides thereof the name of the licensee, and the number of his license, in letters and figures not less than four inches in length.

Sec. 2.—Licenses may be granted only by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, and shall be for one year from a date fixed by rule or standing order of said court; the said court shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which application for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for licenses may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance, or counsel. Provided, That it shall not be lawful for any rectifier, compounder, distiller, or manufacturer, to sell spirituous liquors in less quantities than 1 gallon, nor any wholesale dealer or storekeeper to sell any spirituous or vinous liquors in less quantities than 1 quart, and brewed or malt liquors in less

quantities than 12 pint bottles, nor shall any brewer or bottler sell less than 12 pint bottles of brewed or malt liquors. He or she, or they, shall not allow any liquors sold by him, her, or them to be drunk upon the premises where sold, nor any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

Sec. 3.—Every person intending to apply for a license as aforesaid in a city or county of this commonwealth, from and after the passage of this Act, shall file with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county his, her or their petition, at least three weeks before the first day of the sessions of the court at which the same is to be heard, and shall, at the same time, pay said clerk 5 dol. for expenses connected therewith, and said clerk shall cause to be published three times, in two newspapers designated by the said court, a list containing the names of all such applicants, their respective residences, and the place for which application is made. The first publication shall be not less than 15, nor more than 25 days before the time fixed by the court.

Sec. 4.—Said petition shall contain—

(1) The name and present residence of applicant, and how long he has there resided.

(2) The particular place for which a license is desired.

(3) The place of birth of said applicant, and if a naturalised citizen, where and when naturalised.

(4) The name of owner of premises.

(5) That the place to be licensed is necessary for the accommodation of the public. Provided, That the provisions of this section as to whether the place to be licensed is necessary shall not apply to a brewer or distiller.

(6) That none of the applicants are in any manner pecuniarily interested in the profits of the business conducted at any other place in said county where any of said liquors are sold or kept for sale, excepting those engaged or interested in the distilling or brewing business, who shall not be debarred from obtaining a wholesale dealer's license under this Act by reason of their interest in any distilling or brewing business.

(7) That none of the applicants are in any manner pecuniarily interested in the profits of the business conducted at any other place in said county where any of said liquors are sold or kept for sale, but the ownership of stock in an incorporated company distilling or brewing said liquors shall not debar the owner thereof from obtaining a license under this Act.

(8) That the applicant is the only person in any manner pecuniarily interested in the business so asked to be licensed, and that no other person shall be in any manner pecuniarily interested therein during the continuance of the license.

(9) Whether applicant or any of them has had a license for the sale of liquors in this commonwealth during any portion of the year preceding this application revoked.

(10) The name of no less than two reputable freeholders of

the county where the liquors are to be sold, who will be his, her, or their sureties on the bond which is required, and a statement that each of said sureties is a bona fide owner of real estate, in the said county, worth, over and above all incumbrances, the sum of 2,000 dol., and that it would sell for that much at public sale, and that he is not engaged in the manufacture of spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed liquor.

(11) This petition must be verified by affidavit of applicant, made before the clerk of the court, a magistrate, notary public, or justice of the peace, and if any false statement is wilfully made in any part of said petition, the applicant or applicants shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and, upon indictment and conviction, shall be subject to its penalties.

Sec. 5.—There shall be annexed to such petition a certificate, signed by at least 12 reputable qualified electors of the county in which such liquors are to be sold, setting forth that they have been acquainted with the applicant or applicants, that they have good reason to believe that each and all the statements contained in the petition are true, and they therefore pray that the prayer of said petitioner be granted, and that the license prayed for issue.

Sec. 6.—The said court of quarter sessions, shall hear petitions from residents of the county, in addition to that of the applicant, in favour of and remonstrance against the application for such license, and in all cases shall refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of the said court, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners, for and against such application, such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public, or that the applicant or applicants is or are not fit persons to whom such license should be granted, and upon sufficient cause being shown or proof being made to the said court that the party holding a license has violated any law of this commonwealth, relating to the sale of liquors, the court of quarter sessions shall, upon notice being given to the person so licensed, revoke said license.

Sec. 7.—If any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to pay to the city or county treasurer the sum of money directed in Sections 1 or 3, within 15 days after his, her, or their application for license has been granted by said court, then and in that case the said grant shall be deemed and held revoked, and no license issued. It shall be the duty of the person or persons whose application has been granted by the said court, to pay the said sum of money to the said treasurer within the said 15 days, and forthwith produce to and file with the clerk of court the receipt of the said treasurer thereof; and upon any default the said clerk shall forthwith mark the said application and grant "revoked."

Sec. 8.—That the license shall not be issued to any person or persons until he, she, or they shall have executed a bond to the commonwealth, and a warrant of attorney, to confess judgment in the penal sum of 2,000 dol., with two sufficient

sureties to be approved by the court granting such license, conditional for the faithful observance of all the laws of this commonwealth relating to selling or furnishing of vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, and to pay all damages which may be recovered in any action which may be instituted against him, her, or them, under the provisions of any Act of assembly, and all costs, fines, and penalties which may be imposed upon him, or her, or them under any indictment for violating this Act, or any other Act of assembly, relating to selling or furnishing liquors as aforesaid, and the said bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said court for the use and benefit of all persons interested therein.

Approved—June 9, A.D. 1891.

ROBT. E. PATTISON.

PHILADELPHIA.

Captain Clipperton, H.M.'s Consul in Philadelphia, states in his report "that there are no official statistics recorded by which one might judge of the increase or decrease of drunkenness or crime caused by drunkenness since the High License Law went into effect in Pennsylvania." He goes on to say :—

With reference to the cities in said State, it may be noted of Philadelphia that the number of arrests for drunkenness would appear to increase or decrease according to the number of licenses granted in each year; that the total number of arrests per annum has decreased about 25 per cent. under the High License Law; and that the ratio of arrests per saloon in 1887 before high license was about 6 per cent., whereas it is now about 19 per cent. It may be added that the number of arrests for drunkenness for the years 1890-91-92 is claimed to be due in great part to the ease with which intoxicating liquors can be obtained in certain towns of the State of New Jersey contiguous to Philadelphia, as the greater number of arrests for this offence are made in the police districts in which are located the ferry landings, connecting the latter city with said towns.

The following official table of statistics will exemplify the arrests for drunkenness in Philadelphia during recent years :—

Description.	Before High License.	High License.					
		500 Dollars.					1,000 Dollars.
		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of licenses issued	5,773	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of applications filed	...	3,431	3,214	2,921	3,353	3,015	3,390
Number of licenses issued	...	1,343	1,204	1,173	1,253	1,388	1,632
Number of arrests for drunkenness	34,037	24,923	20,097	24,661	24,785	26,194	...
Number of arrests for all offences	57,944	46,899	42,673	49,148	53,184	52,944	...

Prior to the passage of the present High License Law there were firms in Philadelphia which owned and controlled as high as half-a-dozen high-class saloons. The brewers at that time often owned the license and business of a great many saloons. The High License Law has proved detrimental to the monopoly business. The brewers sometimes still own the saloon keeper's building and stock it with a mortgage, but as the retailer's license is in the majority of cases of a necessity in his own name, and as the stock and furniture is of little worth without the license under which to sell, the situation is largely changed, and the saloon keeper, rather than the brewer or wholesaler, holds the whip-hand.

In this connection the books at the sheriff's office show that more executions have been issued against retail liquor dealers by brewers and wholesalers during July, August, and September of this year than during any entire year for some years back.

Nearly all the breweries have lately been taking legal steps against those saloon keepers who are much in arrears. There are several reasons for the large number of executions. When the High License Law first went into force there were immense profits in a saloon license. Since 1887 the License Board has each year increased the number of licenses, and this year issued a much larger number than ever. This increase in the number of licenses cuts up the business, and the weaker firms are as a consequence forced into liquidation.

Another thing that causes trouble is the manner in which the License Board issues licenses, dividing them up, not according to the business of a district, but geographically. In the business portions of the city, a half-dozen saloons in close proximity might make a living, while in some residence wards one saloon might prove unprofitable. It is claimed that, without any regard to this fact, the three judges who constitute the License Board have a map upon which are marked red dots to show the location of existing saloons. If a man goes to them asking for a license in any particular locality they look over the map, and if there happens to be one of these red

marks any place in proximity to the proposed location of the new saloon the license is refused. On the contrary, should the applicant choose for a location some resident or suburban situation where there are no saloons at present and where the people do not want or will not patronise them, in pursuance of their geographical method, the judges at once issue the license. As a consequence, many of these retailers have been losing money and running into debt to the brewers and wholesalers until the latter have been forced to foreclose on them.

Other than a combination such as mentioned—that is, the owning of mortgages on many saloons by brewers—there would appear to be nothing of the nature of a saloon “trust” in Philadelphia. There are firms which own, say, two saloons having one of the licenses in the name of a trusted employé, but such instances are rare compared with the low license days, and not notable ones.

The nationality of the people who run the saloon business of Philadelphia is interesting. Out of 1,632 saloons, 754 are kept by persons born in this country, and 878 by foreigners. The Irish and the Germans predominate. The Irishmen number 439, the Germans 399, the English 37, the Scotch 7, the Swiss 9, the French 8, and only 1 Welshman.

Other cities in the State of Pennsylvania have no statistical or other records from which any information on this subject can be gathered, although the Mayor of Harrisburg states that his “personal experience in dealing with criminals justifies the assertion that high license has a tendency to increase the number of drunkards.” While the Mayor of Reading, on the other hand, says:—“As the chief executive of this city, there appears to be a decided improvement under the operation of the present Act, known as the ‘Brooks High License.’”

In view of the entire absence of statistics and the contradictory experience of officials, evidencing apparently different effects in different cities, it would seem hardly possible to form a conclusive opinion of the working and effects of the Act in the State of Pennsylvania.

MICHIGAN.

In the State of Michigan there is in force what is known as the “tax system,” which differs from high license only in name. Each retail dealer pays 500 dol. per annum into the county treasury. Under this system there were 4,180 dealers in 1884, and in 1891 there were 5,129 dealers, yielding a revenue of 1,896,157 dol., being the largest number and amount since the former date. Some dealers take out a license for less than a year. There is also in that State a Local Option Law by counties, but only a few counties have thus carried prohibition, which appears to be surrounded by many difficulties. The enforcement of the law naturally varies in different municipalities; in many, if not most, the law appearing to be more or less

evaded, while in others, such as Lansing, the capital of the State, the Mayor claims that it is thoroughly enforced. In some cities additional regulations are made, such as an hour for closing, which in Kalamazoo is 10 P.M., and the exclusion of minors, except when attended by guardian or parent. The Mayor of the last-named city expresses as his opinion that "the high license excludes from the liquor business many of the worst or semi-criminal class who would otherwise open low places and who would be hard to control." His "experience has been that the greater the number of places at which intoxicating drinks are sold the greater the number who drink." But it appears impossible to obtain statistics either for that city or for the State, which would prove the accuracy of the foregoing opinion.

OHIO.

There has been no change in the liquor laws of the State of Ohio since 1886, and the "Amended Dow Liquor Law," of which I append a copy, "Providing against the Evils resulting from the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors," is still in force.

*Senate Bill No. 248.*ACT Providing against the Evils resulting from the Traffic
in Intoxicating Liquors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,—That upon the business of trafficking in spirituous, vinous, malt, or any intoxicating liquors, there shall be assessed, yearly, and shall be paid into the county treasury, as hereinafter provided, by every person, corporation, or co-partnership engaged therein, and for each place where such business is carried on by or for such person, corporation, or co-partnership, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. That said assessment, together with any increase thereof, as penalty thereon, shall attach and operate as a lien upon the real property on and in which such business is conducted, as of the fourth Monday of May each year, and shall be paid at the times provided for by law for the payment of taxes on real or personal property within this State, to wit: One-half on or before the twentieth day of June, and one-half on or before the twentieth day of December, of each year.

Sec. 3. That when any such business shall be commenced in any year after the fourth Monday of May, said assessment shall be proportionate in amount to the remainder of the assessment year, except that it shall be in no case less than twenty-five dollars, and the same shall attach and operate as a lien, as aforesaid, at the date of, and be paid within ten days after such commencement; and whenever any person, corporation, or co-partnership, engaged in such business, who has been assessed as aforesaid, and who has paid or is charged upon the tax,

duplicate with the full amount of said assessment, discontinues such business, the county auditor, upon being satisfied of that fact, shall issue to such person, corporation, or co-partnership a refunding order for a proportionate amount of said assessment except that it shall be in no case less than fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. That if any person, corporation, or co-partnership shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount due from them under the provisions of this Act within the time therein specified, the county treasurer shall thereupon forthwith make said amount due with all penalties thereon, and four per cent. collection fees and costs, by distress and sale, as on execution, of any goods and chattels of such person, corporation, or co-partnership; he shall call at once at the place of business of each person, corporation, or co-partnership; and in case of the refusal to pay the amount due, he shall levy on the goods and chattels of such person, corporation, or co-partnership, wherever found in said county, or on the bar, fixtures or furniture, liquors, leasehold and other goods and chattels used in carrying on such business, which levy shall take precedence of any and all liens, mortgages, conveyances, or incumbrances hereafter taken or had on such goods and chattels, so used in carrying on such business; nor shall any claim of property by any third person to such goods and chattels, so used in carrying on such business, avail against such levy so made by the treasurer, and no property, of any kind, of any person, corporation, or co-partnership liable to pay the amount, penalty, interest, and costs due under the provisions of this Act, shall be exempt from said levy. The treasurer shall give notice of the time and sale of the personal property to be sold under this Act, the same as in cases of the sale of personal property on execution; and all provisions of law applicable to sales of personal estate on execution shall be applicable to sales under this Act, except as herein otherwise provided; and all moneys collected by him under this Act shall be paid, after deducting his fees and costs, into the county treasury. In the event of the treasurer, under the levy provided for under this Act, being unable to make the amount due thereunder, or any part thereof, the county auditor shall place the amount due and unpaid on the tax duplicate against the real estate in which said traffic is carried on, and the same shall be collected as other taxes and assessments on said premises.

Sec. 5. That every assessor shall return to the county auditor, with his other returns, a statement upon a blank to be furnished by such auditor for that purpose, as to every place within his jurisdiction where such business is conducted, showing the name of the person, corporation or co-partnership engaged therein, a brief and accurate description of the premises where the same is conducted, and by whom owned; said statement shall be signed and verified before such assessor by such person, corporation, or co-partnership. And if such person, corporation, or co-partnership shall, on demand, refuse to fail to furnish the requisite information for such statement, or to sign

or verify the same, such fact shall be returned by the assessor, and thereupon such assessment on said business shall be four hundred dollars. And if any assessment aforesaid shall not be paid when due, there shall be added a penalty thereto of twenty per centum, which shall be collected therewith.

Sec. 6. The county auditor shall make and preserve duplicates of such assessments, alphabetically arranged, showing the amount and date of each assessment, by whom to be paid, and the premises whereon the same is a lien. And upon receiving satisfactory information of any such business liable to assessment or increased assessment, as aforesaid, not returned by the assessor, he shall forthwith enter the same upon such duplicate and upon the county treasurer's copy thereof. By the first Monday of June of each year, he shall make out and deliver to the county treasurer a copy of such duplicate, charging him with the full amount of such assessment to be collected and also with any additional assessments or increased assessments and penalties thereon.

Sec. 7. The county treasurer shall collect and receipt for all assessments so returned to him, and if any assessment shall not be paid when due, he shall forthwith proceed as provided in Section 4 of this Act to collect the same, and in case he shall fail to make such assessment from the goods and chattels therein described, then said treasurer shall immediately proceed as provided in Section 1104 of the Revised Statutes to enforce the lien for the same with the penalty thereon. And the provision of said Section 1104, and all other provisions of the Law of this State relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, are hereby made applicable to the enforcement of liens and the collection of such assessments and penalties. The treasurer shall charge himself with all such assessments placed in his hands for collection, and shall account to the auditor for the same, together with all penalties collected thereunder.

Sec. 8. The phrase, "trafficking in intoxicating liquors," as used in this Act, means the buying or procuring and selling of intoxicating liquors otherwise than upon prescription issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical, or sacramental purposes; but such phrase does not include the manufacture of intoxicating liquors from the raw material, and the sale thereof at the manufactory, by the manufacturer of the same, in quantities of 1 gallon or more at any one time.

Sec. 9. That the revenues and fines resulting under the provisions of this Act shall be distributed as follows, to wit:—In every county two-tenths of the money paid as herein provided into the county treasury on account of any business aforesaid carried on in any city, village, hamlet, or township, therein shall be placed to the credit of the general revenue fund of the State, and be paid into the State Treasury by the county treasurers, as is provided in other cases; six-tenths of the money so paid shall, upon the warrant of the county auditor, be paid on

account of any business aforesaid carried on in any such municipal corporation into the treasury of such corporation, one-half to the credit of the police fund, and one-half to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof; provided, in corporations having no police fund, the entire six-tenths shall be passed to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof. The remaining two-tenths part thereof, together with all other revenues resulting hereunder in said county, shall be passed to the credit of the poor fund of such county; provided, that in all counties in which there is no county infirmary, said remaining two-tenths part thereof shall be passed to the credit of the infirmary fund or the poor fund of the township, village, or city in which the same shall have been collected; and in such counties when the money is paid on account of any business carried on in any township outside of any such municipal incorporation, said six-tenths also shall be passed to the credit of the infirmary fund or the poor fund of said township, and provided that in counties having a city of the first grade of the first class with a city infirmary, the above two-tenths part shall be divided between the city and county infirmary funds, in the proportion of the revenue received from the city, to the revenue from the county outside the city.

Sec. 10. That within ten days after the passage of this Act, each county auditor in the State is hereby directed to publish, by one insertion in some newspaper of general circulation in his county, a notice informing all persons engaged in the traffic in intoxicating liquors that the first assessment imposed by this Act will be due and payable on or before the twentieth day of June, A.D. 1886. The Attorney General and the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties are charged with the duty of seeing that the requirements of this section are observed, and may enforce the same, if necessary, by proceedings in mandamus. The county commissioners of the respective counties may allow their county auditor a reasonable compensation for the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

Sec. 11. That the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, malt, or vinous, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except by a regular druggist on the written prescription of a regular practicing physician for medical purposes only, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and all places where such intoxicating liquors are on other days sold or exposed for sale, except regular drug stores, shall on that day be closed, and whoever makes any such sale, or allows any such place to be open or remain open on that day, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail or city prison not exceeding thirty days. In regular hotels and eating-houses, the word "place" herein used shall be held to mean the room or part of room where such liquors are usually sold or exposed for sale, and the keeping of such room or part of room securely closed shall be held, as to such

hotels and eating-houses, as a closing of the place within the meaning of this Act; provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the council of any municipal corporation in the State from regulating and controlling, on such first day of the week, the sale of beer and native wine in such manner as may by ordinance be provided. And any municipal corporation shall have full power to regulate, restrain, and prohibit ale, beer, and porter houses, and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail for any purpose or in any quantity other than as provided for in Section 8 of this Act. But if any municipal corporation shall prohibit ale, beer, and porter houses, or other places where intoxicating liquors are sold within the limits of such corporation, a ratable proportion of the tax paid by the proprietors thereof for the unexpired portion of the year shall be returned to such proprietors.

Sec. 12. Whoever sells intoxicating liquors to a minor except on the written order of his parent, guardian, or family physician, or a person intoxicated, or in the habit of getting intoxicated, shall be fined not more than one hundred nor less than twenty-five dollars, and imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days.

Sec. 13. The abrogation or repeal of any section or clause of this Act shall not be held to abrogate or repeal any other section or clause thereof.

Sec. 14. Sec. 6941 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

DANIEL J. RYAN,

Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.

ROB'T. P. KENNEDY,

President of the Senate.

Passed May 14, 1886.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,

Office of the Secretary of State.

I, JAMES S. ROBINSON, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 14th day of May, A.D. 1886, as amended March 21, 1887, and March 26, 1888, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my Official Seal, at Columbus, the 26th day of March, A.D. 1888.

(Seal.)

JAMES S. ROBINSON,

Secretary of State.

H.M.'s Consul states that there is no system for the collection of statistics in Ohio which would show the practical working and effect of the above law.

ILLINOIS.

In the State of Illinois no change has taken place in the statute laws; the minimum license remaining at 100¢. and beer license only 30¢. With regard to the practical working or effect of the high license system in this State there is little to add, in the opinion of Col. Hayes Sadler, H.M.'s Consul at Chicago, to the remarks previously made; the system is generally approved; municipalities appear almost invariably to raise objections to the desires of those who wish that licenses should be raised above the minimum standard. A certain number of townships have elected by vote to adopt prohibition, some of which are in the environs of Chicago. The number of saloons in Chicago is 7,157, bringing in a revenue of 715,700¢. for the year; this is a very large increase, 3,253 saloons in the last 6 years, but the population has about doubled during that time. At Quincy the license is fixed by city ordinance at 100¢.; there are 149 saloons to a population of 35,000. Saloons are required to close at 11 p.m. on week days and all day Sunday, but this ordinance is disregarded, and saloons are not interfered with where no games are permitted and no noise or trouble occurs. In Joliet, with a population of 35,000, there are 89 saloons, the license 200¢. and the revenue 17,800¢. In Peoria the rate is 100¢., the population about 60,000, and the number of saloons 200. In the towns the system is said to work admirably, the saloons are kept orderly, and the effect of the law is to keep out low drinking places. In Cairo there are 49 saloons, licensed at 100¢. a year, to a population of 13,600. It is presumable, taking cities all round, that had the low license of 10¢. or 20¢. continued there would be about one-third more saloons.

MISSOURI.

The High License Statute Law of 1883 and the Local Option Law of 1887 are still in force, except that a new bill was passed (approved 17th March, 1893) creating an office of Excise Commissioner in cities with a population of 200,000 or more with exclusive authority to grant dram shop licenses, appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor of the State. Another law was passed (approved 8th March, 1893) fixing the tax on licenses levied for State purposes at not less than 10¢. nor more than 40¢., and not less than 50¢. nor more than 80¢. for county purposes, for every 6 months; of the latter tax two-thirds are now set apart as a special fund of each county, and divided among the various road districts in the county in proportion to their mileage of such public roads. During the last year at the city of St. Louis, which has a population of 560,000 inhabitants, 1,850 saloons paid a license of 60¢. each six months, bringing in a revenue of 222,000¢. a year. There are about

the same number of saloons at St. Louis now as there were before high license came in force, but the population has increased from 380,000 to 560,000. In Sedalia there are 29 saloons to 20,000 inhabitants, and the license is 80¢ a year. With regard to the Local Option Law of 1887, 97 out of 114 counties took advantage of the Act and passed it; but in nearly every county some flaw in the election was found, and it was declared inoperative in those counties which contested it. Though saloons have much increased in Missouri the increase would have been larger if the license were lower.

WISCONSIN.

No material change has taken place in the liquor laws of Wisconsin. An amendment approved 18th April, 1893, fixed the license at 20¢ in towns having within their boundaries no incorporated city or village with a population of 500 or more, and at 40¢ in all other cities, towns, or villages. And in 1891 an Act was passed amending the Local Option Law, 1889, authorising, in the event of the majority of votes of a town or city being in favour of license, the issue of such license by the board of supervisors or common council. It is said that the system regulating the liquor traffic in the State of Wisconsin gives excellent satisfaction to all but those who hold extreme views. The restrictions are considered sufficiently great to eliminate all the more objectionable features of the traffic without limiting the scope of legitimate dealing or manufacturing.

Milwaukee has now a population of about 250,000, and has 1,600 saloons bringing in a revenue of 64,000¢, the license being 40¢ a year. The population of Madison is 13,500, and there are 29 saloons, each paying a license of 40¢ a year.

MINNESOTA.

The statute law of Minnesota of 1887 remains in force without change as a High License and Local Option Law. In cities of 10,000 and upwards, the rate of license is 200¢ per year and in other places 100¢. Municipal or county authorities are at liberty to make the license greater if they wish, but in no locality has this been known to be done. Municipal authorities have also the right to determine whether any license shall be granted or not. Sales of liquor are forbidden on Sunday or after 11 P.M., or before 5 A.M. The effect of high license in this State has been to very materially reduce the number of saloons and to make those in operation more respectably conducted. The provisions regulating the hours of sale and selling on Sunday and to minors are not stringently enforced, in some localities not at all; but in St. Paul the houses are closed

promptly at 12 P.M. In St. Paul there are 365 saloons to a population of 150,000; in Minneapolis, 274 saloons to a population of 175,000; in Duluth, 105 to a population of 40,000; and in Winona, 48 to a population of 20,000. Fergus Falls, with a population of 4,000, has voted this year against granting any license. Table B shows the reduction in the number of saloons in the two principal cities. In Winona, before high license came in force, there were 110 saloons paying a license of 20% per year with a very much smaller population. The men engaged in the business in this State prior to the passage of the High License Law were, it is said, of a low class, irresponsible and vicious; but now the dealers, as a rule, are as respectable as in most other branches of business, run their houses on business principles and keep respectable places. High license is considered the solution of the liquor question, and the system is highly spoken of in this State.

IOWA.

The prohibition law of 1884 has now been in force in Iowa for 9 years, and, according to H.M.'s Consul, may be considered practically unsuccessful. Prohibition is not strictly enforced, but from time to time violators of the law are prosecuted and fined, probably to about the same extent as a high license law would bring in; but a strong feeling exists against punishing as a crime what is regarded by many as an innocent act, as in conflict with the natural rights of men in matters which should be left to conscience.

NEBRASKA.

The statute laws of 1881 regulating the liquor traffic are still in force, and the only alteration since 1887 has been the insertion of four clauses (2193 to 2196), further regulating matters of procedure for the unlawful sale of liquor, fines and payments thereof. The practical working of the license system which has now been 12 years in operation, gives very general satisfaction throughout the State. Towns and communities, where temperance people are in the majority, can have prohibition if they so desire. The law is considered so strict that men engaged in the traffic are, as a rule, careful to live up to the letter of the law, and the State authorities believe their laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic, with 1st class license at 200%, and 2nd class at 100%, to be the best of any State of the Union. In the city of Omaha, which has now a population of at least 160,000, there are 242 saloons bringing in the revenue of 48,400%. Before the present law came in force, when the population was comparatively small, there were

1,000 saloons almost under no regulation, and the majority were of a very low order and frequented by the lowest classes. The effect of the law was very marked, and the city is considered now to be one of the best regulated cities in this respect. Saloons are required to close at midnight and on Sundays and election days, and little or no trouble is experienced in enforcing the law.

KANSAS.

No change has taken place in the Prohibition Law of the State of Kansas. The system has been in force for 12 years, is considered by many to be beneficial and to work successfully. Open saloons and their consequent evils are practically abolished; but the traffic is not wholly stopped, and there are many who consider the crime venial. A law has this year been passed, making it unlawful for any candidate for office to distribute or give away any intoxicating liquor on election day.

COLORADO.

The only change in the liquor traffic system of Colorado since 1887 has been the adoption of a new Act to regulate the keeping of saloons and other drinking places or resorts, which was approved April 7, 1891, and is to the following effect:—That no saloon or dram shop shall have in connection with such saloon or dram shop any room or place into which any female shall be permitted to enter from the outside and be supplied with liquor; fine from 10*l.* to 50*l.* All saloons to be closed from 12 at night to 6 in the morning, and closed all day on Sundays under penalty of not less than 20*l.* or more than 100*l.*

In the city of Denver there are 420 saloons to a population of about 150,000, and the revenue from a license of 120*l.* is 54,400*l.* per year. Since the State Act of 1891 has been in force, it is reported that there has been less drunkenness and fewer arrests, in fact, a marked improvement in the general tone of the frequenters of drinking houses.

NORTH DAKOTA.

An Act enforcing prohibition in the State of North Dakota was passed in 1889, approved December 19, 1889, and came into force July 1, 1890. No liquor can now be manufactured or sold under penalty of from 40*l.* to 200*l.* No druggist can sell liquor for medicinal purposes, except under permit each year obtainable by petition signed by 25 reputable men and 25 reputable women, and on giving bond for 200*l.*, nor can they sell for such purposes without affidavit of the applicant stating

cause for such application. According to opinions from different cities, it is thought the law works with beneficial results in sparsely settled communities. Prohibition seems quite generally enforced, especially in small towns or villages. While liquor is sold it is not sold openly, there are no public saloons, and the effect is thought less demoralising. On the other hand a large jug trade goes on; every train carries into the State a large consignment of jugs and bottles of liquor, and liquor is more generally kept in private houses than formerly. It seems that enforcement of the Act is a considerable expense to counties, and towns on the border have been damaged financially thereby.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

A rigid prohibition Act, similar to that of North Dakota, was passed in the State of South Dakota, and approved March 1, 1890. The penalty for selling or manufacturing liquor is from 20*l.* to 100*l.*, and imprisonment not less than 60 days or more than 6 months, and for second offence one year. As to the practicability of the law it is said to be a decided failure as a whole. H.M.'s Consul states that "in some places the sale of liquor is stopped to a certain extent, while in others no attention is paid to the law, which is almost uniformly violated, and saloons have become more corrupt."

WYOMING.

In the State of Wyoming the county license established by law in 1884, when Wyoming was a territory, has not been altered, and is believed to be generally satisfactory. In addition to each county license every incorporated city or town provides by ordinance such restrictions and penalties in the form of license which they may choose to impose on the sale of all kinds of liquor. At Cheyenne, with a population of about 10,000, there are 31 saloons, and by ordinance the license is raised to 85*l.* per year. In 1888, a law was passed prohibiting the opening of saloons on Sundays or election days. The existing legislation on the liquor traffic in this State is considered, in general, satisfactory.

MONTANA.

The High License Act passed in 1887, and approved on March 10, is now and has been for nearly 6 years in force. It provides that (Sec. 6) all persons dealing, selling or disposing of any spirituous liquor in quantities less than 1 quart shall obtain license, and that such license shall be 100*l.* per year in cities or towns, having a population of 3,500; 64*l.* in places

having a population of 1,000 or less than 3,500; 48¢ in towns or villages where the population is 300 or less than 1,000; 36¢, where the population is less than 300, and 20¢ in any other place. (Sec. 7) No intoxicating liquor shall be sold to minors except on order of parent or guardian, Indian, insane person or habitual drunkard on fine of 10¢, half to go to the county and half to the informer, and forfeiture of license. (Sec. 8) The penalty for adulteration of liquor shall be 50¢. (Sec. 9) Distiller's and manufacturer's license is fixed at 120¢. (Sec. 10) Dealers in liquor not to be drunk on the premises shall pay a license of 40¢ in cities of 3,500 inhabitants, and 25¢ in all other towns or places, under fine of 10¢, half to go to county and half to informer. (Sec. 11) The Act shall not apply to druggists selling liquor for medicinal purposes.

Sec. 20.—Liquor licenses may be granted for not less than 3 months. There has been practically no change in the law since it was passed, and it is said much improvement in the character of the saloons and drinking places has resulted from the higher license system. In the city of Helena, 15,000 population, there are 60 saloons paying 25¢ per quarter of 3 months for State and county license, and 5¢ per quarter for city license.

The following tables, which have been drawn up by H.M.'s Consul at Chicago, may be found interesting:—

Table A shows the system adopted by the State with regard to the liquor traffic in each State of the consular district of Chicago, the year the system took effect, the scale of license fixed by the State Law, and a general idea of the effect.

Table B shows the scale of license, the number of saloons, the revenue therefrom, and the population of a number of cities in different States of the district, compared with 6 years and 10 years ago, as far as information can be obtained.

Table A.—STATE Laws regulating Liquor Traffic in the District of Chicago.

State.	Nature of Law.	When Passed or Took Effect.	Scale of Saloon License.	General Effect.
Illinois ..	High License, with local option..	1883	Minimum, 100 <i>l.</i> ; beer only, 30 <i>l.</i>	Beneficial.
Missouri..	High License	1883	} 60 <i>l.</i> to 120 <i>l.</i> for 6 months } 1st class, 40 <i>l.</i> ; 2nd class, 20 <i>l.</i> } 1st class, 200 <i>l.</i> ; 2nd class, 100 <i>l.</i>	Considered satisfactory.
Wisconsin	Local option	1887		Very generally satisfactory.
Minnesota	High License	1885, amended 1893		Generally satisfactory and beneficial.
	Local option	1889, amended 1891		
Iowa ..	High License, with local option..	1887	.. ..	Practically a failure.
	Prohibition	1884	.. ..	Very generally satisfactory.
Nebraska .	High License, with local option..	1881	1st class, 200 <i>l.</i> ; 2nd class, 100 <i>l.</i>	Considered beneficial; generally enforced.
Kansas ..	Prohibition	1881	.. ..	Marked improvement since regulations, 1891.
Colorado..	Local option	Act regulating saloons, 1891	.. ..	Generally enforced; liquor kept in private houses.
North Dakota	Prohibition	1890	.. ..	
South Dakota	Prohibition	1890	.. ..	Failure on the whole.
Wyoming ..	High License	1884	60 <i>l.</i> to 20 <i>l.</i> , besides city license	Generally satisfactory.
Montana..	High License, with some local option	1887	100 <i>l.</i> , besides city license	General improvement in saloons.

Table B.—LICENSE RATES, Number of Saloons, Revenue, and Population in some Principal Cities in the District.

State.	Name of City.	1893.				1887.				1880 or 1882, before High License.			
		Rate of License.	Number of Saloons.	Revenue.	Population.	Rate of License.	Number of Saloons.	Revenue.	Population.	Rate of License.	Number of Saloons.	Revenue.	Population.
Illinois	Chicago	£	7,157	716,700	1,500,000	£	3,900	380,000	750,000	£ s.	3,849	40,000	580,000
	Quincy	100	49	4,900	13,600	100	48	4,600	13,317	20 0	74	2,400	10,200
	Peoria	100	186	17,800	38,000	200	50	16,000	22,000	20 0	127	2,540	18,000
	Springfield	100	200	20,000	60,000	100	110	11,000	30,000	20 0	135	2,700	28,000
	St. Louis	120	1,850	222,000	560,000	100	1,104	10,400	25,000	...	...	...	19,700
Missouri	Sedalia	80	29	2,320	20,000	110	1,618	170,270	450,000	34 0	1,825	65,000	330,000
Wisconsin	Kansas City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Milwaukee	40	1,600	64,000	250,000	60	382	22,920	150,000	22 0	387	8,515	56,000
Minnesota	Madison	200	73	2,920	13,500	40	1,150	44,500	136,000	15 0	872	13,070	132,000
	St. Paul	200	368	73,000	150,000	5	680	3,500	15,000	15 0	...	...	10,300
	Minneapolis	200	274	54,800	175,000	5	350	1,750	125,000	5 0	200	1,000	40,000
	Duluth	200	103	21,800	40,000	...	...	...	130,000	5 0	250	1,250	46,000
	Winona	200	43	5,600	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	Lincoln	200	242	48,000	160,000	200	30	6,000	43,000	...	...	...	...
Colorado	Denver	123	420	50,400	150,000	60 to 160	307	49,000	80,000	10 0	...	...	15,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	95	31	2,635	10,000	...	...	20,460	85,000	...	244	6,284	35,000
Montana	Helena	120	61	7,320	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,600
													...

WASHINGTON.

CALIFORNIA.

There has been no State legislation on the liquor traffic since the last report. In the smaller towns high license prevails very generally, and as each incorporated town has the privilege of enacting its own laws on such matters as licenses, through its Board of Trustees, there is generally an active campaign when the election of the board comes off.

Several towns in Southern California have been in the hands of the Prohibitionists for some time, viz., Pasadena, Pomona, Monrovia, Redlands, Riverside, and a few others; but Pomona has just seceded from the prohibition fold and carried high license, the license being fixed at 200*l.* a year with many restrictions on the liquor dealer. H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Los Angeles states: "That in the opinion of the persons in Southern California, who are best able to judge the matter, high license, with heavy fines for selling adulterated liquor, is the best solution of the liquor question."

OREGON.

An Act of the Legislature was passed February 21, 1891, to amend an Act regulating the sale of liquor, and passed February 18, 1890. The amendment provides as follows:—"No person shall be permitted to sell spirituous malt or vinous liquors in quantities less than a gallon, without first obtaining a county court license; and that no license shall be granted when the liquor store shall be within 1 mile of a college or university; provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any city or town within the State now incorporated."

WASHINGTON.

Sections 907 and 908 of the Code of this State are consolidated by Section 18 of Chapter 69, Laws of 1891, and sale of liquor on election day is prohibited, and penalty is fixed as follows:—Fine, 25 *dol.* to 200 *dol.*, or imprisonment, 10 days to 30 days, or both, in discretion of Court.

UTAH.

In the territory of Utah an Act was passed in 1890 as follows:—

Law of Utah, 1890.

Chap. 35.—Act amending Sections 2160, 2169, and 2170, Compiled Laws of Utah, of 1888, relating to intoxicating liquors, provides: Amendment to Section 2160, Section 5,

"That any person who shall knowingly give, sell, or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating drink to any Indian, insane, or idiotic person, or for compensation, shall sell to minor, or shall permit any of said persons to remain in his place of business where liquors are sold, without written consent of parents or guardians of such persons, or sells, gives, or otherwise disposes of intoxicating drink to any person who is known in the community in which he resides to be an habitual drunkard, is guilty of a misdemeanour."

Amendment to Section 2169, Sub-Sec. 1, provides: "That no liquor may be sold or given away on an election day, except on physician's prescription. Penalty, misdemeanour."

Amendment to Section 2170 requires physicians issuing prescription to certify thereon that the health of the person, to whom the prescription is issued, requires and would be promoted by the particular kind of liquor prescribed. Penalty, misdemeanour.

IDAHO.

The Legislature of Idaho, on February 6, 1891, passed "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors" (cited as Sessions Laws of Idaho, 1890-91, page 33, *et seq.*). Said law is similar to the legislative provision in force in several States. It provides for the delivery of bond of 1,000 dol. by applicant for license, approval of application by County Commissioners; a scale of license fees, computed upon the voting population of the several localities, as shown by official returns of vote for Governor. (License 500 dol. to 300 dol.)

It also provides that any person who sells intoxicating liquors to a person certified by a justice of the peace, or a probate judge, to be an habitual drunkard, or a person "in the habit of getting intoxicated," shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall forfeit 200 dol. for each offence, to be recovered by the relatives (wife, mother, son, &c.) of the drunkard by civil action.

The remaining sections of the Act contain the usual provisions of licensing Acts throughout the United States; provides for the dispensing by chemists, of liquors on physician's prescriptions; provides against the sale of liquors to minors, &c., &c.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following important Acts were passed by the Legislature of South Carolina in 1892:—

AN ACT to Prohibit Receiving or Dispensing all kinds of Spirituous Liquors by any Club, Company, Association, or Corporation without a License.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina now met and sitting
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in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any club, company, association, or corporation, and for any chartered company now in existence, or hereafter to be incorporated, for social, literary, or other purposes, within this State, to buy, sell, keep for sale, exchange, barter or dispense, without a license, any liquor, wine, beer, bitters, or other intoxicating spirits for any purposes whatever, either to members or to other persons.

Sec. 2. That any member or members knowingly belonging to any club, company, association, or corporation which receives and dispenses intoxicating spirits contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof before a trial justice shall be fined in a sum not less than 30 dol. nor more than 50 dol., or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 30 days for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved December 24, A.D. 1892.

AN ACT to Prohibit the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage within this State, except as herein Provided.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That on and after the first day of July, A.D. 1893, the manufacture, sale, barter or exchange, or the keeping or offering for sale, barter, trade or exchange, within this State of any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, or any compound or mixtures thereof, by whatever name called, which will produce intoxication, by any person, business firm, corporation or association, shall be regulated and conducted as provided in this Act.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall, within 30 days from the approval of this Act, appoint a commissioner, and all subsequent appointments, which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate at its next session for its approval, believed by him to be an abstainer from intoxicants, who shall, under such rules and regulations as may be made by the State Board of Control, purchase all intoxicating liquors for lawful sale in this State, giving preference to manufacturers and brewers doing business in this State, and furnish the same to such persons as may be designated as dispensers thereof, to be sold as hereafter prescribed in this Act. Said commissioner shall reside and have his place of business in the city of Columbia in this State, and hold his office two years from appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead, subject to removal for cause by the

State Board of Control. He shall qualify and be commissioned the same as other State officers, and receive an annual salary of 1,800 dol., payable at the same time and in the same manner as is provided for the payment of the salaries of the State officers. He shall be allowed a book-keeper, who shall be paid in the same manner a salary of 1,200 dol., and such other assistants as in the opinion of the Board of Control may be deemed necessary. He shall not sell to the county dispensers any intoxicating or fermented liquors except such as have been tested by the chemist of the South Carolina College and declared to be pure and unadulterated: Provided that the said State Board of Control shall have authority to appoint such assistants as they may find necessary to assist the chemist of the South Carolina College in making the analysis required by this Act, and the said State Board of Control may fix such reasonable compensation, if any, as they may deem proper for the services rendered by such chemist or such assistants. The State commissioner shall not receive from said county dispensers for such liquors sold to them more than 50 per cent. above the net cost thereof, and all amounts so received by him from said sales shall be by him paid over to the Treasurer of the State monthly, under such rules as may be made by the State Board of Control to ensure the faithful return of the same; and the State Treasurer shall keep a separate account with said fund, from which the commissioner shall draw, from time to time, upon warrants duly approved by the said Board, the amounts necessary to pay the expenses incurred in conducting the business of said agency. All rules and regulations governing the said commissioner in the purchase of intoxicating liquors, or in the performance of any of the duties of his office, where the same are not provided for by law, shall be prescribed by a State Board of Control, composed of the Governor, the Comptroller-General, and the Attorney-General. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the State Treasurer, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Attorney-General, in the penal sum of 10,000 dol., for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. In all purchases or sales of intoxicating liquors made by said commissioner, as contemplated in this Act, the commissioner shall cause a certificate to be attached to each and every package containing said liquors when the same is shipped to him from the place of purchase, or by him to the county dispensers, certified by his official signature and seal, which certificate shall state that the liquors contained in said package have been purchased by him for sale within the State of South Carolina, or to be shipped out of the State, under the laws of said State, and without such certificate any package containing liquors which shall be brought into the State or shipped out of the State, or shipped from place to place within the State, by any railroad, express company, or other common carrier, shall be regarded as intended for unlawful sale, and upon conviction thereof such common carrier

shall be liable in a penalty of 500 dol. for each offence, to be recovered against said common carrier in any court of competent jurisdiction by complaint, proceedings to be instituted by the solicitor for any circuit with whom evidence of the violation may be lodged by any citizen having knowledge or information of the violation; and any person knowingly attaching or using such certificates without the authority of the commissioner, or any counterfeit certificate for the purpose of securing the transportation of any intoxicating liquors into, out of, or within this State, in violation of law, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than 500 dol. and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than 1 year for each offence. Said commissioner shall make a printed quarterly statement under oath, commencing August 1, 1893, of all liquors sold by him, enumerating the different kinds and quantity of each kind, the price paid and the terms of payment, and to whom sold. Also the names of the parties from whom the liquor was purchased, and their place of business and date of purchase, which statement shall be filed with the State Board of Control: Provided this section shall not apply to malt liquors shipped in cases, or bottles thereof shipped in barrels.

Sec. 3. The State commissioner shall, before shipping any liquor to county dispensers, cause the same to be put into packages of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint nor more than 5 gallons, and securely seal the same, and it shall be unlawful for the county dispenser to break any such package or open the same for any reason whatever. He shall sell by the package only, and the purchaser shall not open the same on the premises.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Control to appoint a County Board of Control composed of three persons, believed by said Board not to be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, who shall hold their office for a term of 2 years, and until their successors are appointed. Said County Board of Control shall be subject to removal for cause by the State Board of Control. Said County Board shall make such rules as will be conducive to the best management of the sale of intoxicating liquors in their respective counties: Provided all such rules shall be submitted to the State Board and approved by them before adoption. Said County Board of Control shall qualify and be commissioned the same as other officers without fees therefor.

Sec. 5. If any county dispenser, or his clerk, shall purchase any intoxicating liquors from any other person or persons except the State commissioner, or if he or they, or any person or persons in his or their employ, or by his or their direction, shall sell or offer for sale any liquors other than such as have been purchased from the State commissioner, or shall adulterate or cause to be adulterated any intoxicating, spirituous or malt liquors which he or they may keep for sale under this Act, by mixing with the same any colouring matter, or any drug or

ingredient whatever, or shall mix the same with other liquors of different kind or quality, or with water, or shall sell or expose for sale such liquors so adulterated, knowing it to be such, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and be fined in a sum of not less than 200 dol., or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months.

Sec. 6. That on and after the first day of July, 1893, no person, firm, association or corporation shall manufacture for sale, sell, keep for sale, exchange, barter or dispense any intoxicating liquors for any purpose whatever, otherwise than as provided in this Act. County dispensers, as herein provided, shall alone be authorised to sell and dispense intoxicating liquors, and all permits must be procured, as hereinafter provided, from the County Board of Control: Provided that no license for the sale of spirituous liquors now authorised to be granted by municipal authorities shall be of any force or effect after June 30, 1893, but licenses may be issued or extended to said June 30, 1893, upon payment of one-half of the annual license required by the municipal and county authorities in cities or towns where such licenses are or may be authorised to be issued: Provided, further, that manufacturers of distilled, malt or vinous liquors who are doing business in this State shall be allowed to sell to no person in this State except to the State commissioners and to parties outside of the State. Every package, barrel or bottle of such liquors shipped beyond the limits of this State shall have thereon the certificate of the State commissioners allowing same, and otherwise it shall be liable to confiscation; and the railroad carrying it shall be punished as in Section 2: And provided that any person shall have the right to make wine for his or her own use from grapes or other fruit.

Sec. 7. Applications for position of county dispensers shall be by petitions signed and sworn to by the applicant and filed with the County Board of Control at least 10 days before the meeting at which the application is to be considered, which petition shall state the applicant's name, place of residence, in what business engaged, and in what business he has been engaged two years previous to filing petition; that he is a citizen of the United States and of South Carolina; that he has never been adjudged guilty of violating the law relating to intoxicating liquors, and is not a licensed druggist, a keeper of a hotel, eating house, saloon, restaurant or place of public amusement, and that he is not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. This permit or renewal thereof shall issue only on condition that the applicant shall execute to the county treasurer a bond in the penal sum of 3,000 dol., with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned that he will well and truly obey the laws of the State of South Carolina now or hereafter in force in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors; that he will pay all fines, penalties, damages, and costs that may be assessed or recovered against him for violation of such

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laws during the term for which permit or renewal is granted, and will not sell intoxicating liquors under his permit at a charge exceeding 50 per cent. above the cost thereof. Said bond shall be for the use of the county or any person or persons who may be damaged or injured by reason of any violation on the part of the obligor of the law relating to intoxicating liquors purchased or sold during the term for which said permit or the renewal thereof is granted. The said bond shall be deposited with the county treasurer, and suit thereon shall be brought at any time by the solicitor or any person for whose benefit the same is given; and in case the conditions thereof, or any of them, shall be violated, the principal and sureties thereon shall also be jointly and severally liable for all civil damages, costs and judgments that may be obtained against the principal in any civil action brought by wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person, under the provision of the law. All other moneys collected for breaches of such bond shall go into the county treasury. Said bond shall be approved by the County Board of Control under the rules and laws applicable to the approval of official bonds.

Sec. 8. There may be one county dispenser appointed for each county, whose place of business shall be at the county seat of said county, except the city of Charleston, for the county of Charleston, where there may be 10 dispensers, and except the city of Columbia, for the county of Richmond, where there may be three dispensers appointed, whose place of business shall be located in such sections of said cities as will be most convenient for the accommodation of residents thereof. At least 10 days before the first day of the meeting at which the applications for the position of county dispenser are considered, the applicant shall file with the County Board of Control, and a copy thereof with the clerk of court, in support of the application, such a petition as is provided for in Section 7, signed by a majority of the freehold voters of the incorporated town or city in which the permit is to be used, and each person aforesaid shall sign said petition by his own true name and signature, and state that each before signing has read said petition and understands the contents and meaning thereof and is well and personally acquainted with the applicant: Provided that in the judgment of the County Board of Control other dispensaries may be established in other towns in any county.

Sec. 9. If the application for the position of county dispenser be granted, it shall not issue until the applicant shall make and subscribe on oath before the clerk of the County Board of Control, which shall be endorsed upon the bond, to the effect and tenor following: "I, ————, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly perform all and singular the conditions of the within bond, and keep and perform the trust confided in me to purchase, keep and sell intoxicating liquors. I will not sell, give or furnish to any person any intoxicating liquors otherwise than is provided by law, and especially I will not sell or furnish

intoxicating liquors to any person who is not known to me personally, or duly identified, nor to any minor, intoxicated person, or persons who are in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and I will make true, full and accurate returns to the County Board of Control the first Monday of each month of all certificates and requests made to or received by me as required by law during the preceding month; and such returns shall show every sale and delivery of such liquors made by or for me during the month embraced therein; and the true signature to every request received and granted; and such returns shall show all the intoxicating liquors sold or delivered to any and every person as returned." Upon taking said oath and filing bond as hereinbefore provided, the County Board of Control shall issue to him a permit authorising him to keep and sell intoxicating liquors, as in this Act provided; and every permit so granted shall specify the building, giving street and number, or location, in which intoxicating liquors may be sold by virtue of the same, and the length of time in which the same shall be in force, which in no case shall exceed 12 months. Permits granted under this Act shall be deemed trusts reposed in the recipients thereof not as a matter of right, but of confidence, and may be revoked upon sufficient showing by order of the County Board of Control; and upon the removal of any county dispenser, or upon demand of the County Board of Control, he shall immediately turn over to the said County Board of Control all liquors and other property in his possession belonging to the State or county. Said County Board of Control shall be charged with the duty of prosecuting the county dispenser, or any of his employes, who may violate any of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 10. The County Board of Control shall use as their office the office of the County Commissioners of their respective counties, and the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners shall reserve as their clerk. They shall preserve, as part of the records and files of their office, all petitions, bonds and other papers pertaining to the granting or revocation of permits, and keep suitable books in which bonds and permits shall be recorded. The books shall be furnished by the county like other public records. The County Board of Control shall designate or provide a suitable place in which to sell the liquors, and shall furnish or grant permits to purchase from the State Commissioner such liquors as shall be necessary. The members of the County Board of Control shall meet once a month, or oftener on the call of the Chairman, and for their service they shall each receive a per diem of 2 dol., and 5 c. mileage each way, and their clerk shall receive 2 dol. per day for the days actually employed as such, but they shall not receive compensation for more than 30 days in any one year. They shall, upon the approval of the State Board of Control, employ such assistants for the county dispenser as may be necessary. The county dispenser and his associates shall receive

such compensation as the State Board of Control may determine. All profits after paying all expenses of the county dispensary shall be paid one-half to the county treasury and one-half to the municipal corporation in which it may be located—such settlements to be made monthly.

Sec. 11. Before selling or delivering any intoxicating liquors to any person, a request must be presented to the county dispenser, printed or written in ink, dated of the true date, stating the age and residence of the signer for whom and whose use the liquor is required, the quantity and kind requested, and his or her true name and residence, and, where numbered, by street and number, if in a city, and the request shall be signed by the applicant in his own true name and signature, attested by the county dispenser or his clerk who receives and files the request, in his own true name and signature, and in his own handwriting. But the request shall be refused if the county dispenser filing it personally knows the person applying is a minor, that he is intoxicated, or that he is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to an excess; or if the applicant is not so personally known to said county dispenser, before filing said order or delivering said liquor, he shall require identification, and the statement of a reliable and trustworthy person of good character and habits, known personally to him, that the applicant is not a minor, and is not in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to an excess.

Sec. 12. Requests for the purchase of liquor shall be made upon blanks furnished by the county auditor, in packages of 100 each, to the county dispensers from time to time as the same shall be needed, and shall be numbered consecutively by the auditor. The blanks aforesaid shall be furnished by the county auditor by the State Board of Control in uniform books like bank cheques, and the date of delivery shall be endorsed by the county auditor on each book, and receipt taken therefor and preserved in his office. The county dispenser shall preserve the application in the original form and book, except the filling of the blanks therein, until returned to the county auditor. When return thereof is made, the county auditor shall endorse thereon the date of return, and file and preserve the same, to be used in the quarterly settlement between the county dispenser and the county treasurer. All unused or mutilated blanks shall be returned or accounted for before other blanks are issued to such county dispensers.

Sec. 13. On or before the tenth day of each month, each county dispenser shall make full returns to the county auditor of all requests filled by him and his clerks during the preceding month, upon blanks to be furnished by the State Board of Control for the purpose, and accompany the same with an oath, duly taken and subscribed before the county auditor or a notary public, which shall be in the following form, to wit: I _____, being duly sworn, state on oath that the requests for liquors herewith returned are all that were received and filled

at my place of business, under my permit, during the month of _____18—; that I have carefully preserved the same, and that they were filled up, signed, and attested at the date shown thereon, as provided by law; the said requests were filled by delivering the quantity and kind of liquors required, and that no liquors have been sold or dispensed under my permit during said month, except as shown by the requests herewith returned, and that I have faithfully observed and complied with the provisions of my bond, and oath taken by me, thereon endorsed, and with all the laws relating to my duties in the premises.

Sec. 14. Upon failure of any county dispenser to make the returns to the auditor herein required, it shall be the duty of said auditor to report such failure to the County Board of Control, and the said County Board of Control shall immediately summon said delinquent county dispenser to appear before them, and show cause why his permit should not be revoked; and if the cause shall not be shown to the satisfaction of the County Board of Control, they shall immediately annul said permit, and give public notice thereof; and the solicitor shall proceed to enforce the penalties prescribed in this Act for such violation against said county dispenser at the next succeeding term of the court of the county in which such permit is held; and any county dispenser who shall sell or dispense any intoxicating liquors after his permit shall have been revoked shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than 500 dol., and be imprisoned in the county jail for six months.

Sec. 15. Every county dispenser shall keep a strict account of all liquors received by him from the State Commissioner in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the circuit solicitor, any peace officer, or grand juror of the county, or of any citizen, and such book shall show the amount and kind of liquors procured, the date of receipt and amount sold, and the amount on hand of each kind for each month. Such book shall be produced by the party keeping the same, to be used as evidence on trial of any prosecution against him, on notice duly served that the same will be required as evidence.

Sec. 16. The payment of the United States special tax as a liquor seller, or notice of any kind in any place of resort, or in any store or shop, indicating that intoxicating liquors are there sold, kept, or given away, shall be held to be prima facie evidence that the person or persons paying said tax and the parties displaying said notices are sellers of intoxicating liquors, and unless said persons or parties are selling under permit as prescribed by this Act, they shall be punished as provided for by this Act.

Sec. 17. Licensed druggists conducting drug stores, and not holding permits, and manufacturers of proprietary medicines, are hereby authorised to purchase of county dispensers of the counties of their residence intoxicating liquors (not including malt) for the purpose of compounding medicines, tinctures,

and extracts that cannot be used as a beverage. Such permit holders shall not charge such licensed druggist over 10 per cent. net profits for liquors so sold. Such purchaser shall keep a record of the uses to which the same are devoted, giving the kind and quantity so used, and on or before the tenth of each calendar month they shall make and file with the county auditor, and with the County Board of Control, sworn reports of the preceding calendar month, giving a full and true statement of the quantity and kinds of such liquors purchased and used, the uses to which the same have been devoted, and giving the names of county dispenser from whom the same was purchased, and the dates and quantities so purchased, together with an invoice of each kind still in stock and kept for such compoundings. If said licensed druggist sell, barter, give away, or exchange, or in any manner dispose of said liquors, or use the same for any purpose other than authorised in this section, he shall, upon conviction before any court of general sessions, forfeit his license, and be liable to all penalties, prosecutions, and proceeding at law and in equity provided against persons selling without permit, and upon such conviction the clerk of court shall, within 10 days after such judgment or order, transmit to the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners the certified record thereof, upon receipt of which the said Board shall strike the name of the said druggist from the list of pharmacists and cancel his certificate. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the manufacture or sale of any preparation or compound, under any name, form, or device, which may be used as a beverage which is intoxicating in its character.

Sec. 18. That the sum of 50,000 dol., if so much be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of purchasing and of supplying liquors to be distributed to county dispensers under the provisions of this Act, to be expended by the State treasurer upon the requisition of the State commissioner, with the approval of the State Board of Control. Provided, that the amounts advanced to each county dispenser shall be considered loans to be refunded out of the profits derived from the sales of liquors by the county dispenser therein.

Sec. 19. If any person shall make any false or fictitious signature, or sign any name other than his or her own to any paper required to be signed by this Act, without being authorised so to do, or make any false statement in any paper, request, or application signed to procure liquors under this Act, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than 100 dol., nor more than 500 dol., and cost of prosecution, or be imprisoned not less than 30 days, nor more than 6 months.

Sec. 20. If any county dispenser or his clerk shall make false oath touching any matter required to be sworn to under the provisions of this Act, the person so offending shall upon conviction therefor be punished as provided by law for perjury.

If any county dispenser, under the Law, shall purchase or procure any intoxicating liquors from other person than the State commissioner, or make any false return to the county auditor, or use any request for liquors for more than one sale, in any such case he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction punished by a fine of not less than 100 dol., nor more than 500 dol., and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 90 days, nor more than 1 year for each offence.

Sec. 21. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, keep or maintain, by himself, or by associating or combining with others, or who shall in any manner aid, assist, or abet in keeping or maintaining any club room or other place in which any intoxicating liquors are received or kept for the purpose of barter or sale as a beverage, or for distribution or division among the members of any club or association, by any means whatever, and every person who shall barter, sell, or assist or abet another in bartering or selling any intoxicating liquors so received or kept, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than 100 dol., nor more than 500 dol., and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 90 days, nor more than 1 year.

Sec. 22. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold, bartered, or given away in violation of this Act, or where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale, barter or delivery in violation of this Act, are hereby declared to be common nuisances; and if the existence of such nuisance be established, either in a criminal or equitable action, upon the judgment of a court, or judge having jurisdiction, finding such place to be a nuisance, the sheriff, his deputy, or any constable of the proper county or city where the same is located, shall be directed to shut up and abate such place by taking possession thereof, if he has not already done so, under the provisions of this Act; and by taking possession of all such intoxicating liquors found therein, together with all signs, screens, bars, bottles, glasses and other property used in keeping and maintaining such nuisance; and such personal property so taken possession of shall, after judgment against said defendant, be forthwith confiscated to the State, and the owner or keeper thereof shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of maintaining a common nuisance, and shall for the first offence be punished by a fine of not less than 100 dol. nor more than 1,000 dol., or by imprisonment in the county jail of not less 90 days nor more than 1 year, and for each successive offence be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding 2 years nor less than 1 year.

Sec. 23. The Attorney-General, his assistant, the circuit solicitor, or any citizen of the county where such nuisance exists, or is kept or maintained, may maintain an action in the name of the State to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. The injunction shall be granted at the commencement of the

action in the usual manner of granting injunctions, except that the affidavit or complaint, or both, may be made by the Attorney-General, his assistant, or the solicitor of the circuit, upon information or belief, and no bond shall be required; and if an affidavit shall be presented to the court or judge, stating or showing that intoxicating liquors, particularly describing the same, are kept for sale, or are sold, bartered, or given away on the premises, particularly describing the same where such nuisance is located, contrary to law, the court or judge shall at the time of granting the injunction issue his orders, commanding the officer to serve the writ of injunction, at the time of such service, diligently to search the premises and carefully to invoice all the articles found therein, used in or about the carrying on of the unlawful business, for which search and invoicing said officer shall receive the fees now allowed by law for serving an injunction. If such officer upon such search shall find upon such premises any intoxicating liquor, or liquors of any kind, in quantity, going to show it was for the purpose of sale or barter, he shall take the same into his custody and turn over the same to the sheriff of the county, who shall securely hold the same to abide the final judgment of the court in the action (the expenses for holding to be taxed as part of the costs of the action); and such officer shall also take possession of all personal property found on such premises, and turn over the same to the sheriff of the county, who shall hold the same until the final judgment in the case. The finding of such intoxicating liquors on such premises, with satisfactory evidence that the same was being disposed of contrary to this Act, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the nuisance complained of. Liquors seized as hereinbefore provided, and the vessels containing them, shall not be taken from the custody of the officer in possession of the same by any writ or replevin or other process while the proceedings herein provided are pending; and final judgment in such proceedings in favour of the plaintiff shall, in all cases, be a bar to all suits against such officer or officers for recovery of any liquors seized, or the value of the same, or for damages alleged to arise by reason of the seizure and detention thereof. Any person violating the terms of any injunction granted in such proceedings shall be punished for contempt, for the first offence, by a fine of not less than 200 dol. nor more than 1,000 dol., and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 90 days nor more than 1 year. In case judgment is rendered in favour of plaintiff in any action brought under the provisions of this section, the court or judge rendering the same shall also render judgment for a reasonable attorney's fee in such action in favour of the plaintiff, and against the defendants therein, which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as the other costs therein, and when collected paid to the attorney or attorneys of the plaintiff therein: Provided, if such attorney be the State's attorney or solicitor, such attorney's fee shall be paid into the county treasury. In contempt proceedings arising out

of the violations of any injunction granted under the provisions of this Act, the court, or, in vacation, the judge thereof, shall have the power to try summarily and punish the party or parties guilty, as required by law. The affidavits upon which the attachment for contempt issues shall make a *prima facie* case for the State. The accused may plead in the same manner as to an indictment in so far as the same is applicable. Evidence may be oral, or in the form of affidavits, or both; the defendant may be required to make answers to interrogatories, either written or oral, as in the discretion of the court or judge may seem proper; the defendant shall not necessarily be discharged upon his denial of the facts stated in the moving papers. The clerk of the court shall, upon the application of either party, issue subpoenas for witnesses, and except as above set forth the practice in such contempt proceedings shall conform as nearly as may to the practice in the Court of Common Pleas.

Sec. 24. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and constables, having notice of the violation of any of the provisions of this Act to notify the circuit solicitor of the fact of such violation, and to furnish him the names of any witnesses within their knowledge by whom such violation can be proven. If any such officer shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than 100 dol. nor more than 500 dol., and such conviction shall be a forfeiture of the office held by such person; and the court before whom such conviction is had shall, in addition to the imposition of the fine aforesaid, order and adjudge the forfeiture of his said office.

Sec. 25. No person shall knowingly bring into this State, or knowingly transport from place to place within this State, by waggon, cart, or other vehicle, or by any other means or mode of carriage, any intoxicating liquors with the intent to sell the same in this State in violation of law, or with intent that the same shall be sold by any other person, or to aid any other person in such sale, under a penalty of 500 dol. and costs for each offence, and in addition thereto shall be imprisoned in the county jail for 1 year. In default of payment of said fine and costs the party shall suffer an additional imprisonment of 1 year. Any servant, agent, or employee of any railroad corporation, or of any express company, or of any persons, corporations, or associations, doing business in this State as common carriers, who shall remove any intoxicating liquors from any railroad car, vessel, or other vehicle of transportation, at any place other than the usual and established stations, wharves, depôts, or places of business of such common carriers within some incorporated city or town, where there is a dispensary, or who shall aid in or consent to such removal, shall be subject to a penalty of 50 dol. and imprisonment for 30 days for each offence: Provided that said penalty shall not apply to any liquor in transit when changed from car to car to facilitate transportation. All such liquors intended for unlawful sale in

this State may be seized in transit, and proceeded against as if it were unlawfully kept and deposited in any place. And any steamboat, sailing vessel, railroad, or express company, or other corporation, knowingly transporting or bringing such liquors into the State shall be punished upon conviction by a fine of 500 dol. and costs for each offence. Knowledge on the part of any authorised agent of such company shall be deemed knowledge of the company.

Sec. 26. The Governor shall have authority to appoint one or more State constables at a salary of 2 dol. per day and expenses, when on duty, to see that this Act is enforced, the same to be charged to the expense account of the State Commissioner.

Sec. 27. No law now in effect prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any of the counties or towns of this State is repealed by this Act.

Sec. 28. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved December 24, A.D. 1892.

The latter Act, which is generally known as Mr. Evans' Dispensary Law, and which came into force on July 1 of this year, has been the subject of much discussion throughout the United States, and its working will be watched with considerable interest.

H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Charleston, Mr. Harkness, writing on this subject under date of September 18, states :—

"The New South Carolina Law has now been in operation for only 10 weeks, a period hardly long enough to show whether it is likely to be in the end a success or a failure. The most conservative opinion of those persons who have made a careful study of the law and its workings so far is that the measure, as a whole, is not a wise one; that while the intention of the law in the main is undoubtedly good, and several of its features excellent, experience so far goes to show that its strict enforcement will most likely be impossible. Public sentiment is against it in its present form. The Prohibitionists are opposed to it because, as they claim, it does not prohibit—it merely transfers the place where liquors may legally be sold from a private to a public establishment; that there is no material difference between a bar-room carried on by an individual citizen and the same conducted by an agent of the State; that the liquor sold in both places is equally conducive to intoxication, with all the evils of disease, poverty, and crime that result therefrom. The law is objected to, on the other hand, by the non-prohibitionists for the reason that it is a meddlesome and unwarranted interference on the part of the State with the personal liberty of private citizens; that it is contrary to that love of human freedom which is so deep-rooted a principle in the Anglo-Saxon race; and, moreover, that it arbitrarily does away with competition and sets up in its place a monopoly that

is none the less a monopoly because it is an institution created by the State. It is also pointed out that the means of evading the Law are infinite in number, and may easily be resorted to in spite of the vigilance of the State authorities.

"The new Law as yet is in the experimental stage, the final outcome of which must necessarily be doubtful until the Supreme Court of the nation has passed upon two important decisions that have recently been made by Judge Hudson, of the State Circuit of Darlington County, who held that the Law is unconstitutional, and Judge Simonton's decree in the well-known case of State-constable Swann, who was sentenced to jail for seizing, under the Governor's instructions, but without any regularly-issued warrant, a barrel of whisky in the depôt of the South Carolina Railway at Charleston.

"A perusal of the new South Carolina Liquor Traffic Law shows that the measure is an extremely simple one, and that if it could be strictly carried out it is calculated to recommend itself to many right-thinking people. The dispensary system, as it is generally called, is a sort of compromise between what is known as local option and unrestricted license, partaking to a certain extent of the features of both. Under the present Law such a thing as a legal tippling-house cannot exist in South Carolina. The lawful sale of intoxicating beverages is taken out of the hands of private individuals and placed in the hands of the Commonwealth. Under the system the man who sells liquor legally acts as an agent of the State. Every town in the State may have one dispensary if a majority of the voters petition for it. In the towns more than one is permitted, for instance, Columbia may have three, and Charleston ten dispensaries, but it is understood that not more than four are to be established at the last-named place for the present, as the business now being done by the two now in operation is not sufficient to justify going to the full limit of the Law.

"The purchasers of liquor at a dispensary are assured of a pure article and full measure, but the bottles cannot be opened on the premises or the liquor drunk there. The State chemist tests the liquor sent to the dispensaries before it is bottled and furnished to the agents of the State for sale.

"The Law has, of course, been bitterly opposed by the saloon-keepers, who have been able to influence the newspapers to aid them in fighting it. The advocates of the Act, however, admit that some amendments will most likely have to be made at the next session of the legislature in order to break up the large illegal traffic in liquor that is now being carried on."

NEW MEXICO.

H.M.'s Acting-Consul at Galveston reports that there was a Law passed in New Mexico in 1891 imposing a high license on saloon-keepers, with the result that whereas at the time of this (1883)

Law being enacted there were some 954 licenses granted; in a single year they were reduced to 363 licenses.

The Governor of New Mexico, in his annual message to the legislature last December, calls attention to the benefits accruing therefrom, and mentions that it has done away with the small class of saloons where neighbours gathered nightly to drink and gamble away the money that should have gone to the support of their families.

MISSISSIPPI.

The following is the Liquor Law now in force in the State of Mississippi :—

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, barter, or give away to induce trade any vinous, alcoholic, malt, intoxicating or spirituous liquor, in a less quantity than 1 gallon, without first having obtained a license in the manner directed by this chapter; but any person having obtained a license to sell in a less quantity than 1 gallon, may sell in a greater quantity under such license.

Sec. 2. The Board of Supervisors shall have power to grant license to any person resident within their respective counties, and not within a city, town or village, to sell by retail such liquors, and in any quantity, within such county, and to assess and collect such tax thereon as the board may see proper, having reference to the situation of the place, as affording more or less profit to the applicant, and not less than 600 dol., for a period of 12 months; and all sums received for such licenses shall be paid into the State Treasury.

Sec. 3. The corporate authorities of every city, town or village, shall have power to grant to any person resident in such city, town or village, license to sell by retail in any quantity, such liquors within the same, for the period of 12 months; and to assess and collect such tax therefor, as they may see proper, not less than 1,200 dol. if in a city, or 900 dol. if in a town, or 600 dol. if in a village, having reference to the situation of the place, as affording more or less profit to the applicant, and all such sums received for license shall be paid into the State Treasury; but cities and towns may levy an additional tax not less than 25 per cent. of the stated license for municipal purposes.

Sec. 4. If a majority of the qualified voters in any supervisor's district, or city, town or village, petition the Board of Supervisors or the authorities of the municipality against the granting of license to retail liquors, such license shall not be granted to any applicant within the bounds of such district, city, town or village, for 12 months after said petition is so presented, or if issued by the tax-collector on payment of a privilege tax, after he has been notified by the Board of Super-

visors, or the authorities of the municipality, not to issue such license because of such petition of a majority of qualified electors, it shall not protect the person selling under it, from conviction for selling illegally, and such tax-collector shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, as to each license so illegally issued by him.

Sec. 5. A license shall not be granted to any person to retail liquors in less quantities than 1 gallon, unless the applicant shall first produce a petition for the issuance of such license, recommending the applicant to be of good reputation, and a sober and suitable person to receive such license; which petition shall be signed by a majority, exclusive of those who may sign a counter petition, of the qualified voters resident in the supervisor's district where the liquors are intended to be sold, or if such liquors be intended to be sold within the limits of any city, town or village, then by such majority of the qualified voters resident therein; and all such petitions, after being presented and fixed, and shall remain on file 1 month for consideration, and the reception of counter petitions, before being acted upon.

Sec. 6. Any number of the qualified voters in the supervisor's district, or city, town or village, may petition against the grant of license to an applicant, or against the grant of license generally, and any name found on a petition for license, and also on a counter petition, shall be counted against the granting of license, and the voter shall not afterward, for 12 months, have the right to withdraw from the counter petition.

Sec. 7. A license to retail liquors shall not be granted unless the petition therefor, with the full names of the petitioners be published so as to be easily read, for 3 weeks during the month which it is required to remain on file. The publication must be made in some newspaper in the county, and if there be two judicial districts in the county, in some newspaper of the district where the dram-shop is to be located, at the expense of the applicant, if there be a newspaper willing to publish it, published therein; but if there be not a newspaper in the county willing to publish the same, then a copy of the petition and the names shall be conspicuously posted for said time in three or more public places in the municipality or district where it is proposed to sell the liquors. A newspaper publication in which the names are crowded or proper capital letters are dispensed with, or in which anything else is done or omitted, to prevent, or which prevents the publication from being easily read, shall be invalid.

Sec. 8. Any citizen who signed a counter petition thereto, or who made written objection to the grant of any license to retail liquors, may appeal from the decision of the Board of Supervisors, or of the municipal authorities, granting such license to the circuit court of the county, there to be examined and determined de novo; but such appeal must be demanded,

and bond in the sum of 200 dol., conditioned for the payment of the costs of such appeal, given with two sufficient sureties within 5 days from the rendition of the decision.

Sec. 9. Before license shall be issued, the applicant shall give bond with two or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Board of Supervisors or the municipal authorities, as the case may be, payable to the State, in the penalty of 2,000 dol., conditioned that the person to whom such license shall be granted, shall, during the continuance of his license, keep a quite peaceable and orderly house for retailing liquors in the district, city, town or village, and will not suffer or permit any riotous or disorderly conduct, or any drunkenness, or any unlawful gaming, or any card playing in or about the same, or on the premises thereunto belonging, and will not retail, or otherwise dispose of liquors to an Indian, minor, or intoxicated person, or to any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and will in all things faithfully observe and keep all the provisions of this chapter; and all such bonds shall be filed, recorded and carefully preserved in the office of the clerk of the chancery court of the county; and for a breach thereof, recovery of the full penalty may be had by the county, and one-half of such recovery may be paid to the informer. And the applicant for license must pay the tax-collector the amount assessed as license to the State as the tax therefor, and produce before him the order granting license to such applicant and evidence that he has given the required bond, and that it has been approved, and that he has paid to the proper authorities all license moneys required by law.

Sec. 10. A license shall not be granted for a longer or shorter period than one year; and such license shall be a personal privilege, and not transferable to another. The particular place and house in which the liquors may be sold shall be designated in the license, and a license shall not authorise any person to sell liquors at any other place or house, than that specified in such license; but for sufficient reasons, the authority which granted a license may allow a change in the house in which liquors may be sold, as specified in the license, but in no case to admit of more than one place to sell under the same license.

Sec. 11. Money paid by an applicant for a license to retail liquors shall not, save as in this chapter expressly stated, be refunded to him, on any pretence or claim whatsoever, and he shall not have a claim on the State therefor under any circumstances.

Sec. 12. The Boards of Supervisors and the municipal authorities of any city, town or village, shall have power, and it shall be their duty to revoke and annul any license to retail liquors, granted by them respectively, whenever the person to whom such license was granted, shall become unfit to have such license, or shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of this chapter; but such person shall have 5 days' notice of the

application to revoke or annul his license, and of the causes upon which the application is founded, and an appeal, if demanded, shall be allowed.

Sec. 13. If any person, having a license to retail liquors, shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter, his license shall thereafter be void, and his bond may be put in suit, and he shall not be permitted to carry on the business of retailing liquors.

Sec. 14. Proceedings to have a license judicially declared forfeited shall be of a summary character. Any citizen may exhibit a petition to the circuit judge, or chancellor, or any justice of the peace, or mayor, or police justice, of a city, town or village, of the county where the business licensed is or was conducted, averring in concise language, that the defendant is, or pretends to be, a licensed retailer of liquors, and has violated the law relating to such dealers, stating the facts constituting the violation. The defendant and his sureties on his bond shall be served with process, to be issued by such judicial officer, directing them to appear and make defence to such petition on a day to be named therein, not less than five nor more than ten days from the date of its issuance, at a place to be named in the writ. On the day named, the officer before whom it is returnable shall hear the evidence, determine whether the law has been violated, and render judgment accordingly. If the petition be adjudged untrue, and be dismissed, a judgment for 50 dol. and costs shall be rendered against the petitioner in favour of the defendant; but if the judgment be against the licensee, his place of business shall be closed, and his dram shop abated as a nuisance. The officer hearing such petition may grant continuance from day to day, not exceeding, without consent of the parties, one week at a time, and shall have full power to enforce the judgment at any and all times; the judgment of a circuit judge or chancellor, in such cases, shall be subject to appeal, without supersedeas, to the Supreme Court, that of justices of the peace, mayor, or police justice to the circuit court, with supersedeas, as in other cases. But nothing herein contained shall deprive any person of the right to a trial by jury as in other cases.

Sec. 15. In case of an appeal, without supersedeas, by a dram-shop keeper from a judgment against him, in proceedings under the last section, he shall not carry on the business or make sales pending the appeal, and his license shall not protect him from prosecution and punishment therefor; but his dram-shop shall not be actually abated as a nuisance until after the affirmance of the judgment. If such judgment be reversed, he may carry on the business until his license shall have run 1 year, and the time during which his business was suspended or closed by the proceedings shall not be counted, unless in the meantime the county shall have voted "Against the sale," or a counter petition shall have been filed, so that the license cannot be granted by the authority which gave him license; in

which case the dram-shop shall be abated; but there shall be returned to the dram-shop keeper a fair ratable portion of the license money paid by him.

Sec. 16. If any person shall trust, or give credit to another, for intoxicating liquors, sold in less quantities than 1 gallon, he shall lose the debt, and be for ever disabled from recovering the same, or any part thereof; and all notes or securities given therefor, under whatever pretence, shall be void.

Sec. 17. Any person who may sell or give away liquors, unlawfully, or allow the same to be sold or given away at his place of business, for any purpose whatever, shall be subject to pay the State, county, and the city, town, or village, where the offence is committed, each the sum of 500 dol.; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff and State revenue agent, or either, to assess and collect such sums, whenever he is informed that such sales or gifts have been made; and such person shall be liable to a criminal prosecution, as in other cases; and in addition the State, county, city, town, or village, may sue for and recover, civilly, either jointly or separately, each the sum of 500 dol., and such civil suit may be commenced by attachment without bond.

Sec. 18. In case of the breach of any bond taken in pursuance of this chapter, the district attorney shall bring suit on said bond, and the amount of the penalty when recovered shall be paid—one-half to the informer, and the other half into the county treasury; but such suit may be brought by private counsel.

19. If any person shall—

(a) Sell or barter, or give away to induce trade, any vinous, alcoholic, malt, intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or intoxicating bitters, or other drinks, which if drank to excess will produce intoxication, in any quantity less than 1 gallon, without having a license therefor in pursuance of this chapter; or

(b) Shall, without having first paid the privilege tax, and obtained the tax license, sell, or barter, or give away to induce trade, any such liquors, bitters, or drinks, in the quantity of 1 gallon, or in a greater quantity;

Such person, and all others who may have owned, or had, any interest at the time in the liquors, bitters, or drinks, sold or bartered, or given away contrary to law, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than 25 dol., nor more than 500 dol., or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one week, nor more than 3 months, or both.

Sec. 20. If any person, having license, or a tax license, to sell liquors, shall—

(a) Fail to keep a quiet, peaceable, and orderly house; or

(b) Suffer or permit any riotous or disorderly conduct, or any drunkenness or unlawful gaming or gambling in or about the house or place where such liquors are kept, or on the premises thereunto belonging; or

(c) Sell or give away such liquors, bitters or drinks to any intoxicated person; or

(d) In any way, directly or indirectly, or by any evasion or subterfuge, violate any of the provisions of this chapter; or

(e) Having a license to sell in less quantities than 1 gallon, shall sell, or barter, or give away to induce trade, any liquors, bitters, or drinks at any other place or house than that specified in his license; or

(f) Having a tax license to sell in quantities of 1 gallon or more, shall permit the drinking of such liquors or drinks in his store or on his premises;

Such person, and all others who may own or have any interest in the liquors kept for sale by the license, shall, on conviction, be punished as prescribed in the last section.

Sec. 21. If any person, whether having license to retail liquor or not, shall sell by vinous, alcoholic, malt, intoxicating, or spirituous liquor, or intoxicating bitters, or other drinks which, if drunk to excess, will produce intoxication, in any quantity, to any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, to an Indian, or to any minor, or, not being a parent, guardian, or in loco parentis to the minor, or shall procure such liquor, bitters, or drinks for a minor, or shall procure the same for an Indian, or for a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than 100 dol., nor more than 1,000 dol., or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months, or both.

Sec. 22. An indictment for a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall not be quashed or abated for want of form, and it shall not be necessary to aver the particular kind of liquors sold.

Sec. 23. In a prosecution for the violation of law by the sale of liquors, bitters, or drinks, the affidavit or indictment may include more than one count; and it shall not be required of the prosecutor to elect on which count he will proceed, unless it be manifest to the court that the defendant will be actually prejudiced in his defence, without such election be made. Under a general verdict of guilty in such case, the prisoner shall be punished but for one offence.

Sec. 24. If any candidate for public office, or other person, shall treat, or bestow any vinous or spirituous liquor upon any voter, with intent to influence his vote, he shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than 25 dol., nor more than 500 dol., and be imprisoned not less than 10 days, nor more than 3 months.

Sec. 25. If any owner, lessee, or occupant of any boat, house, or out-house, or other building or tenement, shall knowingly permit or suffer any person to sell vinous or spirituous liquor contrary to Law, in such boat, house, out-house, building, or tenement, without giving immediate information thereof and prosecuting the offender, such owner, lessee, or occupant, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction, may be fined not more than 500 dol., or imprisoned not more than 1 month, or both.

Sec. 26. Vinous, spirituous, or malt liquors, shall not, on any pretence whatsoever, be sold within any county prison, or the penitentiary, nor shall any kind of such liquors be brought into any county prison, or into the penitentiary, for the use of any convict or prisoner confined therein, without a written permit, signed by the physician of the penitentiary or to such prison, specifying the quantity and quality of the liquor which may be furnished to any prisoner, the name of the prisoner for whom, and the time when the same may be furnished, and that the same is necessary as a medicine, which permit shall be delivered to and kept by the warden or jailor. A permit shall not be granted, unless it shall satisfactorily appear to such physician that the liquor allowed to be furnished is necessary for the health of the prisoner for whose use it is permitted, which shall be stated in such permit. Any person who shall sell in, or bring to a penitentiary or a county jail, any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors contrary to this section, and every keeper or other officer, employed in or about any such prison or penitentiary, who shall suffer any such liquor to be sold or used therein, contrary to this section, shall, on conviction, be subject to imprisonment, not exceeding 1 year, in the county jail, or to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both, and every sheriff or other officer so convicted, shall forfeit his office.

Sec. 27. If a person shall sell any vinous, malt, alcoholic, intoxicating or spirituous liquors, prepared by him or his agent, or knowing it to be prepared, according to any certificate or formula for adulteration, or shall adulterate the same, such person shall be subject to indictment therefor, and upon conviction, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than 1 year, nor more than 5 years.

Sec. 28. The tax collector of each county, and the mayor of each city, town or village, on the first day of every term of the circuit court, shall furnish the grand jury, or district attorney, with a list of all persons who have obtained licenses to retail liquors within the county, city, town or village, within 1 year next preceding such court, with the date of each license; and for failing to furnish such list, the tax collector or mayor shall be fined 50 dol., on motion of the district attorney, whose duty it shall be to make such motion.

Sec. 29. If a person who sells liquors under a license so to do shall permit or suffer dice throwing, or other game of chance, or card playing, or billiard, or foot table playing in his dram-shop, or suffer dice throwing or other game of chance or card playing on his premises, or in any adjoining apartment, subject to his control, he shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine of 500 dol. and imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or either.

Sec. 30. Any person having authority to sell liquors, or any tavern keeper, dram-shop keeper, store keeper or other person who shall sell liquor between the hours of 12 o'clock of the

night preceding any general or special election, and 12 o'clock of the night succeeding the election, on conviction, shall be liable to be fined not exceeding 500 dol., or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 6 months, or both.

Sec. 31. If any person shall act as agent or assistant of either the seller or purchaser, in effecting the sale of any liquor, bitters or drinks, the sale of which without license is unlawful under the provisions of this chapter in any county, district, territory, or municipality, in which the sale of such liquor, bitters or drinks is prohibited by law, he shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not less than 20 dol., nor more than 150 dol. and imprisoned in the county jail, not less than 1 week nor more than 3 months.

Sec. 32. If any person shall solicit orders for the sale of, or shall sell, any liquors, bitters or drinks, the sale of which without license is unlawful under the provisions of this chapter, whether the liquors, bitters or drinks are to be delivered within or without this State, in any county, district, territory or municipality, in which the sale of such liquors, bitters or drinks is prohibited by law, contemplating, or permitting the party buying, or solicited to contemplate, that the liquor, bitters or drinks shall be transported into such county, district, territory or municipality, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction, shall be punished as prescribed in the last section.

Sec. 33. If a person carries to any place of amusement or social entertainment, or to any public assemblage, intoxicating liquors of any kind, or if he give away such liquors at any such place, he shall be fined not less than 10 dol. nor more than 50 dol., or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 1 week nor more than 1 month, or both; but this shall not prevent the dispensation of hospitality at one's own home.

Sec. 34. It shall be a misdemeanour for any licensed dram-shop keeper—

(a) To use or permit about the premises any screen, or screen door, or any other thing or device by which persons in the dram-shop may be hidden from public view; or

(b) To carry on the dram-shop business except in the front of the building in which it is conducted; or

(c) To permit any minor to come into, and remain in the dram-shop.

And in case of conviction, he shall be fined not less than 20 dol., nor more than 500 dol., and be imprisoned not less than 1 day, nor more than 3 months.

Sec. 35. Every person, before obtaining a privilege-tax license to sell intoxicating liquors in quantities of 1 gallon or more shall petition as in other cases and shall execute bond, with like security, penalty and conditions as is required of a person licensed to retail such liquors, and be approved, filed and recorded in like manner; and if any person shall sell, or give away any such liquors without having previously executed the

bond required, or shall sell or give away any such liquors to be drunk on the premises where sold, or allow the same to be so drunk, or shall sell or give away the same to any minor, Indian, intoxicated person or habitual drunkard, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than 50 dol. or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days, or both.

Sec. 36. Upon application of one-third of the qualified electors of any county, by petition in writing, signed by them, the Board of Supervisors shall order an election, to be held within 40 days after the presentation of the petition, to determine whether or not the liquors, bitters or drinks mentioned in the first section of this chapter shall be sold within the limits of the county, but no such election shall be held within fifteen days after it is ordered; nor within two months of any county, State or national election.

Sec. 37. The election shall be held by three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors, who shall be suitable and competent electors and not all of the same opinion as to the questions to be voted upon, and who for any cause may be removed by the Board of Supervisors. Before acting, the commissioners shall severally take an oath faithfully and honestly to discharge their duties; they shall be conservators of the peace of the county, and shall continue in office until the election is held and due return made and promulgated.

Sec. 38. The election shall be conducted in the same manner as other elections and as provided in the chapter on the subject of registration and elections as far as applicable; but the returns of such an election shall be made to the Board of Supervisors, and an "official ballot" shall be required.

Sec. 39. The managers, clerks and bailiffs of the voting precincts of the county, shall be appointed by the commissioners, and they shall have and exercise like powers, privileges and immunities and discharge the like duties and be under like obligations as are devolved upon such officers of a general election held in pursuance of law; but their reports and returns shall be made to the commissioners by whom they were appointed.

Sec. 40. The commissioners, managers, clerks, bailiffs and others shall receive the same compensation for holding such an election as is provided by law, to be paid them for a general election and the same shall be allowed by the board of supervisors and paid out of the county treasury; and the commissioners shall be entitled to the custody and possession of the ballot boxes, registration books, poll books and other books and property of the county for the purpose of conducting and concluding such election.

Sec. 41. One of the commissioners shall be designated by the Board of Supervisors to prepare the ballots; which shall conform to all the requirements of law and shall read "For the

sale" and "Against the sale," and the tickets shall be paid for at public expense.

Sec. 42. The managers shall ascertain the result at their respective precincts, and they, or one of them, shall by noon of the second day after the election deliver to the commissioners of the court house, a statement of the whole number of votes cast for and against the "sale;" and the commissioners shall canvas the returns so made, and shall ascertain and determine the result in the county, and shall within 10 days after the election make a written report to the Board of Supervisors, under oath, of the result so declared by them, which report shall be recorded on the minutes of the board as soon as may be, and it shall then be filed in the office of the clerk of the board, and be a record thereof.

Sec. 43. When an election is once held under the provisions of this chapter, other elections may be held, but not within 2 years of the last preceding one.

Sec. 44. In case of an election under this chapter, resulting "For the sale" in a county where a preceding election had resulted "Against the sale," a license shall not be granted after the last election until the end of the two years from the expiration of the last license granted in the county.

Sec. 45. If a majority of the legal votes cast at any election held under the provisions of this chapter, shall be against the sale, then it shall not be lawful for the Board of Supervisors, or the municipal authorities of any city, town, or village in the county, thereafter to grant license to any person to sell any of the kind of liquors, bitters, or drinks mentioned in Sec. 1 of this chapter, to any person whatever; nor shall the sheriff or tax collector receive any privilege tax from any person for so doing, or grant or issue any license for such sales; and any license thereafter granted, shall be utterly void. But this section shall not prevent the holding of another election, after the expiration of 2 years, or the issuance of license thereafter, if such election result for the sale. But an election held under this chapter shall not operate to repeal any local prohibitory law now in force.

Sec. 46. If a majority of the legal votes cast at any election held under the provisions of this chapter, shall be for the sale, then licenses to sell the liquors, bitters, and drinks, may be granted in the county, subject to all the provisions of this chapter on the subject, until another election shall be held resulting against the sale.

Sec. 47. In all prosecutions for selling, bartering, or giving away liquors, bitters, or drinks, under any law, the court shall take judicial notice of whether or not licenses to sell can be lawfully granted in the county, and of the result of "local option" elections.

Sec. 48. Any person may sell wine made of grapes grown by himself in any quantity not less than 1 gallon, at the

residence or vineyard of the seller, to a sober person who is not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, without paying any tax or obtaining any license; this section shall not apply in any county in which an election has been, or shall be, held on the subject of the sale of liquors, and which resulted or which results "against the sale," so long as the result of such election is in force; and in all prosecutions for the sale of liquors, bitters, or drinks without license, the defendant who seeks to defend himself under this section shall assume the burden of proving that his case falls within its provisions.

Sec. 49. The provisions of this chapter prohibiting or regulating the sale, barter, and giving away of liquor, bitters, and drinks, shall extend to all itinerant vendors of liquors, bitters, and drinks, and to all steamboats, watercraft, and railroad cars, except transient steamboats, passing or temporarily stopping at a point where the sale of liquors is licensed at the time. The local laws now in force prohibiting the sale, barter, or giving away of liquors, bitters, or drinks, shall remain in force until amended or repealed; and in each of the counties in which an election has been held, resulting "against the sale," under the Act of the legislature, known as the "Local Option Act" (Laws 1886, pp. 35-40), approved March 11, 1886, and the result of which election has not been reversed by a second or subsequent election under this Act, the sale, barter, and giving away of liquor, bitters, and drinks, and the granting of licenses therefor, shall be and remain unlawful until an election shall be held in such county, resulting "for the sale," under the provisions of this chapter. Offences committed before this chapter takes effect shall be prosecuted and punished under the laws in force at the time of their commission; but all the provisions of this chapter forbidding the sale, barter, and giving away of liquor, bitters, and drinks, shall be in force in the entire State, from the time they take effect, as to offences thereafter committed; and all local or special laws authorising or regulating the sale of liquors are repealed and all charter rights so to do are abrogated. This chapter shall not affect any license in force at the time of its adoption, and the dram-shop of such a licensee may be carried on in the same building and under the same license until its expiration.

H.M.'s Consul at New Orleans reports that he has been informed that there has been a very great reduction in the number of dram-shops and in the quantity of liquor sold since the above law took effect, and that many persons now engaged in the liquor traffic will retire as soon as their license expires. Severe penalties are imposed when convictions for violation of the law are obtained, and the violations continue to grow less frequent with each succeeding year.

ARKANSAS.

The following liquor Acts have been passed by the Legislature since 1889 :—

Act LXX.

AN ACT to Prevent Minors between the age of 18 years and 21 years from Buying Spirituous, Vinous, or Malt Liquors.

Sec. 1. Unlawful for any minor over the age of 18 years to buy any liquors.

Sec. 2. Minors may buy on written order.

Sec. 3. Penalty for violating.

Sec. 4. Repeals all laws in conflict, and act in force from passage.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas :—

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any minor over the age of 18 years to procure from any saloon, dram-shop, or any barrel-house keeper, or attaché thereof, any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or any compound preparation thereof called tonics, bitters, or medicated whisky, without first informing said saloon, dram-shop, or barrel-house keeper, or attaché, from whom he or she shall make such purchase, that he or she is a minor.

Sec. 2. This Act shall not apply to any minor who shall have a written order, signed by either of his parents or guardian, but each purchase must be accompanied by a separate order so signed.

Sec. 3. Any minor violating this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than 25 dol. nor more than 100 dol.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed. This law to be in full force and effect 60 days from and after its passage.

Approved March 17, 1893.

Act LIII.

AN ACT to make Express Companies and all other Common Carriers the Agent of the Seller, where they Carry Intoxicating Liquors in "C. O. D." Packages, and to make the Place of Delivery the Place of Sale.

Sec. 1. Express companies and other common carriers agent of seller in "C. O. D. packages of liquor and place of delivery place of sale.

Sec. 2. All packages to be paid for on delivery are "C. O. D." packages.

Sec. 3. All packages to be labelled. Misdemeanour to fail to label. Act in force 30 days after passage.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:—

Sec. 1. That all express companies and other common carriers carrying intoxicating liquors in "C. O. D." packages, are hereby made the agents of the seller, and the places of delivery of said "C. O. D." packages are hereby made the place of sale.

Sec. 2. That all packages the price or purchase money of which is to be paid on delivery or at the place of delivery shall be considered, in the meaning of this Act, to be "C. O. D." packages.

Sec. 3. That each and every "C. O. D." package containing intoxicating liquors shall be by the shipper labelled, "This package contains intoxicating liquors," and all shippers failing to so label said packages shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each offence not less than 10 dol. nor more than 100 dol.; and that this Act take effect 30 days from and after its passage.

Approved March 17, 1891.

ALABAMA.

H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Mobile reports that "there is a growing demand in this State for a greater restriction of the liquor traffic, though not for its entire suppression, and this end is being gradually accomplished by the increase of the liquor license."

FLORIDA.

The following is a portion of Sec. 9 of the last enactment (in 1891) in respect of liquor dealers:—

"Dealers in spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors shall pay a license tax of 500 dol. in each county for each place of business; and dealers paying the same and receiving a license therefor shall be authorised to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or any of such liquors, but neither spirituous, vinous, nor malt liquors shall be permitted to be sold unless said license-tax is first paid and a license therefor first taken out. Distillers of spirituous, and brewers of malt, liquors shall pay a license tax of 100 dol. in each county for each place of business: Provided that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to require a license tax from any person who shall manufacture distilled spirits from the products of vines or fruit trees grown in this State for use in the manufacture of wines: Provided that no license shall be issued to any person to sell or distil spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in any county or election districts where such sale has been prohibited in pursuance of the constitution and laws of this State. Any person or persons, club, firm, corporation, or association who shall sell either to their own

members or to others spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or any preparation composed in whole or in part of such liquors, either under the name of rice beer or any other name whatsoever, shall be deemed a dealer in spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors within the meaning of this Act: Provided further that makers of domestic wines shall be permitted to sell the same in quantities of not less than 1 quart without being considered dealers: Provided that druggists may sell such mixtures as are made officinal in the United States dispensatory without being required to take out a license to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors: Provided further that all drummers or solicitors of orders for spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors from other than licensed dealers shall be considered retail dealers in liquors. Dealers in spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, who carry on or conduct the business on any boat or vessel in this State, shall be required to take out one State and county license for each boat or vessel in which the business is carried on, which shall be taken out in the county where the principal business of each boat or vessel is located, and which license shall authorise them to sell liquors anywhere along their line of travel: Provided that if they sell liquors to other persons than the passengers and crew of each boat or vessel at any stopping-point or landing in any other county than the one in which they obtained license, they shall be subject to the license required to be paid by liquor dealers in such county, city, or town at which they have stopped or landed. When the principal business office of such boat or vessel is not located in the State of Florida, the license herein required shall be taken out in the county in which they first engaged in the business of selling liquors: Provided that no license issued under the provisions of this section shall allow the holder thereof to sell such liquors as described in this section between the hours of 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night, and the officer issuing any license under this section shall have written upon its face in red ink the words:—'This license does not allow the holder to sell liquors on Sunday.' Any person or persons who shall engage in the sale of such liquors as are described in Sec. 9 of this Act without having first procured a license as therein provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction be fined in the sum of not less than 50 nor more than 1,000 dol., or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months."

H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Pensacola is of opinion "that high license does not stop the use of liquors in Florida by those who will have them, although the consumers assuredly have to make good, in some way, the immense amounts required for the carrying on of these liquor places."

MARYLAND.

Since the last report on the liquor laws of this State the following High License Law has been introduced into the city of Baltimore:—

Liquor License Law.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the 20 following sections be and they are hereby added to Article 4 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "City of Baltimore," sub-title "Liquor and Intoxicating Drinks," regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Baltimore, to come in after Sec. 653 of said article, and to be designated as Secs. 653 (a), 653 (b), 653 (c), 653 (d), 653 (e), 653 (f), 653 (g), 653 (h), 653 (i), 653 (j), 653 (k), 653 (l), 653 (m), 653 (n), 653 (o), 653 (p), 653 (q), 653 (r), 653 (s), 653 (t), respectively, of said article.

653 (a). No person shall sell, offer for sale, or keep for sale in the City of Baltimore, any intoxicating liquors except as hereinafter provided, but this shall not apply to sales made by a person under a provision of law requiring him to sell personal property, nor to sales of liquors by wholesale, nor to sales by the maker, brewer or distiller thereof, not to be drunk on the premises. Wherever the term "intoxicating liquors" is used in this Act it shall be deemed to include whisky, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, beer, and all other fermented and distilled liquors, and every mixture of liquors which shall contain more than 2 per cent., by weight, of alcohol, and every mixture of liquors which shall contain less than 2 per cent. of alcohol if the same shall be intoxicating. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorise the sale of any intoxicating liquor or any admixture thereof in any part of said city where such sale now is, or shall hereafter be prohibited by special law.

653 (b). The Governor shall, on or before the 10th day of April, in the year 1890, appoint 3 persons, who shall constitute a Board of Liquor License Commissioners for Baltimore City, who shall hold their office for the period of 2 years, and whose successors shall be appointed by the Governor biennially by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Their duties shall be such as are hereinafter prescribed.

653 (c). The said Board shall appoint such clerk or clerks as the proper transaction of business of the Board shall require; and shall keep a full record of all applications for license, of all recommendations for, and remonstrances against the granting of licenses, and of their action thereon, and the vote of the members of said Board by yeas and nays shall be taken on the question of granting or refusing every application for license, and said records of said Board shall at all suitable times be open to the inspection of the public; all necessary books and stationery shall be furnished by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and all salaries and expenses necessarily incident to the business of the Board shall be paid by the said Mayor and City Council.

653 (d). The said Board shall fix the salaries of all clerks appointed by them for the performance of the duties imposed by this Act, and the members of said Board shall each receive a

salary of 2,000 dol., to be paid as the salaries of officers of the City of Baltimore are paid.

653 (e). No licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, other than by wholesale traders, distillers, brewers and rectifiers, shall be granted in the City of Baltimore, except by said Board, and only to citizens of the United States of temperate habits and good moral character, who have complied with the requisites of this Act.

653 (f). No license shall be issued for a longer period than one year; if issued for a shorter period the licensee shall pay for every month for which his license is to run one-twelfth of the annual charge for such license, and all such licenses shall expire on the first day of May succeeding their issue, on which day all licenses issued by the said Board shall expire.

653 (g). Every person applying for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in said city shall file with the said Board his, her, or their petition for such license, and said Board shall cause notification of said petition to be published three times in two newspapers of general circulation in said city, to be designated by said Board; the first publication to be not less than 15 nor more than 30 days before the time fixed by the Board for action on the said petition.

653 (h). Said petition shall contain:—

1. The name and residence of the applicant and how long he has resided there.

2. The particular place for which a license is desired, designating the same by street and number, if practicable, and if not, by such other apt description as definitely locates it.

3. The name of the owner of the premises upon which the business licensed is to be carried on.

4. A statement that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, and that it is necessary for the accommodation of the public that the place should be licensed.

5. That the applicants have not, nor has any of them, had a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State revoked, nor has been convicted of any crime within one year preceding the filing of said petition.

6. That he or she will not knowingly sell, or allow to be sold in the said house, or on the said premises, any such liquors on Sunday or on election days, or to minors at any time, or allow a minor to drink in said house or on said premises; that he or she will not keep, or permit to be kept, a bawdy house in the said house or on the said premises, or the gathering together in, or the visitation to said house or premises, of women for lewd or immoral purposes.

7. This petition must be verified by the affidavit of the petitioner made before a justice of the peace. If any false statement is made in any part of said petition, the petitioner or petitioners shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction thereof, his license shall be revoked,

and he shall be subject to the penalties provided by law for that crime.

653 (i). There shall be annexed to this petition a certificate signed by at least 10 respectable qualified voters residing or doing business in the ward in which the petitioner asks to do business, stating the residence or place of business of each person certifying and setting forth that they have been acquainted with the petitioner or petitioners for (specifying the length of such acquaintance), that they have good reason to believe that all the statements contained in the petition are true, and they, therefore, pray that the prayer of the said petition be granted, and the license issued as prayed for.

653 (j). The said Board shall publicly hear petitions from residents of the ward or persons living or doing business in the vicinity of the place for which license is prayed, in addition to that of the petitioner in favour of and the remonstrance against the granting of said license; and in all cases shall refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of the said Board, such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public, or the petitioner or petitioners is or are not fit persons to whom such license should be granted; and if sufficient cause shall at any time be shown, or proof be made to the said Board, that the party licensed was guilty of any fraud in procuring such license, or has violated any law of the State relating to the sales of intoxicating liquor, the said Board shall, after giving notice to the person so licensed, revoke said license; and the Criminal Court of the city may in like manner revoke said license if the party should be convicted before it of any such violation.

653 (k). No license shall be issued to any person or persons until he, she, or they shall have paid the license fees provided for in this Act.

653 (l). If after the notice and hearing provided for in this Act, the said Board should decide to grant the license prayed for, they shall notify the applicant of such decision in writing, and the applicant shall thereupon pay to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas the sum of money specified below, to wit: For a hotel or restaurant, or other place in which distilled liquors or any admixture of distilled liquors containing more than 15 per cent. of alcohol, or fermented liquors containing less than 15 per cent. of alcohol, are sold by retail the sum of 250 dol., and the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas shall thereupon issue to applicants the license authorised to be issued by said Board, provided that any bonâ fide retail grocer, who shall make application for a license to sell wines or other liquors in unbroken packages or in quantities not less than a pint, and in no case to be drunk on the premises, may be licensed by said Board to do so on complying with the condition of this Act and paying therefor the sum of 250 dol. a year, and provided that distillers, brewers, wholesale dealers and jobbers, shall not be allowed or permitted to sell distilled or fermented liquors in less

quantities than unbroken package or less than packages of 1 gallon each, and that they shall pay a license fee of 250 dol. per annum for the privilege of selling distilled and fermented liquors aforesaid. But in no case shall a license to sell intoxicating liquors by the drink be granted to any person who shall obtain a license to sell goods, wares, or merchandise other than intoxicating liquors upon the same premises where such intoxicating liquors are licensed to be sold: provided further that no retail license shall be issued to any distiller or brewer.

653 (m). The whole of the money received by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the license aforesaid shall be paid over quarterly by said Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas to the State, as now provided by law, and when so paid over the Comptroller of the Treasury shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer in favour of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for three-fourths thereof, to be applied to the general use of said city.

653 (n). Every person receiving a license under this Act shall frame his license under a glass and place the same so that it shall at all times be conspicuous, and easily read in his chief place of making his sales, and no license issued under this Act shall authorise sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement.

653 (o). No licensee under the provisions of this Act shall sell or furnish any intoxicating liquors at any time to a minor, either for his or her own use, or for the use of any other person, or to a drunkard, or to any person whose parent, guardian, husband, wife, or child shall have given to such licensee a notice in writing verified by affidavit, that such person is of intemperate habits, and requesting such licensee not to sell to him or her, or to a person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks.

653 (p). No licensee under this Act shall sell or furnish to any person intoxicating liquors on any day upon which elections are now or may be hereafter required by law to be held, nor on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, except that if the licensee is a hotel-keeper, he may supply such liquors to be drunk in their rooms or with their meals to bonâ fide guests, nor between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 o'clock A.M., at any time, nor, except in hotels, shall conduct his business in any place to which an entrance shall be allowed other than directly from a public travelled way; provided, however, that any licensed dealer may, with the permission of the Board of Police Commissioners, at any bonâ fide entertainment of any society, club, or corporation, sell intoxicating liquors between such hours as the Board aforesaid may designate in said permit.

653 (q). Druggists and apothecaries shall not be required to obtain license under the provision of this Act, but they shall not sell intoxicating liquors, nor compound, or mix any composition thereof, except upon the written prescription of a

regular physician, nor more than once on any one prescription of the physician, and every druggist or apothecary shall keep a book for the special purpose, and enter therein the date of every sale of intoxicating liquor made by him, the person to whom sold, the kind, quantity, and price thereof, and the purpose for which it was sold, and such book shall be at all times open to the said Board, or of any person designated and authorised by them to make such inspection, and shall be produced before such Board when required; and any failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall render such druggist or apothecary so failing liable to the same penalties as if he had sold intoxicating liquors without a license.

653 (r). Any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in the city of Baltimore without a license under the provisions of this Act, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than 500 dol. nor more than 5,000 dol., or undergo imprisonment in the jail of said city or in the House of Correction, of not less than 3 months nor more than 12 months, or to both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

653 (s). Any person having a license under the provisions of this Act who shall hereafter be convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Act or of the conditions of his license, shall be subject to a fine of not less than 100 dol. or more than 500 dol., and for any second offence whereof he shall be convicted his license shall be vacated and revoked, and he shall be subjected to a fine of not less than 500 dol. nor more than 1,000 dol., or to imprisonment in the jail or house of correction for not less than 3 months nor more than 12 months, or to both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court. The license of any person who permits minors to frequent or loiter about his place, or disreputable or disorderly persons to make it a customary place of visitation or resort, may be at any time, upon proof, revoked by the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, or by said Board. The same person shall not again be licensed within 2 years of the time of such revocation. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify any of the provisions contained in, or the penalties imposed by, any law of this State forbidding or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors on a day on which elections are held.

653 (t). Upon complaint or allegation by any qualified voter of Baltimore city, who shall give security for the cost of prosecution, that any license has been corruptly or knowingly issued by said Board to any person who has not complied with the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the State's attorney to file in the Criminal Court of Baltimore city an information against said Board and against said licensee, and if it shall be found that such license was improperly issued, said license shall be revoked and the members of said Board who voted in favour of issuing said license shall, in addition to the other penalties for malfeasance in office, be removed from said office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in said sections, or any one of them, shall repeal Secs. 650, 651, 652, and 653 of said article, nor be held or construed to authorise the said Board to issue a license to any person to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, to any place or places in respect to which the issuing of licenses is prohibited in said Sections 650, 651, 652 and 653, or any of them.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage; provided, however, that all licenses now in force shall continue until the first day of May, 1890.

Approved April 3, 1890.

GREAT
SEAL.

ELIHU E. JACKSON, Governor.

R. T. BRATTAN, President of the Senate.

JOHN HUBNER, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

 TAKE NOTICE.—When an application for a license is filed with the Board, the party filing the application cannot sell until a license has been granted. To sell before the license has been granted subjects the offender to a fine of not less than 500 dol.

Her Majesty's Consul at Baltimore, Captain Segrave, in describing the effect and working of this Law, states "that it has produced a most salutary improvement, as well in the character of the saloons, as of their tenants. The revenue derived under it is considerably in excess of that levied under the old Law, and this alone is productive of the best effects, as it subjects the licensed victualler to greater loss if detected in any infraction of the police regulations, as well as debars him from holding a license within a year of conviction.

"The benefit to the community under the new Law may be summed up as follows :—

"1. Considerable increase in revenue.

"2. A better class of publicans.

"3. Fewer public houses.

"4. Fewer violations of the Law directly traceable to liquor."

This Law only applies to Baltimore. The different counties in the State of Maryland have each their own special enactments, modelled in accordance with their own requirements, and which are practically based on local option, and are still identical with those described in former reports.

VIRGINIA.

The following is the text of Sec. 3804 of the Code regarding the Sale of Liquors on Sundays, and of the Ordinance of the City of Norfolk, passed in conformity with it:—

(1683)

E 3

Statute regulating the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in Virginia.

Sec. 3804. Sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, &c. How punished :—

No bar-room, saloon, or other place for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be opened, and no intoxicating bitters or other drink shall be sold in any bar-room, restaurant, saloon, store, or other place between 12 o'clock on any Saturday night and sunrise of the succeeding Monday morning. If any person violate the provisions of this section, he shall be fined not less than 10 dol. nor more than 500 dol.; and shall also, in the discretion of the court, forfeit his license, but nothing herein contained shall apply to any city having police regulations on this subject, and an ordinance prescribing a penalty equal to that imposed by this section.

Norfolk City, Section of Ordinance regulating Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Sec. 4. No intoxicating drink shall be sold in any bar-room, ordinary, restaurant, hotel, saloon, store, or other place within the limits of this city, from 12 o'clock on each and every Saturday night of the week, until sunrise of the succeeding Monday morning; and any person violating this ordinance shall, on conviction, be fined not less than 10 dol., nor more than 500 dol., and shall, moreover, at the discretion of the court, forfeit his license.

KENTUCKY.

The following Local Option Law was passed by the Legislature in 1892 :—

Local Option Law.

AN ACT whereby the sense of the people of any county, city, town, district, or precinct may be taken as to whether spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors shall be sold, bartered, or loaned therein.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky :—

Sec. 1. Upon application, by written petition, signed by a number of legal voters in each precinct of the territory to be affected, equal to 25 per cent. of the votes cast in each of said precincts at the last preceding general election; and when for town or city elections, the number of votes cast at the last city or town election, it shall be the duty of the judge of the county court in such county, at the next regular term thereof after

receiving said petition, to make an order on his order-book directing an election to be held in the said county, city, town, district, or precinct, as the case may be, on some day named in said petition, not earlier than 60 days after said application is lodged with the judge of said court, which order shall direct the sheriff, or other officer of said county who may be appointed to hold said election, to open a poll at each and all of the voting places in said county, city, town, district, or precinct, on said date, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters of said county, city, town, district, or precinct, who are qualified to vote at elections for county officers, upon the proposition whether or not spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors shall be sold, bartered, or loaned therein, or whether or not any prohibition law in force in any county, city, town, district, or precinct, by virtue of any general or special Act or Acts, shall become inoperative; and counties, cities, towns, districts, and precincts in which the sale, barter, or loan of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors are now prohibited may have a vote thereon under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to give to the sheriff of the county, or such officer as may be appointed to hold said election, a certified copy of the order of the county court as it appears on the order-book, within 5 days after said order is made; and it shall be the duty of said sheriff or other officer to have said order published in some weekly or daily paper published in the county for at least two weeks before the election, and also to advertise the same by printed or written handbills posted at some conspicuous place in each precinct in the county for the same length of time when the election is held for the entire county; and when the election is ordered to be held only in a city, town, district, or precinct of any county, then at five conspicuous places therein for the same length of time; and in any case, if there is no weekly or daily newspaper published in the county, or the proprietor of such newspaper refuses to publish such notice, the printed or written handbills, posted as before provided for, shall be sufficient notice. The sheriff or other officer shall have the advertisement and notices herein provided for posted as herein required within 7 days after he receives the order of the county court. All elections provided for in this Act shall be held by such officers as would be qualified to hold elections for county offices, and they shall be selected in the same way.

Sec. 3. If it shall be found that a majority of the legal votes cast at any election herein provided for were given for or against the sale, barter, or loan of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in the county, city, town, district, or precinct, it shall be the duty of the canvassing board to certify to that fact, which certificate shall be delivered to the clerk of the county court, and by him safely kept until the next regular term of the county court, at which term the judge thereof shall have the same spread on the order book of his court, and said entry of

the certificate in the order book, or a certified copy thereof, shall be *primâ facie* evidence in any or all proceedings under this Act.

Sec. 4. After the entry of the certificate of the canvassing board, as above provided for, in the order book of the county court, if the vote was given against the sale, barter, or loan of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, it shall be unlawful for anybody to sell, barter, or loan, any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in the said county, city, town, district, or precinct, as the case may be, to any person, except as hereinafter provided; and any person who shall sell, barter, or loan, directly or indirectly, any such liquors in the said county, city, town, district, or precinct, shall, upon conviction, be fined the sum of not less than 100 dol. nor more than 200 dol. for each offence; and any sale, barter, or loan of any article, with the agreement, expressed or implied, that the right or title to, or possession of, any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors shall also pass, shall be considered a sale, barter, or loan, within the terms of this Act.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any manufacturer or wholesale dealer who, in good faith, and in the usual course of trade, sells by the wholesale, in quantities of not less than 5 gallons, delivered at one time, and not to be drunk on the premises; nor shall the provisions of this Act apply to druggists, unless it be written in the petition, notice and order for the election that the provisions of this Law and prohibition shall apply to druggists; if not so written, then licensed druggists may sell for medicinal purposes on a prescription written and signed by a regular practising physician legally authorised to practice medicine, which prescription shall state the date thereof, the quantity prescribed, and the name of the person for whom it is prescribed; but no physician shall make or sign any such prescription unless such liquor is absolutely required as a medicine; and any physician who makes or signs any prescription for such liquor or liquors, except as provided for in this section, shall be guilty of a violation of this Act, and, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than 50 dol. nor more than 100 dol. It shall be the duty of every druggist to keep an accurate register, in a book kept for that purpose, of every sale of such liquors made by him, his clerks, or employés, which shall show, as to each sale, the date, the quantity, to whom made, and upon whose prescription, which prescription shall be preserved by said druggist for 12 months, and only one sale shall be made on any prescription; which register shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by the county or Commonwealth's attorney and the grand juries of the county in which such sales have been made. Any druggist who shall fail to comply with any requirement of this section shall be fined in any sum not less than 50 dol. nor more than 100 dol. for each failure; and such failure as to each sale shall constitute a separate offence. The provisions of this

Act shall not apply to the procurement and use of said liquors for sacramental purposes.

Sec. 6. The county court shall not make the order for said election until the persons signing the petition have deposited with the county judge, in money, an amount sufficient to pay for printing or posting advertisements as provided for, and the fees of the clerk for making entries in the order book, and other legal fees.

Sec. 7. If, at any election held for an entire county, it shall be found that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election are in favour of the sale, barter, or loan of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, then, in that event, it shall not be lawful to sell, barter, or loan, any such liquors in any portion of the said county where such sale, barter, or loan, has been prohibited by special Act of the Legislature; but such Act shall continue in force as if no election had been held; nor shall it be lawful to sell, barter, or loan, any such liquors in any city, town, district, or precinct in said county where, previous to the said election, such city, town, district, or precinct, had already, by vote, prohibited such sale, barter, or loan, unless a majority of those voting in a precinct or precincts, town or towns, city or cities, in which the sale, loan, or barter shall be prohibited, vote in favour of such sale, loan, or barter, then in the precincts, towns, or cities so voting such sale, loan, or barter, shall no longer be prohibited.

Sec. 8. If, at any election provided for in this Act, a majority of the legal votes cast are against the sale, barter, or loan of said spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, the sale, barter, or loan of any such liquors, shall be unlawful in such county, city, town, district, or precinct, as the case may be, unless at a subsequent election, held under this Act, a majority of the legal votes cast shall be in favour of the sale of said liquors.

Sec. 9. If, at any election provided for in this Act, any person shall vote who is not entitled to vote under the laws of this commonwealth at elections for county officers, he shall be punished as for a violation of the general laws on elections; and all general laws to protect the purity of elections shall be applicable to this Act.

Sec. 10. The election or elections herein provided for shall not be held oftener than once in 3 years, nor on the same day with any regular political election, nor within 30 days next preceding or following any such regular political election.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the judges of the circuit courts to give this Act in charge to the grand juries of the counties within their jurisdiction.

Sec. 12. Upon each day that an election is held under this Act all bar-rooms, saloons and other places where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold by retail in the county, city, town, district or precinct where said election is being held, shall be closed; and it shall be the duty of every person who owns or controls such a place to close and keep the same closed during the whole of said day; and it shall be unlawful, during

said day, for any person in said county, city, town, district or precinct to sell, loan, furnish or give to any person any such liquors, except in such cases as are provided for in Sec. 5 of this Act. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in the sum of 100 dol. for such offence; and it shall be the duty of all peace officers, under their oath of office, in any county, city, town, district or precinct where such election is being held, to see that this section of this Act is enforced on that day.

Sec. 13. Any election held under this Law may be contested as provided for in this section.

1st. The contest shall be heard and determined by the same board which, by law, is authorised and empowered to hear and determine a contest of an election for county officers; and the same provisions of the statutes shall apply to the contest of any election held under this Law as are provided for the contest of any election for county officers, except as hereinafter provided.

2nd. Any number of citizens and legal voters, but not less than ten, of the county, city, town, district or precinct in which the election has been held, shall have the right to contest any election held under this Law, and shall be designated the contestants. Such contestants shall, within 10 days after the final action of the examining board, file in the office of the clerk of the county court a written statement of the grounds of the contest, and shall cause a copy thereof to be served on the county judge, and shall give notice thereof, by written or printed notices, to be posted at the court-house door of the county, and in three or more public places in the county, city, town, district or precinct in which the election has been held, and shall cause the same to be published in some newspaper of the county, when possible, for two consecutive issues, commencing not later than the first issue of the paper after filing the statement. When a notice of the contest shall be executed on the county judge, the certificate shall not be recorded.

3rd. Any number of the citizens and legal voters, not less than ten, of the county, city, town, district or precinct in which the election has been held may resist the contest by filing in the office of the clerk of the county court a statement controverting the grounds of the contestants, and may state any additional grounds to sustain the election, and they shall be designated as the contestees.

4th. Notice for taking of depositions or other proceedings in such contest may be executed on the person whose name appears first as contestant or contestee, which shall be deemed notice to all his associates. In case the required number shall fail to appear as contestees, ex parte testimony shall be competent before the contesting board.

5th. The trial of the case shall be on the fourth Monday after the filing in the county clerk's office of the grounds of contest; but the board, for good cause, may allow further time.

6th. The decision of the board shall be given in writing, and signed in triplicate. One copy shall be delivered to the contestants, and one copy to the contestees, and the other shall be delivered to the county clerk of the county in which the contest is pending, which shall be entered on the order-book of the county court; and if the decision of the board be that a majority of the legal votes cast at the election were against the sale of such liquors, the entry of such decision shall have the same effect as the recording of the certificate of the examining board as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 14. The contestants or contestees shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the board to the circuit court of the county where the contest is pending, in the same way as appeals are taken from the quarterly court to the circuit court; an appeal may also be taken from the circuit court to the Court of Appeals.

Sec. 15. The cost of the contest shall be adjudged against the unsuccessful parties.

Sec. 16. The Constitution providing against the enactment of any special laws, where a general law may be made applicable, and there being a pressing and just demand in many sections of the State for a general law for ascertaining the wishes of the people in the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall take effect and be in force upon its approval by the Governor.

W. M. MOORE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

W. H. ANDERSON,
Presiding Officer of Senate,

Approved August 6, 1892.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN,
Governor.

By the Governor:
JOHN W. HEADLEY,
Secretary of State.

H.M.'s Consul reports that there are also in existence in Kentucky laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to inebriates or minors, as well as in billiard rooms, or contiguous to churches and school houses.

Anterior to the establishment of the new State Constitution in 1891, the Legislature had power to pass special and local laws, limiting the liquor traffic; and many such laws were passed affecting only certain localities.

In many of the smaller towns, and in some of the counties, the sale of liquor is absolutely prohibited.

Captain Segrave states that there are no statistics available to show the practical working of these laws, though it is the generally received opinion that when the moral sentiment

of the community is in favour of prohibition, the Law is respected and enforced.

On the other hand, when no such sentiment prevails, the Law is often evaded with impunity.

He adds that the new Local Option Law has not as yet been long enough in operation to enable any opinion to be formed as to its practical working.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A High License Act was passed by Congress at the beginning of 1893, raising the license from 100 dol. to 400 dol. It has not been in force long enough to enable one to form an opinion as to its working.

Civil Damage Laws.

In many States of the Union there exist statutes known as Civil Damage Laws, which provide that certain classes of persons, upon sustaining injuries from the acts of an intoxicated person, or in consequence of his intoxication, habitual or otherwise, shall have a right of action in damages against the persons who, by selling or giving him liquor, produced such intoxication or contributed thereto in whole or in part. These laws are intended to impose a civil responsibility upon liquor dealers for some of the evils which their traffic engenders, and to give a right of action against such persons to innocent parties who sustain injury by the acts of intoxicated persons supplied with liquor by the dependants. As but little reference has been made in previous Foreign Office reports from Washington to these somewhat peculiar features of American Legislation, the following summary of the Civil Damage Laws at present in force, which is taken from "Black's Treatise on Intoxicating Liquors," may be of interest.

Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person, property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons, who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication in whole or in part of such person or persons. And any person owning, renting, leasing, or permitting the occupation of any building, or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, or who, having leased the same, for any other purpose, shall knowingly permit the sale therein of any intoxicating liquor that have caused in whole or in part the intoxication of any person, shall be liable, severally or jointly, with the person or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors

aforesaid for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages.

Statutes substantially the same as the foregoing are in force in Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In Connecticut the law provides that "every person who by himself or his agent shall sell any spirituous and intoxicating liquor to any other person to be drunk on the premises, who thereby becomes intoxicated, and who, while so intoxicated, shall, in consequence of such intoxication, injure the person or property of another, shall pay just damages to the person injured, to be recovered in an action on this statute."

In Dakota the law provides for the giving of notice not to sell, at the instance of any relative of a person addicted to excessive drinking, and the seller who violates the notice forfeits his license, is subject to a fine, and is "liable in a civil action at the suit of such relative to pay him, her, or them, the sum of 500 dol. damages for each offence."

"Every person who shall sell, barter, or give away any intoxicating liquors in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be personally liable to any person who shall sustain any injury or damage to their persons or property or means of support on account of the use of such intoxicating liquors, so sold as aforesaid, to be enforced by appropriate action in any court of competent jurisdiction."

In Kentucky a licensed liquor seller is liable to a fine of 20 dol. for furnishing liquor to a known inebriate. And "for every violation of this section, the wife or any relative of the inebriate may recover not less than a like amount for her or his benefit before any court of competent jurisdiction. Notice in writing that the person is an inebriate, and forbidding the sale or giving of such liquors to him, shall be given to the person so licensed by the wife or relative of such inebriate before the action provided for in this section can be maintained."

"The mayor of a city or any one of the select men of a town in which a person lives who has or may hereafter have the habit of drinking spirituous or intoxicating liquor to excess, may give notice in writing, signed by him, to any person, requesting him not to sell or deliver such liquor to the person having such habit. If the person so notified, at any time within 12 months thereafter, sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habit, or permits such person to loiter on his premises, the person giving the notice may, in his own name, in an action of tort, brought at his election for the benefit either of the husband, wife, child, parent, or guardian of the person having such habit, recover of the person so notified such sum, not less than 100 dol. nor more than 500 dol., as may be assessed as damages."

In Minnesota, after the revocation or forfeiture of a license, "the person who has so violated the conditions of the said bond shall be liable for all damages done by persons in-

toxicated by liquors obtained from him; and the sureties on said bond shall be jointly and severally liable with the principal for the payment of said damages, to be recovered in a civil action."

In Nebraska the statute provides that "the person so licensed shall pay all damages that the community or individuals may sustain in consequence of such traffic; he shall support all paupers, widows, and orphans, and the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions, growing out of, or justly attributed to his traffic in intoxicating drinks. It shall be lawful for any married woman, or any other person at her request, to institute and maintain in her own name a suit on any such bond for all damages sustained by herself and children on account of such traffic, and the money when collected shall be paid over for the use of herself and children."

In New Hampshire the law provides for the giving of notice by any near relative, or the guardian or employer, of any habitual drunkard, to liquor sellers not to sell to him; and that, upon disregard of the notice, the person who gave the same may recover from the person notified in an action of tort from 50 dol. to 500 dol. as damages.

The father, or if he be dead, the mother, guardian, or employer of any minor, to whom a sale or gift shall be made in violation of the preceding section, shall have a right of action in a civil suit against the person or persons so offending by such sale or gift, and upon proof of such illicit sale or gift, shall recover from such party or parties so offending, such exemplary damages as a jury may assess; provided that such assessment shall not be less than 25 dol.

Any person furnishing intoxicating drinks to any other person in violation of any existing law, or of the provisions of this Act, shall be held civilly responsible for an injury to person or property in consequence of such furnishing; and any one aggrieved may recover full damages against such person so furnishing by action on the case. And another section provides for giving notice not to sell to an habitual drunkard, and for the recovery, in an action of tort, of from 50 dol. to 500 dol. as damages for violation of such notice.

If any person in a state of intoxication commits any injury to the person or property of another, the person who furnished him with any part of the liquor which occasioned his intoxication, if the same was furnished in violation of this Act, shall be liable to the same action by the party injured as the person intoxicated would be liable to; and the party injured, or his legal representative, may bring either a joint action against the person intoxicated and the person who furnished the liquor, or a separate action against either.

The statute provides for giving notice not to sell to a minor, drunkard, or lunatic; and if the prohibition of the notice is violated, the seller shall be "responsible for any injury to person or property which may occur in consequence of such

furnishing, and any one aggrieved may recover damages against the person so furnishing And in case any wife shall give such notice, she shall be entitled to recover of the person furnishing intoxicating liquor to her husband, in an action in her own name, such damages as any court or jury may award, for the maintenance of herself and family during the period when her husband, by reason of such furnishing, is incapable of providing for the proper support of her or them."

"It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute and maintain, in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself and children, or either, on account of such traffic, and the money when collected shall be paid over for the use of herself and children, or either."

"Whenever any person is confined in jail, the house of correction, or the State prison, by reason of intoxication, or by reason of any criminal act done or committed while intoxicated, the wife of such person in her own name, and in case such person has no wife, his minor, child, or children, may, in an action founded on this statute, recover of the person who by himself, clerk, servant, or agent, illegally sold, furnished, or gave away to such person, any part of the intoxicating liquor upon which such person became intoxicated, the sum of 2 dol. per day for all the time such person may be thus confined, to be recovered at the end of such confinement, or at the end of each and any month of such confinement, with double costs. And the lessor of the seller may be joined as a defendant, if cognisant of the illegal sale of liquor on the premises."

State Liquor Legislation and Federal Regulation of Commerce.

Since 1827 the liquor laws of the various States of the Union have constantly conflicted with the clause of the Federal Constitution which invests Congress with exclusive power to regulate commerce among the several States, and many very important questions have arisen in the determination of the nature of such commerce and its regulation, and of the limit of State authority as fixed by this clause. The Supreme Court of the United States was constantly called upon to consider these questions, and up to 1890, in accordance with the rulings of that body, it was generally held that intoxicating liquors transported from one State to another were subject to the laws of the latter State relating to their sale to the same extent as any other intoxicating liquors already rightfully within the State, and could not be sold at the place of destination either in the original package or other form, except as the laws of the State might prevail; and that the police power of the State so exercised did not infringe on the power delegated to Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

In April, 1890, however, a decision was given by the Supreme Court in the case of *Leisy v. Hardin* (generally known as the Original Package Case), which entirely overruled this doctrine, and which was followed by such important results

as to call for the interposition of Congress. This was an action of replevin for certain kegs and cases of beer begun in an Inferior Court of Iowa against a constable who had seized the property under a search warrant issued by a justice of the peace, pursuant to a statute of that State, which prohibits the sale, the keeping for sale, or the manufacture for sale, of any intoxicating liquor (including malt liquor) for any purpose whatever, except for pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, or sacramental purposes, and then only under an annual license, which may be granted by the district court of the proper county to applicants who are citizens of Iowa and residents of the county, and otherwise qualified. The plaintiffs were citizens and residents of Illinois, engaged as brewers in manufacturing beer in that State, and in selling it in Illinois and Iowa. The beer in question was made by them in Illinois, and there put up by them in said kegs and cases, each keg being sealed and stamped, and each case being substantially made of wood and sealed with a metallic seal, which had to be broken in order to open the case. These kegs and cases were sent by plaintiffs to a point in Iowa, and there sold and offered for sale by their agent, in a building owned by one of them, and without breaking or opening the kegs or cases. The plaintiffs claimed protection under the Federal Constitution. But the courts in Iowa gave judgment for the defendant. The case being carried by writ of error to the United States Supreme Court, it was there held, by a majority of that court, that the Statute in question was unconstitutional and void in so far as it prohibited the sale of liquors by a foreign or non-resident importer in the packages in which they were brought from another State, being in conflict with that provision of the Federal Constitution which vests in Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

The effect of this decision was naturally disastrous to the efforts of certain States to suppress the liquor traffic. The brewers and distillers recognising the extent of the protection afforded to them by this construction of the law, hastened to establish agencies in States foreign to their own, and especially those where prohibition or stringent licensing provisions were in force, and there offered for sale their products in barrels, kegs, cases, and even small bottles. Several portions of the country where the greatest advances towards the entire suppression of the traffic had previously been made, were at once populated with "original package saloons," and thereby deluged with intoxicants, and the officers of the law found their energies paralysed by the claim of immunity under the Constitution.

There being no remedy for these abuses in the courts of justice, relief was sought in Congress, and that body passed an Act, known as the Wilson Law, directed against the evils complained of, which was approved August 8, 1890, within 4 months of the decision of the Supreme Court, which brought about this state of affairs. It runs as follows:—"That all

fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquids or liquors had been produced in such State or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

This Act, however, does not affect the right of the individual citizen to "keep" liquors, and any State Law interfering with this privilege would be held to be unconstitutional.

Temperance Instruction.

In many States of the Union laws have been passed during the last few years making temperance instruction compulsory in public schools. According, however, to a report recently issued by the Commissioner of Education in Washington, the system does not appear to be a great success.

Prohibition Votes.

The following table shows the votes in 18 States which have voted on this question of a prohibiting constitutional amendment:—

States.	For.	Against.	Majority for.	Majority against.
Kansas, Nov. 2, 1880 ..	92,302	84,304	7,998	..
Iowa, June 27, 1882 ..	155,436	125,677	29,759	..
Ohio, 1883 ..	323,189	240,975	82,214	..
Maine, 1884 ..	70,783	23,811	46,972	..
Rhode Island, 1886 ..	15,113	9,230	5,883	..
Michigan, 1887 ..	178,636	184,281	..	5,645
Oregon, 1887 ..	19,973	27,958	..	7,985
Tennessee, 1887 ..	117,504	145,237	..	27,733
Texas, 1887 ..	129,273	221,934	..	92,661
West Virginia, 1888 ..	41,668	76,555	..	34,887
New Hampshire, 1889	25,786	30,976	..	5,190
Massachusetts, 1889 ..	86,459	133,085	..	46,626
Pennsylvania, 1889 ..	296,617	484,644	..	188,027
Connecticut, 1889 ..	22,379	49,974	..	27,595
North Dakota, 1889 ..	18,552	17,393	1,159	..
South Dakota, 1889 ..	39,509	33,456	6,053	..
Washington, 1889 ..	19,546	31,487	..	11,941
Rhode Island, 1889, second vote ..	9,956	28,315	..	18,359
Nebraska, April, 1891..	82,292	111,728	..	29,436
	1,744,973	2,061,020	180,038	496,085
		1,744,973		180,038
		316,047		316,047

* In Ohio the amendment was held to be lost as not having received a majority of the 721,310 votes cast for certain officers at the election, of which number a majority was 360,656, greater by 37,467 than the number of votes cast for the amendment.

(1683)

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Total prohibition has been adopted at one time and another in seventeen States, but at the present moment there are only seven prohibition States, viz., Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Maine, which have constitutional prohibition, and Vermont and New Hampshire, where it is statutory only. At the Presidential election in 1892, the Prohibitionist party polled 270,813 votes against 249,665 votes in 1888.

General Remarks.

The three most important changes which have occurred since the date of the last report, have been the adoption of prohibition in North and South Dakota and the passing of the Dispensary Law in South Carolina.

In North and South Dakota prohibition came into force in July, 1890, and according to Her Majesty's Consul it appears to be generally enforced in the former State, while in the latter it is not thought to be very successful, but as the Law has only been in operation little more than two years, it is perhaps premature to pass judgment upon it. It is worthy of note, however, that repeated efforts have been made since 1890 in the legislatures of both States to resubmit the prohibitory amendment to the people, and have very nearly met with success.

The Dispensary Law adopted in South Carolina, which was passed as a compromise to prevent total prohibition, is a new departure in American liquor legislation, and is especially interesting to the students of temperance on account of its similarity with certain features of the Gothenburg system. It is thought by its supporters that it will promote temperance in two ways. In counties in which a dispenser is appointed the difficulty of obtaining liquor will be so great as to discourage many who would otherwise drink. While, on the other hand, in some counties it will be almost impossible for any applicant for the office of dispenser to obtain the necessary petitions as the signers of such petition must declare that they are well and personally acquainted with the applicant. In such counties therefore no liquor would be sold.

Mr. Tilman, the Governor of South Carolina, in an interview published a few months ago, stated that he was sanguine that the Law would be a success, but in the opinion of others in a position to judge, it will be almost impossible of enforcement. It has been bitterly attacked by both liquor dealers and ultra-prohibitionists, and has been also opposed by disinterested Americans on the ground that it is a State monopoly, its chief defence being that it will afford a means of raising considerable revenue, and because it is a serious interference with individual liberty. It seems to be doubtful whether the Law will be held to be constitutional by the United States courts.

As I have stated in the covering letter to this report, it has been nearly impossible to obtain properly classified or reliable statistics from the different States to

enable one to give satisfactory proof of the comparative effect during the last few years of the three systems in force in the United States for the suppression of the liquor traffic, viz., prohibition, local option, and high license. Moreover, the results of the statistics which are obtainable, such as the tables published by the Census Office in Washington, showing the amount of crime and pauperism in the different States in 1890, as compared with 1880, do not assist one to come to any definite conclusion. For instance, in these tables it will be found that the ratio of crime per million of the population in Vermont or Iowa (prohibition States) is considerably lower than in the average high license or local option States, while in Kansas (prohibition) it is higher than in the majority of high license States. Again, the ratio of pauperism per million of the population in New Hampshire (prohibition) is higher than in any State of the Union, while in Vermont and Maine (prohibition) it is lower. It is the opinion, however, of the majority of the political men in Washington, who have carefully watched the operation of the different systems, that high license, if not the most sentimental, has proved to be the most practical and satisfactory method of checking the liquor traffic. Prohibition, they admit, is an excellent system in theory, but the immense difficulties which have arisen in the United States in connection with its enforcement have rendered it less successful than its promoters originally anticipated. For, apart from the incitement to illicit trafficking which so stringent a system encourages, and the resentment felt by its opponents on account of its interference with individual freedom, the proximity of non-prohibition States where liquor can be obtained, and the clause in the Federal Constitution which enables every American citizen to keep and drink as much liquor as he pleases, have proved very serious obstacles to the law being properly carried out. Local option has worked well in high-class and moral communities, where its enforcement has been easy and welcome, but in towns where local sentiment is not in its favour it is not thought to be a success.

High license, on the other hand, is recommended on the ground that it is easy of enforcement; that it diminishes the number of saloons; that it does away with the low dives and dram shops, and that it facilitates police control for the holders of licenses assist in suppressing unlicensed dealers in their own interest. In short, it would appear from their conclusions that it is a better policy to regulate the liquor traffic than to endeavour to suppress it entirely.

In the absence of positive proof it cannot be affirmed that these views are absolutely correct, but it is a significant fact that out of seventeen States which have tried prohibition there remain only seven at the present time faithful to that system, and signs of the growing popularity of high license are to be found in its adoption by so many States during the last few years.

Evidence of the interest taken in the United States in the suppression of the liquor traffic will be found in the large increase in the number of liquor cases brought into the courts of justice, and in the innumerable liquor laws which have been enacted in the various States of late years. Many of these laws are of a most repressive nature, and perhaps from an English point of view interfere somewhat with personal liberty and individual rights. But in spite of all this legislation, although there has been considerable improvement shown in certain States, the general result does not appear to be wholly satisfactory. According to the report of the United States Commissioner of Inland Revenue, the receipts for 1892 from manufacture of distilled spirits amounted to 91,309,983 dol. against 83,335,963 dol. in 1891, showing an increase of 7,974,020 dol. In 1892, according to the same authority, 31,856,626 barrels of beer were produced in the United States against 30,497,209 barrels in 1891, showing an increase of 1,359,417 barrels. In the same year the consumption of spirits per capita in the United States was, I am informed, about 1.50 gallons, against 1.42 gallons in 1891. And lastly, the census of 1890 shows that the number of persons in jail in the United States was greater in proportion to the population in 1890 than in 1880.

This state of affairs can be partly accounted for by the indifference displayed in so many States in regard to the enforcement of the liquor laws, and by the lack of co-operation of the inhabitants, owing to the divisions which exist in nearly every community as to the best methods of suppressing the liquor traffic, but it also demonstrates once more how difficult it is to instil temperance into a nation by legislation.

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[C. 7294—2.]

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No. 326.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON.

Consul Rawson-Walker to the Earl of Rosebery.

My Lord,

Charleston, February 24, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith enclosed, to your Lordship a Report on the Experimental Tea Farm at Summerville, a suburb some 20 miles distant from this town, which, owing to the climatic conditions of this part of the State of South Carolina, gives promise that great success will attend the afore said cultivation of the plant in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. RAWSON-WALKER.

Report on Tea Raising in South Carolina.

The cultivation of tea at Dr. Shepard's Experimental Tea Gardens at Summerville, some 20 miles from Charleston, South Carolina, having been carried on very successfully of late by Dr. Shepard, a gentleman of property and scientific tastes, I have considered it might be interesting to give a few extracts from a report that gentleman has made to the Hon. J. M. Rusk, Assistant-Secretary of Agriculture, Washington.

From this report it would appear that the first tea plant in this section of the United States was planted by the French botanist, Michaux, in 1804, at Middleton Barony, on the Ashley River, distant some 15 miles from Charleston. With it was planted out the first representative of its cousin, the *Camelia Japonica*. Dr. Shepard states that he saw the former tree a few years ago, and that it had grown into a small tree, about 15 feet in height, while of the latter there were many specimens fully twice as tall.

The publications of the United States Patent Office and the United States Department of Agriculture record the results of many subsequent attempts to inaugurate an American tea

industry. It would appear that repeated failure has not checked the ardour of those engaged in these experiments, who constantly enjoy the realisation that their climate is especially favourable for the cultivation of the *Camelia Japonica*, *Azalea Indica* (sub-tropical plants), and have read that the flora of the tea-producing countries of the East finds, to a certain extent, its counterpart here. The little patches, and, in some instances, large gardens, which have resulted from these attempts, have produced tea of fine flavour, although very generally devoid of that strength of infusion which appears to constitute a most desirable quality for many tea-drinkers. It may be presumed, however, that this failure in pungency was largely due to defective curing, and especially to inadequate rolling of the leaf, in consequence of which the cup qualities were not fully developed. So far as is generally known it remained for the National Department of Agriculture to begin, about 10 years ago, the first serious attempt to produce American commercial tea on a scale sufficiently large to arrive at a decisive result. The retirement from office of Commissioner William G. le Duc, to whose great interest in this subject the inception of the experiment was due; the death of Mr. John Jackson, under whose experienced management the gardens were established; the great distance of the station from its source of management, and the opinion of the United States Commissioner, George B. Loring, that the climatic conditions were not favourable for it (Report for 1883), combined to cause the total abandonment by the Government of the gardens which it had established at great expense on a plantation called Newington, about a mile distant from Pinehurst Farm, which also constituted a part of the same large estate.

The present experiment owes its undertaking to the belief that the previous trials to produce tea in the United States were arrested before reaching definite conclusions—that more careful cultivation and preparation, which might be the result of a lengthened local observation, and the subsequent production of a higher class of teas might reverse the generally entertained opinion that, as an industry, the cultivation of tea in this country must always prove a failure; and that, if successful, this new field for agricultural enterprise would furnish a wide and comparatively easy out-door employment for many who are unequal to those rougher operations, whose accomplishment under a summer's sun can be borne but by few in this climate.

It needed only the announcement of the revival of tea experiments in this country to excite the liveliest interest and assistance for the undertaking. The United States Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secretary, the Hon. J. M. Rusk, and Assistant-Secretary, Edwin Willets, has manifested a deep concern in the project, and has generously borne a considerable part of the expenditure for procuring consignments of tea seed from Asia. The Department of State has kindly issued orders to its Consuls at the tea ports to obtain these samples, and the foreign representatives of the United States Government have spared no effort to secure the best quality of seed.

Quality of Tea produced at Pinehurst Tea Farm.

During the past summer of 1893 some of the Pinehurst plants were sufficiently advanced to warrant picking the leaf. The great majority of them had been raised from seed in 1889 and planted out that autumn; a limited number were a few months older. They belong to the Assam hybrid variety, *i.e.*, the cross between the Assamese and Chinese sorts, and come from stock that had been thoroughly acclimated by probably 30 years' growth in this country. The plants had been systematically "topped" with garden shears, and afterwards carefully pruned with a knife during the winter of 1891-92, and throughout their growth had been carefully cultivated and generously manured—they covered small areas on various soils, *viz.*, under-drained pond and high swamp, the slope of a clay hill, and a flat, sandy pineland. So free had been the artificial enrichment of all these plants that no material difference in the quality or quantity of yield were observed. It was designed to test by these first experiments whether commercial tea could be raised at all.

Below are given the results from picking and curing such leaf as appeared to be suitable for manufacture, and might be spared without impairing the subsequent luxuriant development of the plants.

Report on Sample of Tea produced at Pinehurst Tea Farm, by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, dated November, 1892.

I wish to say that we are much pleased with the samples. A sample was sent to a travelling agent of a large tea firm in Detroit for his judgment, advising him as to where the tea was produced. He took the tea to his store, and without giving them any information with regard to the same, it was tested by two of the leading members of the firm, each making a separate test—they pronounced it very excellent English breakfast tea, and as I recollect claimed that it was better than any breakfast tea they had in the store or at least equally good, and when the information was given them as to the place of production, they were very much surprised and wished to know if any considerable amount could be purchased.

Opinion of Mr. Gilbert Gill, of Martin, Gilbert and Co., celebrated Tea Merchants of Baltimore, Maryland, United States, as published in the "Sun" of that City and other papers.

The first marketable tea ever produced in the United States was brought to Baltimore by Mr. Charles M. Shepard, of Summerville, South Carolina, who grew and cured the plant on his farm.

The American tea was tested by Mr. Gilbert Gill who pro-

nounced it equal to the best high grade English breakfast tea and superior to many grades that come from India and China—the samples are all of one quality and character, black, crisp and well scented, it makes a strong beverage, this quality is said by Mr. Gill to be due solely to its treatment in fermentation and curing; other methods of curing the American product will produce tea similar to the several brands that come from India and China.

Opinion of Mr. Charles Kerr Reid, Tea Expert and Merchant, of Philadelphia.

Picking of June 14, season 1892. Report on samples from four grades into which the tea was sifted. No. 1. Rather handsome, rather small even blackish leaf with Pekoe flower, strictly extra fine tea, strong, full, and with South Carolina Pekoe flavour, value 32 c. to 35 c. wholesale.

No. 2. Blackish even leaf with a few Pekoe tips—fine to extra fine tea, strong, brisk South Carolina Souchong Pekoe flavour, value 25 c. to 30 c. wholesale.

No. 3. Rather bold, evenish curled black leaf, middling tea (or preferred), strong, brisk, fresh burnt, South Carolina Souchong flavour, value 22 c. to 25 c. wholesale.

No. 4. Bold, black, uneven curly leaf middling tea, rather strong, fresh burnt, South Carolina Souchong flavour, value 20 c. to 21 c. wholesale.

Yield of Tea.

Colonel Money, an expert on tea planting, gives the following estimate of the probable yield per acre on flat land, good soil in a good tea climate (which Summerville, near Charleston, South Carolina, is considered to be), this is with hybrid plants, if really high cultivation and liberal manuring is carried out:—

Year.						Yield of Tea per Acre.
						Lbs.
First	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third	..	..	..	..	..	40
Fourth	..	..	..	..	..	160
Fifth	..	..	..	..	..	320
Sixth	..	..	..	..	..	400
Seventh	..	..	..	..	..	480
Eighth	..	..	..	..	..	560
Ninth	..	..	..	..	..	600
Tenth	..	..	..	..	..	640

The Pinehurst plants had been set out at a greater distance than is the practice in the East, with the object of substituting

cultivators and ploughs drawn by mules for hand labour and the spade. After making due allowance for this difference and for average vacancies (where plants have died), and thus estimating the production by the same number of plants, we find the average of the Pinehurst gardens for the past season to have reached about $37\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of cured tea per acre of the earlier "flushes," as the successive crops of young and tender leaves are called, purposely very little was picked of the midsummer ones, we were careful to confine the pickings to the smallest leaf, and in the autumn we had at least one abundant flush that was permitted to remain on the bushes—in other words the standard production as laid down by the same authority might readily have been attained. Indeed, in view of subsequent events, it would have been better to have picked the late (October) flush, as probably thereby we might have prevented the florescence of the plants, with all its attendant drain on the resources, and subsequent entailed cost of picking off the incipient seed, in order to prevent the yet further exhaustion of the bushes by its full development through the next season. But we will assume that the Indian grower exercises as much care with his own gardens, and we will rest our case on the actual figures submitted. The results at Pinehurst are all the more gratifying as they were obtained on plants exhibiting great difference in form and luxuriance of growth and flushing—the seed from which they sprang had been brought from India long before the inauguration of the recent successful attempt to raise the grades of those teas by a judicious selection of seed and most careful cultivation. From the gardens now being established at Pinehurst, and in consequence of the great care bestowed on their composition, it is hoped to obtain much finer teas in the future.

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1894.
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N^o. 334.

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COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

W Ü R T E M B E R G.

SUMMARY OF
REPORTS OF WÜRTEMBERG FACTORY
INSPECTORS FOR 1893.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
JULY, 1894.*

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1894

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No. 334.

WÜRTEMBERG.

MUNICH.

Mr. Drummond to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Munich, May 29, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Précis of the Reports of the Würtemberg Factory Inspectors for 1893, which has been drawn up by Mr. A. G. Vansittart.

From the Reports it appears that the industrial year has been similar to 1892, that is, one of depression, but on the whole it may be said the general position has somewhat improved. The general condition of the artisan is fairly satisfactory, and in some ways distinctly tending to improve.

I have, &c.

(Signed) VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Reports of the Würtemberg Factory Inspectors for 1893.

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Introductory remarks.	In general the year 1893 in industrial depression was very similar to its forerunner, but, if anything at all, a slight improvement is noticeable. Agriculture suffered owing to the extraordinary dryness in many parts of the country, but the yield in fruit and wine was not altogether unfavourable.
Condition of manufactures.	The building trades were active, especially those dealing with large towns, and brick-kilns, quarries, cement works, and plaster factories were fully occupied.
Building trades.	Saw works and factories for building purposes likewise did well.
Saw factories.	Those dealing with the agrarian population, on the other hand, were less prosperous.
Machinery.	Smelting houses, machinery, factories, iron, and tin works report a good business, but there was a falling-off in the orders for agricultural machinery.
Hardware.	Manufacturers dealing in hardware and lamps report a satisfactory year, but a falling-off in refined steel is visible, and some small managements had to close their doors, whilst others were obliged to reduce their staff and working hours. Some large silversmiths, however, did well.
Furniture.	Furniture makers manufacturing ordinary articles report a considerable depression, but those dealing in articles of a fine and superior workmanship seem to have done satisfactorily.
Pianos.	Piano and harmonium manufactories had but little to do; on the other hand organ factories were fully occupied in their export trade to countries out of Europe.
Cotton.	Cotton mills, worsted, silk and woollen factories report a somewhat less depressed condition than last year.
Paper.	The paper industry improved somewhat, more demand being shown for the better kinds of letter and press paper.
Tanneries.	The tanners' trade was much depressed, and prices low; the American competition making itself disagreeably felt.
Articles of food.	The weather during previous year had an unfavourable effect on articles of food and the different necessities of life in general. Chicory and sugar suffered in this respect.
Breweries.	Breweries prospered under a dry summer. Prices of hops were high, but, on the other hand, the prices of barley and malt were low.
Tobacco.	In spite of a good crop, the tobacco industry was depressed, owing to the projected tobacco duties in the Reichstag.
Millers.	Millers in general, especially the smaller ones, complain of the very depressed state of their trade.
Shoes and gloves.	The smaller shoe and corset manufactories had a fairly prosperous year, and the glove factories were so fully occupied that they had not sufficient hands to attend to the sewing part of their business, and had consequently to send part of their work to be finished in Saxony and Belgium.
Lithographic and printing houses.	The great lithographic establishments, bookbinders, and printing houses were, in general pleased with their year's result.
Inspection of factories.	2,493 factories in all were visited during the year, viz.: 1,362 in the Neckaryagstkreis districts, and 1,131 in the Schwarzwaldkreis, Hochstetter districts. The diminution in the numbers of boys

and girls employed below 14 years of age is considerable and will be noticed with satisfaction. The present proportion is about 1 boy to 11 grown up and 1 girl to 6 grown up. The total number of women employed for the year 1893 stands at 29,306 as against 27,719 in 1892.

There was no reason to suppose that the women were over-worked, as far as could be seen, or that what was required from them was beyond their power. Where possible the men are separated from the women, and women and girls leave the workshops in the afternoon 5 minutes after, and at nights 5 minutes before the men.

The hours of work remain the same as last year: from 10 to 11 hours a day. On very rare occasions 12 hours a day. In large towns the working hours are somewhat shorter than in the country. Hours of work.

The wages are paid fortnightly when not weekly, but occasionally monthly. Saturday is the day generally chosen for that purpose. The wages vary according to the districts, for instance higher wages in the neighbourhood of Stuttgart, Cannstatt, and Esslingen are paid than at Heilbronn, Oehringen, and Hall. In the clothing factories near Stuttgart the women receive from 1 mark 50 pf. to 2 marks 50 pf. and even 3 marks, whilst in the factories near Heilbronn they only receive from 80 pf. to 1 mark 50 pf. per day. Wages.

In the opinion of Inspector Berner the factory regulations are too detailed, and it would be well that they were curtailed and made clearer. Factory regulations.

During the year 1,554 complaints were examined and disposed of by the tribunal established for that purpose. Out of this number the fines, &c., imposed were of the following nature:—

	Number of Persons.
Under 10 marks	548
From 10 to 20 marks	376
20 50 „	497
50 100 „	96
Over 100 marks	36

The principal complaints were as to payment of salaries, employments being left without giving proper notice, apprentice fees already paid being given up, irregularities in the official lists and book entries of workpeople, &c.

The system of the workmen's committee produced satisfactory results both in the case of the employers and those employed. Workmen's committees.

The total number of accidents during the year 1893 was 1,465, which shows an increase on the previous year, but the number of deaths and serious accidents has diminished. Inspector Berner again calls attention to the habitual carelessness of the workpeople in spite of the various notices posted up warning them of the places where there is danger. He mentions that there is room for improvements in the better security of staircases, galleries, and side-entrances. Casualties.

The increase in numbers of the different casualties is attributed chiefly to the exceedingly warm and dry state of the weather, which produced an amalgamation of dust with all its injurious effects. To allay this, and to improve the system of ventilation, has been Inspector Berner's principal object.

With a view to facilitate the better ventilation of the rather crowded departments given up to jewellery, the number of work-people have, in some cases, been reduced and a better distribution of their numbers has been adopted.

Cost of living. The better condition of the people was aided by the fact that some of the most important necessities of life, such as bread, potatoes, and meat had become somewhat cheaper.

The number of lodging houses built have increased, and rents being low, it is now the ambition of most workmen to possess their own small house with a garden. They appear to live more cheaply in this way than in the dwellings provided by the factories.

Modes of amusement. Various modes of amusement have been organised. In the summer pic-nics, and in the winter Christmas trees, and lotteries are drawn for from time to time. These amusements afford much pleasure to the employers and to those employed by them. Many of the families have availed themselves of the lowering of the railway rates by living in the suburbs, and travel to and from their factories daily.

Hospital arrangements. The hospital arrangements in Stuttgart have been improved, and the Karl Olga infirmary has been added to those already existing. One manufacturer built, at his own cost, a hospital which is destined to provide accommodation for his own work-people exclusively.

Establishment for teaching cookery. In Stuttgart a large establishment has been founded where, for a trifling fee, cookery and other household duties will be taught to the working women in the evening after their day's duties are over.

Remarks by Inspector Berner. Inspector Berner sums up his report by remarking that, although the present salaries, &c., are sufficient to afford the family of a working man the necessaries of life, nevertheless the further lowering of the rent of dwelling houses is much to be desired, for, in his opinion, that is where the principal grievance of the working man lies.

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W Ü R T E M B E R G.

REPORT ON THE
RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH, AND POSTAL SERVICES
OF WÜRTEMBERG.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
JULY, 1894.*

LONDON:
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WÜRTEMBERG.

MUNICH.

Mr. Drummond to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Munich, June 18, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a Report upon the Railways, Postal, and Telegraph Services of Würtemberg for the year 1893, which has been drawn up by Mr. A. G. Vansittart, Second Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation.

From the contents of this Report, which has been chiefly compiled from the last volume of statistics recently received at Her Majesty's Legation from the Würtemberg Government, your Lordship will observe that, although the receipts derived from the railways are but slowly increasing in comparison with the expenses which have considerably augmented, Würtemberg can, nevertheless, compare favourably with other German States.

It is perhaps worth noting that, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine and Saxony, the receipts from railways throughout Germany are diminishing.

Mr. Vansittart calls attention to the reasons why the Würtemberg Railways, although in general well managed, are not able (with the exception of two lines) to support themselves.

A great impulse to trade, industry, and agriculture has been given to Würtemberg by the railways, and the prosperity of the country has certainly increased since their construction, but of late years the stagnation of business in general, the cholera at Hamburg, the different strikes throughout Germany, and many other causes have all tended to restrict and impede the extension of railway traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) VICTOR DRUMMOND.

Report on the Railways, Postal, and Telegraph Services of
Würtemberg for the Year 1893.

ABSTRACT of Contents.

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I.—Sphere of Railways and their Description.

Length of lines in 1893 The total length of lines of Würtemberg Railways at the end of 1893 was 1,679·63 kiloms., as against 1,647·67 kiloms. in 1892 ; thus showing an increase of 31·96 kiloms.

State railways. The 1,502·01 kiloms. belonging to the State and lying in Würtemberg territory are composed as follows :—

District.	Length.	Of which Double Gauged.
	Kiloms.	Kiloms.
Neckar district	344·68	127·13
Schwarzwaldkreis	407·71	19·59
Yagstkreis	334·22	82·42
Donaukreis	415·40	70·30
Total	1,502·01	299·44

The total length of double gauged railways belonging to the State, and which are situated in Würtemberg, is given as 315·94 kiloms.

Private lines in Würtemberg. The Grand Duchy of Baden owns a line of 24·17 kiloms.
The private line Metzingen-Urach, viz., 10·43 kiloms. belongs to the Ermsthal Railway Company.
The Unterboihingen-Kirchheim line, 6·26 kiloms., belongs to the Kirchheim Railway Company.

The Stuttgart-Degerloch-Hohenheim, 10·48 kiloms., belongs to the Filder Railway Company, and finally, the Ravensburg-Weingarten, 4·18 kiloms., belongs to a company established in Munich.

The three new lines opened are :—

New lines opened to traffic.

Lines.	Length.
	Kiloms.
Reutlingen-Honau	11·04
Waldenburg-Künzelsau	12·16
Schiltach-Schramberg	8·76

New stations were opened on these three lines.

The total number of stations throughout Würtemberg amounted in 1893 to 369. Stations.

The total length of railway gauges was reckoned at 2,636 kiloms., whereof 2,618·22 kiloms. were of normal gauge and 17·97 kiloms. of narrow gauge. Gauges.

The expenses of construction on the railways for 1893 amounted to 4,865,395 marks (243,269*l.*). This sum was composed as follows:— Expenses of construction and keeping in order.

Description.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Marks.	£
The keeping up of bridges, viaducts, tunnels, signal-stations, watchmen's houses.. ..	1,568,040	78,402
Station repairs, technical arrangements, buildings overground, rail fences, side buildings, &c. ..	810,635	40,531
Telegraph and signal stations	86,870	4,343
Outlay of money for small ironworks, switches, level crossings, wing rails, sleepers, &c. ..	2,399,850	119,992

This gives an average of 927 marks (46*l.*) per 1 kilom. of railway line.

A further sum of 4,097,463 marks (204,873*l.*) has been spent in expanding the present constructions. The principal items being:— Expansion of present constructions.

The construction of a second line between Bietigheim and Yagstfeld at 1,152,508 marks (57,625*l.*).

A rotunda for locomotives at Stuttgart at 535,738 marks (26,786*l.*).

The enlargement of the Cannstatt railway car work shops at 257,866 marks (12,893*l.*).

The cost of centralising the station signals, shuntings, &c., is reckoned at 729,676 marks (36,483*l.*).

II.—Condition of the Rolling Stock.

At the end of 1893, 415 locomotives were in use, or an increase of 25 over 1892. Out of this number 402 were in good condition and in constant use. Locomotives.

130 locomotives came from the railway company's own workshops; 268 were made at the manufactory at Esslingen, 8 in Munich from Krauss and Company, and 9 from Cockerill, in Seraing.

The average age of the machines is reckoned at 14·17 years. The oldest in use was built 29 years ago, and no less than 63 have been constantly used since 1869.

(1819)

A 3

254 locomotives were provided with continuous Westinghouse pneumatic brakes.

Railway
carriages.

The 1,085 passenger carriages contained 49,121 seats and 2,771 axles.

In 1892 there were only 1,003 carriages with 44,949 seats and 2,592 axles. The average is calculated at 292 seats to each 10 kiloms. of line and 17·73 seats to each axle.

1,042 carriages were fitted up with the Westinghouse pneumatic brake, 995 with steam-heating apparatus, and 516 with gas lighting.

The figures in 1892 stood at 958, 809, and 331 respectively.

Goods
carriages.

The goods trucks and wagons amounted in 1893 to 6,775, with 17,234 axles. 58 carriages were added during the year to the already existing 6,717 of 1892. 85·91 per cent. of the axles are provided with brakes.

TABLE showing Prices of the Working Stock.

Description.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Marks.	£
For locomotives and tenders	18,422,648	921,132
Passenger carriages ..	9,159,380	457,969
Goods, carriages, and trucks	23,151,619	1,157,580
Total	50,733,647	2,536,682

Thus the average of 44,392 marks (2,219*l.*) for a locomotive with tender, 8,442 marks (422*l.*) for a passenger carriage, and 3,465 marks (173*l.*) for a goods carriage.

III.—*Services yielded by the Rolling Stock.*

Württemberg
locomotives.

On the Württemberg lines only Württemberg locomotives were used. On the foreign sections Württemberg machines were not employed.

Length of
travel of
locomotives
and rolling
stock.

The locomotives accomplished a total length of travel during the year of 15,017,928 kiloms., as against 14,672,032 kiloms. in 1892. The average for each locomotive was 30,191 kiloms.

The other rolling stock ran 350,476,337 kiloms., as against 346,524,662 kiloms. in 1892. Of this, goods wagons ran 205,801,656 kiloms., and the passenger carriages 115,959,949 kiloms.

The number of trains expedited was 190,130; giving an average strength of 17 for express trains, 19 for passenger trains, 21 for mixed trains, 62 for goods trains, and 27 for trains carrying materials, &c., for working purposes.

The sum of 2,790,581 marks (139,529*l.*) was expended on fuel, Cost of 212,498 marks (10,624*l.*) on lubricating matter, and 264,827 marks tractive (13,241*l.*) on cleaning and packing stuff. power.

The sum total expended during the year was 3,116,808 marks (155,840*l.*), as against 3,386,918 marks (169,345*l.*) in 1892. This gives an average per 1,000 train kiloms. ("nutz kilom.") of 257.02 marks (12*l.*), and per 1,000 axle kiloms. ("Wagenachs kilom.") of 8.89 marks (8*s.*).

IV.—*Financial State of the Railways.*

The receipts from passengers and passengers' baggage traffic Receipts : were 12,651,886 marks (632,594*l.*), as against 12,188,631 marks Passengers and goods traffic. (609,431*l.*) in 1892, forming respectively 35.87 and 35.98 per cent. of the total receipts; and 7,589 marks (379*l.*), and 7,448 marks (372*l.*) respectively were received for each passenger kilometre.

The total receipts from goods traffic, &c., were 22,617,263 marks (1,130,863*l.*), or 64.13 per cent. of the total receipts; and 13,567 marks (678*l.*) were received from each goods kilometre; as against 21,691,959 marks (1,084,597*l.*), or 64.02 per cent. of the total receipts; and 13,255 marks (662*l.*) received for each goods kilometre in 1892.

The following table, according to Reporter Leibbrand, shows the different receipts from passengers and passengers' baggage traffic in the different German States in 1892 per passenger kilometre.

TABLE showing Receipts from Passenger and Goods Traffic per
Kilometre in different German States during the Year 1892.

In—	Per Kilometre.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Marks.	£
Alsace-Lorraine	8,149	407
Prussia	9,690	484
Bavaria	6,660	333
Saxony	11,399	569
Württemberg	7,461	373
Baden	10,789	539

This table places Württemberg in a fairly advantageous light in comparison with the other German States.

The following table shows the receipts from goods traffic in different German States during 1892 per goods kilometre :—

In—	Per Goods Kilometre.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Marks.	£
Alsace Lorraine	26,127	1,306
Prussia	24,506	1,225
Bavaria	15,111	755
Saxony	23,171	1,158
Württemberg	12,940	647
Baden	18,469	923

Thus in the goods traffic receipts Württemberg figures at a disadvantage with the other German States.

The following table gives the actual sum total of receipts and expenditure from railways, including items of every description:—

TABLE of Receipts and Expenditure for the Years 1892-93.

	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Marks.	£
Receipts	37,680,531	1,884,026
Expenditure	24,958,433	1,247,921
Surplus	12,722,098	636,105

The Minister of Finance in his budget had calculated upon obtaining a surplus of 15,250,000 marks (762,000£), consequently the actual diminution has been 126,395£.

Remarks by
Dr. Mittnacht
on the state
of railways in
Germany.

Dr. Mittnacht, whilst discussing the budget and commenting upon the unfavourable receipts derived from the Württemberg Railways, calls attention to the fact that in Bavaria and Baden the revenue acquired from railways is more or less at a standstill, and but a small increase may be said to be visible. Whereas the expenditure is rapidly increasing.

With the exception of Alsace-Lorraine it can be said that the incomes derived from railways throughout Germany are diminishing.

Dr. Mittnacht quotes the following figures which represent the receipts and expenditure from Württemberg Railways from the years 1888 to 1892:—

TABLES of Receipts and Expenditure of Würtemberg Railways
from the Years 1888 to 1892.

REVENUE.

Year.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Marks.	£
1888-89	33,223,927	1,661,196
1889-90	35,528,626	1,776,431
1890-91	35,785,983	1,789,299
1891-92	36,219,189	1,810,959

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Marks.	£
1888-89	16,950,812	847,540
1889-90	19,945,539	997,276
1890-91	22,816,031	1,140,801
1891-92	24,841,748	1,242,087

From the above tables it will be seen that there was but a slow increase in the receipts from 1888 to 1892; whereas during the same period the expenditure was rapidly mounting.

Dr. Mittnacht hopes that throughout Germany, before long, a return ticket will be available for 10 days instead of the customary 7 or 8 days. In his opinion this will produce favourable results.

As regards Sunday trains His Excellency is of opinion that the goods trains should be discontinued, or at any rate they should not run in the same proportion as on week days.

But as there are so many people who look forward to Sunday travelling as being the only day they are well able to do so, he thinks the question of reducing the number of passenger trains on a Sunday should be left to the future to be decided. The express trains must run on a Sunday, for that day was not kept in Würtemberg in the same way as in England and America. He could only, perhaps, under the circumstances, advocate running fewer local trains travelling short distances.

Reporter Leibbrand remarks that an amelioration in the speed of the trains has set in. He likewise mentions that the goods traffic is steadily increasing.

The amalgamation of railway tickets, the weekly workmen's tickets, the bathing season tickets, and the circular tickets for travelling in the interior of Würtemberg were all on the increase.

throughout the year. But Cook's tickets were on the decline, and less were sold than in previous years.

V.—*Railway Accidents.*

General number of accidents.

There occurred 8 cases of running off the line, 4 collisions, and 56 accidents; in all 68 cases, as against 121 of the previous year. To this must be added 56 instances of the tires of the carriage wheels breaking, and 204 cases of rails splitting.

Deaths from railway accidents.

Twenty-nine persons in all were killed. Out of this number 6 passengers, 16 persons in the service of the railway companies (out of the 16, 11 met their death whilst employed in shunting carriages), and 7 strangers. These latter died from their own carelessness.

VI.—*Remarks by Mr. Kaulla why the Revenue derived from Würtemberg Railways does not suffice to pay the Interest of the Capital.*

The two best paying lines.

The two lines which yield the best returns, and which are able to support themselves, are the Bruchsal-Stuttgart-Ulm; and the Stuttgart-Heilbronn-Friedrichshafen-Nördlingen Lines. The latter supports itself through an important transit traffic.

District local railways.

The pressing demands in the districts for local railways have to be attended to, but as the traffic of these bye-rails is insignificant the municipalities are not able to defray the total cost of their construction. In the course of time though these small lines should improve, for the cost of keeping them in working order is not great.

Difficulties in constructing railways in Würtemberg.

Würtemberg is a hilly country; the ground levelling presents difficulties, and great expenses are entailed in constructing lines, more especially when it comes to build viaducts, tunnels, dikes, and embankments.

State railways solidly built.

The State railways are solidly constructed, and have entailed a heavy outlay. The staff moreover employed is considerably greater than that employed by the private companies.

Würtemberg's railway neighbours.

Würtemberg's position between Bavaria and Baden causes her naturally to depend somewhat on the good will of her neighbours. But even when the shortest way lies through Würtemberg territory, it is hardly to be wondered at that Bavaria and Baden should be interested in upholding the interests of their own lines, and this sometimes to the detriment of Würtemberg.

Wishes of the public are always taken into consideration.

In Würtemberg the wishes of the public are always taken into consideration, and in the last few years, in order to satisfy the public and the mercantile community, much money has been expended in providing handsome and comfortable railway carriages.

Construction of railways has been for the public good.

It should not be forgotten that in former years the State spent a considerable sum of money in constructing public roads in order

to facilitate public traffic, and thus, even if the railway revenues have not as yet sufficed to pay off the interest of the capital expended on their construction, the fact remains that the welfare of the people has been considerably aided by the railways; native industry has profited by them, and the export trade has increased.

The railway administration is based on economic and conscientious principles, and the persons employed are well disciplined and looked after. The higher officials are intelligent and full of zeal. Intelligence of the officials employed.

When there is a deficit in the receipts the causes are always carefully explained.

Lastly, one should remember that various lines were constructed for strategical purposes, and their military importance at the time was of more consequence and was perhaps more considered than the question of their eventually yielding profitable return. Military importance of some lines.

VII.—*Telegraph Service.*

The telegraph lines comprised 3,627·23 kiloms., or 138·22 kiloms. more than in 1892. Length of telegraph lines and wires.

The total length of wire 9,311·25 kiloms., or an increase of 450·43 kiloms over 1892.

54 stations were placed in direct communication with Würtemberg establishments, namely :— Communication with States beyond Würtemberg.

	Number.
Within the Imperial jurisdiction ..	32
Bavaria	20
Austria	1
Switzerland	2*

* One not yet used.

1,091 different apparatuses were in use, or 78 more than in 1892. Telegraph apparatus and batteries.

This number is made up as follows :—

	Number.	
	1893.	Increase over 1892 of—
Morse apparatus	752	23
Hughes apparatus	11	1
Telephone	328	54

Battery elements comprised 6,935 pieces in use, or 251 more than in 1892.

Telegraph
communi-
cation.

Average
number of
words.

The total number of telegrams of every description, public, private, paid and unpaid, received and sent, &c., is given as 3,185,663, or 309,903 more than in 1892.

The following are the average number of words in paying telegrams :—

	Number.
For inland (Württemberg) telegrams ..	11·34
Within imperial jurisdiction and Bavaria..	12·87
With continental countries, &c.	12·46

Number of
telegrams
received and
sent in
Württemberg
from foreign
countries.

161,664 telegrams were received in Württemberg from abroad and sent to different countries.

In importance the countries rank as follows :—

1. Austria-Hungary.
2. Switzerland.
3. Great Britain and Ireland.
4. France and Corsica.
5. Italy.

The following table gives the numbers received and sent from principal European countries :—

Countries.	Number.	
	Sent from Württemberg.	Received in Württemberg.
Austria-Hungary	20,990	24,105
Switzerland	14,964	16,950
Great Britain and Ireland ..	7,925	14,398
France and Corsica	6,415	10,622
Italy	4,989	4,412
Netherlands	3,668	4,420
Belgium	3,560	4,160
Russia (European)	2,919	3,173
Servia	393	395
Spain (and Balearic Islands) ..	375	477

Malta,
Gibraltar, and
Australia.

	Number.
Sent to Malta.	25
Received from Malta.. . . .	50
Sent to Gibraltar	3
Received from Gibraltar .. .	5
Sent to Australia	265
Received from Australia .. .	197

Average
receipts from
telegrams.

Average receipt from each telegram in Germany was 70 pf. (7d.), and average receipts from telegrams from abroad 186·91 pf. (1s. 8d.).

In Würtemberg the average is one telegram for 3·16 inhabitants.

361 cases of interruption, &c., are reported to have taken place during the year. Obstructions to traffic.

Receipts derived from telegrams amounted to 684,140 marks (34,207*l.*). Receipts from telegrams.

The following table gives the total of receipts derived from postage, telegrams, and telephones altogether:—

TABLE showing Receipts from Postage, Telegrams, and Telephones, for the Year 1893.

	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Marks.	£
Post office	7,483,327	374,166
Telegraph	684,140	34,207
Telephones.. .. .	335,924	16,796
Total	8,503,391	425,169

The sum total expended on postage, telegraphs, and telephones is reckoned at 7,996,820 marks (399,841*l.*), or a surplus in favour of 25,328*l.* Expenditure on postage, telegrams, and telephones for 1893.

It should be noted though that the above represents the surplus which was estimated in the budget for 1893–95. In reality, after adding various items to revenue and expenditure, the actual sum total of receipts and expenses for 1893 amounted as follows:—

	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Marks.	£
Receipts	10,016,839	500,841
Expenditure	8,677,930	433,896

Giving thus an actual surplus of 66,945*l.*

Actual surplus.

VIII.—Postal Service.

Since April 1, 1892, the so-called Central European time has been adopted. Post offices.

There were in all 631 post offices in Würtemberg, or an increase of 18 over those in 1892. This gives an average of one post office per 3,227 inhabitants. 3,995 letter boxes were in working order throughout the country. This makes 217 more than in 1892.

Post carriages, sledges, &c.	625 vehicles (diligences, post-carriages, &c.) with accommodation for 2,871 persons were in use. Out of this number 47 were large omnibuses. There was an increase of 19 carriages over 1892. Besides this number there were 284 postal sledges in circulation, giving accommodation to 1,256 persons.
Horses.	879 horses were employed, or 11 more than in 1892.
Means of carrying post on the water.	36 Bodensee steamboats were used daily in carrying the mails. It is calculated that there are 73 kiloms. in lakes, rivers, &c., over which the post is conveyed.
Number of letters, &c., received and sent.	The total number of letters, newspapers, printed matter, &c., received and sent is put down at 162,245,933, as against 147,586,950 in 1892.
Money postal orders.	Worth of postal orders received and sent (including all sources) is calculated at 1,037,628,981 marks (51,881,449 <i>l.</i>), as against 1,000,416,942 marks (50,020,847 <i>l.</i>) in 1892.
Letters, &c., received in Würtemberg from Great Britain and those sent to.	3,296 letters, &c., worth 132,244 marks (6,612 <i>l.</i>) were received in Würtemberg during the year from Great Britain and Ireland; and 2,010 letters worth 106,874 marks (5,343 <i>l.</i>) were sent from Würtemberg to Great Britain.
	56 letters (worth 131 <i>l.</i>) were received in Würtemberg from British possessions in Asia, and 38 (worth 114 <i>l.</i>) were sent from Würtemberg.
	74 letters (worth 268 <i>l.</i>) were received from British possessions in Africa, and 41 (worth 91 <i>l.</i>) were sent from Würtemberg to British possessions in Africa.
Actual receipts derived from postage.	The actual receipts derived from postage throughout the year amounted to 7,483,327 marks (374,166 <i>l.</i>).

IX.—*Telephones.*

Number of telephones.	3,040 telephone instruments in all were in use in Würtemberg, or an increase of 650 over previous year.
Receipts.	Receipts derived from amounted to 335,924 marks (16,796 <i>l.</i>).
Disorders in telephone lines.	2,298 disorders of different description in the telephone lines were signalled during the year, but in most cases the disorders were of short duration, and communication by telephone was generally never quite broken off, but merely delayed.
New telephones established.	On December 1, 1892, telephonic communication was established between Friedrichshafen and Lindau; and, at the same time, the communication was extended from the above-named places to Augsburg and Munich.

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 By HARRISON & SONS,
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INDEX TO REPORTS
OF
HER MAJESTY'S DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD
ON
T R A D E
AND
SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.
(WITH APPENDIX.)

1886-1894.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
AUGUST, 1894.*

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY.

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1894.

[C. 7503.]

Price One Shilling and Tenpence.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

A few words explanatory of the scope and object of the fifth issue of this work may not be out of place.

Prior to the year 1886 it was the practice of the Foreign Office to publish the reports of Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad on trade, finance, and subjects of general interest, in Blue Books, at various intervals, when a sufficient number had been received to make a fair-sized volume. These Blue Books were published only during the Session of Parliament, or shortly after its close. This system, however, was open to two serious objections. In the first place, a person requiring a particular report on a specific subject found himself compelled to purchase a volume containing a quantity of extraneous matter, possibly of no interest to him, and at a cost consequently in excess of the value of what he really required. A still graver objection lay in the fact that while one report might be printed and ready for publication, it had to wait till others were received in a sufficient number to make up a Blue Book. Considerable delay was thus at times occasioned, and the value of the earlier papers proportionately diminished. Lord Rosebery, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1886, readily recognising the force of these objections which were then strongly urged, took effectual steps to remedy them by ordering a separate publication of all reports both during the Session of Parliament and in the recess. This arrangement met with the unanimous approval of the Public and the Press, and the reports were, thenceforward, issued at a price well within the reach of all classes, as will be seen on reference to the Appendix.

The Series thus established are divided into two categories, "Annual" and "Miscellaneous." In the former are comprised reports on Trade, Finance, Agriculture, &c., which are annually required from Her Majesty's Missions and Consulates abroad. In the latter are included reports on subjects of general economic interest, which are either specially called for by the Secretary of State or voluntarily submitted for publication by their authors. Each of these series have their consecutive numbers, which run on from year to year. From the summer of 1886 down to August 25, 1894, when Parliament adjourned, 1,459 reports of

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the Annual, and 338 of the Miscellaneous Series, have been issued in the separate form, and it is to the salient features of these 1,797 reports that the body of the present work is designed to facilitate reference. The system adopted is as follows: The black numeral preceding the letter A. or M. refers to the number of the paper; the letters themselves refer to the series, "Annual" or "Miscellaneous," as the case may be; and the smaller figures, following the letter, denote the page on which the subject is referred to. From what has been said above it will be seen that, with certain exceptions, the majority of the reports received from abroad, and which it is deemed expedient to make public, are now issued separately in one of the two series referred to. But it not unfrequently happens, when information from different countries on a specific subject is required, that it is considered preferable to publish all replies collectively, and thus consolidate the information in one book. Examples of such cases as this may be found in the Volume of Reports on Co-operative Societies Abroad (No. 20, Coml., 1886); Laws Relating to Employers' Liability Abroad (No. 21, Coml., 1886), and numerous other instances. Such collective information is still published in Blue Books of the commercial series as Command Papers, and numbered according to the year of issue. The symbols of reference to such papers being somewhat different, all reports so published, together with those on subjects of general commercial interest which appeared prior to the arrangement made in 1886, and already referred to, have been dealt with in Part II, which embraces a period of thirteen years, viz., from 1882 to 1894 inclusive.

As application is frequently made to the Foreign Office for these reports, it may be well to mention that they can be obtained from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.; John Menzies, and Co., 12, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, and 90, West Nile-street, Glasgow; or Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Limited, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin; to whom direct application should be made, stating the number and the series, which will be sufficient to indicate the papers mentioned in the body of the report. To obtain those referred to in Part II, it is advisable to mention not only the commercial number, but also the year and command number, which are printed in brackets for that purpose.

An Appendix has been added to this edition, showing the prices of each of the Reports referred to in Part I of the work, *i.e.*, those of the Annual and Miscellaneous Series.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Foreign Office, November, 1894.

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OF
HER MAJESTY'S DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD
ON
TRADE AND SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

PART I.

1886-1894.

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- Callao, 488, A., 3.

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- Alexandria, 1276, A., 10.
 Denmark, 814, A., 9.
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- Adana, 571, A., 1, 2; 1017, A., 12; 1403, A., 10.
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- Azerbaijan, 798, A., 2, 4; 1440, A., 3.
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- Hungary, **459**, A., 1; **512**, A., 3, 9; **710**, A., 9.
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- Russia, 223, A., 3, 5, 12; 425, A., 3; 113, M.; 564, A., 1, 2; 617, A., 2; 706, A., 2; 777, A., 13, 24; 778, A.; 950, A., 3, 15; 959, A., 2; 1119, A., 8, 22, (grain-elevators), 27; (famine), 254, M.; 1313, A., 5.
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- Seville, 1055, A., 7.
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- Baden, 1082, A., 77.
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- Chicago, 140, A., 6; 1103, A., 12.
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- Congo, 1450, A., 16.
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- Varna, 1, A., 4.
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- Canary Islands, 5, A., 4, 7; 581, A., 3; 246, M., 5, 24.
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 Bushire, 29, A., 1, 2; 166, A., 2; 367, A., 3; 946, A., 3; 1092, A., 4.
 Bussorah, 348, A., 4; 719, A., 3; 1142, A., 13; 1320, A., 8; 1424, A., 6.
 Canton, 12, A., 1, 3 (note), 13.
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 Chefoo, 366, A., 7; 926, A., 7; 1066, A., 13; 1412, A., 2.
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 Chile, 227, A., 1; 634, A., 3; 1311, A., 2; 1351, A., 5, 6.
 China (fluctuations), 1287, A.; 305, M.
 Chinkiang, 173, A., 14; 373, A., 13; 1394, A., 2.
 Colombia (Republic of), 804, A., 2, 4; 970, A., 5.
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 Costa Rica, 317, A., 2, 7; 522, A., 7; 694, A., 5; 861, A., 5; 1031, A., 9; 1219, A., 5, 10; 1352, A., 5, 9.
 Cuba, 10, A., 6, 9; 205, A., 8; 609, A., 6; 779, A., 5; 1213, A., 11.
 Dar-el-Baida, 1011, A., 32.
 Delagoa Bay, 995, A., 10.
 Ecuador, 805, A., 2; 832, A., 3; 1146, A., 7, 8; 1171, A., 4; 1358, A., 4.
 Egypt, 485, A., 4.
 Fez, 1304, A., 32.
 Finland, 248, A., 13; 564, A., 22.
 Fiume, 883, A., 13; 1415, A., 9.
 Foochow, 157, A., 1, 8; 526, A., 1; 1216, A., 8.
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 Frankfort, 52, A., 6, 7; 937, A., 12.
 Galatz, 996, A., 6; 1170, A., 5; 1345, A., 6.
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 Greece, 1112, A., 1, 9, 33; 1184, A., 8; 1365, A., 18; 1416, A., 25.
 Guayaquil, 119, A., 3; 314, A., 3; 496, A., 3; 832, A., 3; 992, A., 3.
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 Hayti, 902, A., 4; 1058, A., 5; 1240, A., 13.
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- Japan, 95, A., 50. Regulations controlling, 56, M.; 614, A., 8;
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- Jeddah, 81, A., 2.
- Kanagawa, 219, A., 12, 13; 754, A., 17; 922, A., 9; 1084, A.,
11; 1255, A., 10; 1421, A., 3, 10.
- Kharput, 54, A., 4.
- Khorassan, 1429, A., 2.
- Kieff, 1024, A., 13, 14; 1232, A., 19; 1439, A., 15, 16.
- Leghorn, 1377, A., 6.
- Libau, 1003, A., 16; 1337, A., 18.
- Lisbon, 187, A., 11.
- Loanda, 4, A., 2; 1069, A., 2.
- Lota, 1311, A., 14.
- Lyons, 1182, A., 13.
- Macao, 1457, A., 7, 10.
- Madagascar, 201, A., 14.
- Malaga, 125, A., 3; 1130, A., 10; 1282, A., 10.
- Manila, 6, A., 7; 846, A., 4; 1289, A., 15.
- Maranham, 441, A., 9.
- Mazagan, 181, A., 14; 1011, A., 27.
- Mazatlan, 965, A., 22.
- Memel, 50, A., 15.
- Meshed, 1429, A., 6.
- Mexico, 202, A., 8; 965, A., 9; 302, M.
- Mogador, 181, A., 10; 326, A., 12; 553, A., 8; 857, A., 12
1221, A., 11.
- Mollendo, 118, A., 2.
- Morea, 78, A., 5.
- Mozambique, 60, A., 13; 455, A., 6; 1312, A., 4.
- Nagasaki, 39, A., 5; 204, A., 4; 589, A., 3.
- Naples, 174, A., 15; 397, A., 12; 615, A., 7; 784, A., 8; 953,
A., 7; 1122, A., 12; 1244, A., 8; 1383, A., 13.
- New Caledonia, 335, A., 4.
- Newchwang, 13, A., 1; 377, A., 6.
- New York, 182, A., 2; 370, A., 3; 545, A., 2, 3; 747, A., 3;
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- Ningpo, 161, A., 2.
- Norway, 440, A., 1; 605, A., 1; 638, A., 1; 781, A., 1; 1143,
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- Odessa, 115, A., 4; 236, A., 3; 346, A., 3; 536, A., 6; 877,
A., 1; 1024, A., 4; 1232, A., 4; 1439, A., 4.
- Oporto, 1308, A., 3; 1453, A., 5.
- Pakhoi, 122, A., 1; 1037, A., 1; 1197, A., 1; 1407, A., 2.
- Panama, 971, A., 5; 1389, A., 2.
- Patras, 259, A., 4; 457, A., 5; 819, A., 5; 980, A., 7; 1154,
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- Pernambuco, 606, A., 1.
- Peru, 806, A., 8; 1318, A., 7.
- Philippine Islands, 1391, A., 14.
- Piræus, 33, A., 2; 834, A., 6; 1019, A., 10; 1365, A., 9.
- Poland, 321, A., 12; 461, A., 8; 686, A., 9; 1183, A., 2;
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- Portland (Oregon), 136, A., 14; 555, A., 7; 906, A., 11, 17
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- Porto Alegre, 1425, A., 25.

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- Portugal, 382, A., 7.
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 Rio Grande do Sul, 32, A., 5; 1077, A., 16; 1263, A., 10; 1425, A., 6.
 Rio Janeiro, 106, A., 2; 217, A., 6, 7; 265, A., 3, 7.
 Rome, 1298, A., 26.
 Rotterdam, 58, A., 6; 1446, A., 2.
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 Salonica, 75, A., 6.
 Samoa, 831, A., 1.
 San Blas, 965, A., 25.
 Santo Domingo, 1240, A., 22; 1373, A., 2.
 Sarawak, 45, A., 4.
 Shanghai, 199, A., 7; 387, A., 17; 1101, A., 3; 1266, A., 3; 1442, A., 4.
 Siam, 771, A., 4; 1087, A., 4; 1089, A., 2.
 Sicily, 1380, A., 12.
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 Stettin, 776, A., 1; 1115, A., 37.
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 Tahiti, 151, A., 2; 319, A., 5; 602, A., 11; 904, A., 2; 1441, A., 5.
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- Acre, 1885-6, **114**, A., 8; 1887, **290**, A., 6; 1888, **508**, A., 7; 1890, **908**, A., 7; 1892, **1279**, A., 14; 1893, **1418**, A., 13.
- Adalia, 1889, **764**, A., 18.
- Adana, 1886-7, **406**, A., 5; 1887-8, **571**, A., 4; 1888-9, **745**, A., 11; 1890, **896**, A., 9; 1891, **1017**, A., 15; 1892, **1200**, A., 8, 13; 1893, **1403**, A., 13.
- Adra, 1888, **627**, A., 13; 1889, **802**, A., 9; 1892, **1282**, A., 16; 1893, **1445**, A., 17.
- Adrianople, 1888, **533**, A., 4; 1889, **721**, A., 5; 1890, **891**, A., 3; 1891, **1021**, A., 4; 1892, **1179**, A., 5.
- Aguilas, 1888, **627**, A., 13; 1889-90, **966**, A., 19; 1892, **1282**, A., 17; 1893, **1445**, A., 17.
- Ahwaz, 1890-91, **1092**, A., 21.
- Aivali, 1889, **764**, A., 23.
- Ajaccio, 1887, **353**, A., 4.
- Aleppo, 1886, **105**, A., 1.
- Alexandretta, 1886, **105**, A., 3; 1887, **419**, A., 3; 1888, **500**, A., 6; 1889, **745**, A., 6; 1890, **896**, A., 6; 1891, **1017**, A., 10; 1892, **1200**, A., 6; 1893, **1403**, A., 8.
- Alexandria, 1885, **77**, A., 2, 5; 1886, **196**, A., 1, 6, 8; 1887, **393**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **585**, A., 8; 1889, **767**, A., 16; 1890, **944**, A., 21; 1891, **1113**, A., 24; 1892, **1276**, A., 18.
- Algeciras, 1891, **1055**, A., 16; 1892, **1269**, A., 26; 1893, **1359**, A., 17.
- Algeria, 1886, **249**, A., 14; 1887, **291**, A., 2; 1888, **563**, A., 2, 4; 1889, **669**, A., 24; 1890, **853**, A., 2, 4, 6; 1891, **1043**, A., 3, 6, 8; 1892, **1180**, A., 5, 7, 9, 13, 15; 1893, **1347**, A., 4, 6.
- Alicante, 1886, **97**, A., 24; 1887, **274**, A., 17; 1888, **489**, A., 19; 1889, **692**, A., 24; 1890, **924**, A., 26; 1891, **1060**, A., 14; 1892, **1225**, A., 32; 1893, **1454**, A., 3.
- Almeria, 1890, **966**, A., 25, 26; 1892, **1282**, A., 21, 28; 1893, **1445**, A., 21.
- Ambriz, 1888-91, **1105**, A., 38.
- Amoy, 1884-6, **133**, A., 5; 1887, **341**, A., 7, 10, 11; 1888, **540**, A., 6; 1889, **709**, A., 9; 1890, **890**, A., 8; 1891, **1012**, A., 9; 1892, **1193**, A., 2, 7, 12; 1893, **1400**, A., 14.
- Amsterdam, 1890, **954**, A., 5.
- Angola, 1885, **4**, A., 9.
- Angora, 1891, **1099**, A., 25; **1368**, A., 2.
- Antwerp, 1885, **23**, A., 7; 1886, **210**, A., 7; 1887, **306**, A., 2.
- Arab ports of Persian Gulf, 1888-9, **760**, A., 17; 1889-90, **946**, A., 14; 1890-91, **1092**, A., 14; 1892, **1252**, A., 16.
- Archangel, **248**, A., 20; 1885-87, **564**, A., 34; 1889, **777**, A., 44; 1890, **950**, A., 38; 1891, **1119**, A., 42.
- Arendal, 1886, **130**, A., 26; 1892, **1272**, A., 23; 1893, **1427**, A., 32.
- Argentine Republic, 1884-5, **111**, A., 10; 1878-88, **572**, A., 21; 1890-91, **927**, A., 1, 2, 5; (Foreign trade), 1890-91, **1000**, A., 58; 1891, **1068**, A., 7; 1883-91, **1147**, A., 89; 1892, **1178**, A., 1892-93, **1303**, A., 2, 4.
- Astoria, 1886, **186**, A., 22, 23; 1887, **375**, A., 13; 1888, **555**, A., 14; 1889, **718**, A., 25; 1890, **906**, A., 22; 1891, **1086**, A., 25; 1892, **1251**, A., 37; 1893, **1452**, A., 37.

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- Austria, 1884-5, **16**, A., 1886, **153**, A., 1, 2, 3, 4; 1884-5, **195**, A., 2, 3; 1886-7, **355**, A.; 1880-89, **735**, A., 6; 1886-90, **852**, A., 2; 1889-90, **889**, A., 2, 3, 13, 16; 1890, **906**, A., 22; 1891, **1114**, A., 5; 1892, **1265**, A., 4; 1893, **1387**, A., 2, 18, 20, 21.
- Azores, 1885, **9**, A., 2.
- Baghdad, 1887-89, **551**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **783**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1142**, A., 4; **1320**, A., 3.
- Bahia, 1885-89, **793**, A., 11; 1885-8, **807**, A., 2; 1890-91, **1290**, A., 11.
- Bahrain, 1887-8, **629**, A., 18; 1888-9, **760**, A., 15; 1889-90, **946**, A., 12; 1891, **1092**, A., 29.
- Baltimore, 1886, **94**, A., 2; 1887, **262**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **463**, A., 7; 1889, **648**, A., 8; 1890, **835**, A., 10; 1891, **1001**, A., 11; 1892, **1176**, A., 10; 1893, **1340**, A., 7.
- Banes, 1890-91, **1132**, A., 30.
- Bangkok, 1886, **222**, A., 4; 1887, **412**, A., 4, 5; 1888, **595**, A., 7, 8; 1889, **771**, A., 27; 1890, **938**, A., 16, 49; 1891, **1087**, A., 6; 1892, **1267**, A., 16.
- Barcelona, 1886, **97**, A., 18, 20, 21; 1887, **274**, A., 6, 8; 1888, **489**, A., 13; 1889, **692**, A., 16; 1890, **924**, A., 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; 1891, **1060**, A., 4; 1892, **1225**, A., 12-17.
- Bari, 1884-5, **174**, A., 46; 1886-7, **397**, A., 33, 34; 1888, **615**, A., 26; 1889, **784**, A., 10, 11; 1890, **953**, A., 18, 19; 1891, **1122**, A., 18; 1892, **1244**, A., 11.
- Barletta, 1885, **174**, A., 38, 40; 1886-7, **397**, A., 35; 1888, **615**, A., 30; 1890, **953**, A., 19; 1891, **1122**, A., 21.
- Bastia, 1886, **172**, A., 3, 4.
- Batoum, 1885, **26**, A., 1, 5; 1886, **115**, A., 20; 1887, **346**, A., 25; 1888, **616**, A., 3; 1889, **677**, A., 9; 1890, **871**, A., 14; 1891, **1027**, A., 10; 1892, **1191**, A., 8; 1893, **1371**, A., 9.
- Bayonne, 1886, **101**, A., 23; 1887, **302**, A., 26; 1888, **501**, A., 26; 1889, **683**, A., 33; 1890, **844**, A., 37; 1891, **1004**, A., 38; 1892, **1166**, A., 37.
- Belgium, 1883-5, **76**, A., 1.
- Benadir Ports, 1891, **982**, A., 42.
- Bengazi, 1885-86, **147**, A., 7; 1888, **480**, A., 3; 1889-90, **903**, A., 3, 4; 1891-2, **1159**, A., 5.
- Benguella, 1888-91, **1105**, A., 38.
- Beni Saf, 1887, **291**, A., 13; 1890, **1043**, A., 33.
- Berbera and Bulhar, 1887-92, **1208**, A., 8.
- Berdiansk, 1886, **80**, A., 17, 19; 1887, **346**, A., 17; 1888, **536**, A., 24; 1889, **675**, A., 24; 1890, **841**, A., 26; 1891, **1042**, A., 34; 1892, **1234**, A., 32; 1893, **1375**, A., 28.
- Bergen, 1886, **130**, A., 36; 1887, **440**, A., 17; 1888, **605**, A., 13; 1889, **781**, A., 17; 1890, **915**, A., 30; 1891, **1143**, A., 28; 1892, **1272**, A., 30; 1893, **1427**, A., 36.
- Beyrout, 1885, **8**, A., 7; 1886, **114**, A., 6, 8; 1887, **290**, A., 6; 1888, **508**, A., 7; 1889, **720**, A., 8; 1890, **908**, A., 2, 7; 1892, **1279**, A., 15; 1893, **1418**, A., 12.
- Bilbao, 1885, **31**, A., 7; 1886, **163**, A., 10, 11; 1890, **923**, A., 5, 6, 7, 8; 1891, **1054**, A., 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; 1892, **1278**, A., 12; 1893, **1398**, A., 15.

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- Björneborg. 1887-8, **564**, A., 30, 31; 1888-9, **777**, A., 52; 1889-90, **950**, A., 40; 1891, **1119**, A., 59; 1892, **1275**, A., 65.
- Bocas del Toro, 1890, **971**, A., 13.
- Bodö, 1886, **130**, A., 44; 1887, **440**, A., 18; 1888, **605**, A., 15; 1889, **781**, A., 18; 1890, **915**, A., 32; 1891, **1143**, A., 30; 1892, **1272**, A., 32; 1893, **1427**, A., 39.
- Bogotá, 1864-85, **53**, A., 4; 1880-87, **456**, A., 1; 1889-90, **970**, A., 1, 3, 8, 9.
- Bolivar, 1885, **42**, A., 6, 8, 9; 1886, **138**, A., 4, 5, 7; 1888, **528**, A., 5; 1889, **723**, A., 9; 1891, **1074**, A., 7; 1892, **1207**, A., 3; 1893, **1386**, A., 16.
- Bone, 1889-90, **853**, A., 19.
- Bordeaux, 1886, **101**, A., 7, 14; 1887, **302**, A., 7; 1888, **501**, A., 6; 1889, **683**, A., 7; 1890, **844**, A., 7; 1891, **1004**, A., 7, 8; 1892, **1166**, A., 8; 1893, **1334**, A., 9.
- Borneo (British N.), 1885, **34**, A., 10; 1886, **420**, A., 6; 1888, **493**, A., 9; 1889-90, **943**, A., 9, 10; 1891, **1111**, A., 12.
- Boston, 1886, **110**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **312**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **499**, A., 4; 1889-90, **843**, A., 6; 1890-91, **1015**, A., 8; 1892, **1181**, A., 8, 9; 1893, **1339**, A., 18.
- Boulogne, 1886, **127**, A., 1, 2, 23; 1887, **300**, A., 3, 26; 1888, **490**, A., 2, 19; 1889, **697**, A., 22; 1890, **859**, A., 29; 1891, **1076**, A., 26; 1892, **1167**, A., 30; 1893, **1332**, A., 4, 26.
- Bourgas, 1886, **185**, A., 5, 8, 9; 1887, **325**, A., 7, 8; 1888, **558**, A., 9; **645**, A., 4; 1889, **752**, A., 64; 1890, **936**, A., 40, 41; 1891, **1110**, A., 31; 1893, **1448**, A., 22.
- Braila, 1890, **996**, A., 11.
- Brazil, 1885-88, **807**, A., 1.
- Bremen, 1887, **429**, A., 33; 1888-9, **829**, A., 23, 34; 1892, **1432**, A., 38.
- Brest, 1886, **86**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **273**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **505**, A., 7; 1889, **699**, A., 5; 1890, **893**, A., 7; 1891, **1039**, A., 5; 1892, **1177**, A., 7; 1893, **1361**, A., 9.
- Brevig, 1890, **915**, A., 32; 1892, **1272**, A., 33.
- Brindisi, 1885, **174**, A., 32, 34; 1886, **36**, 38; 1887, **397**, A., 24; 1888, **615**, A., 16; 1889, **741**, A., 5; 1890, **907**, A., 6; 1891, **1079**, A., 3, 9; 1892, **1248**, A., 4, 10; 1893, **1433**, A., 4, 12.
- Brunswick (Georgia), 1891, **1072**, A., 35.
- Bulgaria, 1885-6, **237**, A., 6; 1887, **442**, A., 5, 6; 1889, **752**, A., 10, 48; 1890, **936**, A., 4, 5, 54, 55, 56; 1887-91, **1110**, A., 5, 36; 1877-91, **264**, M.; 1888-92, **1300**, A., 5; 1893, **1448**, A., 5, 37.
- Bulhar. (See Berbera.)
- Bunder Abbas, 1887-8, **591**, A., 10; **629**, A., 15; 1889, **760**, A., 12; 1889-90, **946**, A., 10; 1891, **1092**, A., 12; 1892, **1252**, A., 18.
- Burriana, 1888, **489**, A., 17; 1889, **692**, A., 20; 1890, **924**, A., 24; 1891, **1060**, A., 12; 1893, **1454**, A., 24.
- Bushire, 1885, **29**, A., 1, 3, 4; **113**, A., 12; 1886, **166**, A., 3, 4; 1887-8, **591**, A., 5; **629**, A., 6, 7; 1889, **760**, A., 7; 1890, **946**, A., 4; 1891, **1092**, A., 5, 25; 1892, **1252**, A., 6.

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Exports—continued.

- Bussorah, 1887, **348**, A., 2, 5; 1888-9, **719**, A., 4; 1890, **921**, A., 3; 1891, **1142**, A., 16; 1320, A., 6, 10; 1892-93, **1424**, A., 9.
- Cadiz, 1890, **895**, A., 2; 1893, **1359**, A., 5.
- Caen, 1886, **96**, A., 22, 23; 1887, **277**, A., 21; 1888, **486**, A., 23; 1889, **671**, A., 34; 1890, **839**, A., 31; 1891, **999**, A., 9; 1892, **1174**, A., 23; 1893, **1341**, A., 20.
- Cagliari, 1892-93, **1378**, A., 7.
- Caiffa, 1885-6, **114**, A., 8; 1887, **290**, A., 6; 1888, **508**, A., 7; 1890, **908**, A., 7.
- Calais, 1886, **127**, A., 3, 25; 1887, **300**, A., 3, 28; 1888, **490**, A., 3, 21; 1889, **697**, A., 23; 1890, **859**, A., 28; 1891, **1076**, A., 3, 24; 1892, **1167**, A., 5, 29; 1893, **1332**, A., 3, 25.
- Calamata, 1886, **78**, A., 4.
- Caldera, 1889, **743**, A., 5; 1892, **1311**, A., 12.
- Callao, 1891, **1016**, A., 4.
- Cannes, 1886, **189**, A., 11; 1887, **337**, A., 10; 1888, **550**, A., 6; 1889, **744**, A., 9; 1890, **900**, A., 16, 17; 1891, **1073**, A., 11-12; 1892, **1198**, A., 14; 1893, **1420**, A., 15.
- Canton, 1885, **12**, A., 4, 11, 13; 1883-86, **224**, A., 11; 1887, **415**, A., 15; 1888, **574**, A., 12, 18; 1889, **770**, A., 13; 1891, **1107**, A., 8; 1892, **1282**, A., 6.
- Cardenas, 1892, **1213**, A., 15; 1893, **1356**, A., 23.
- Carlsrona, 1886, **131**, A., 17; 1887, **324**, A., 18; 1888, **524**, A., 25; 1889, **750**, A., 25; 1890, **931**, A., 24; 1891, **1067**, A., 27; 1892, **1247**, A., 29; 1893, **1434**, A., 29.
- Carthage (Republic of Colombia), 1886, **116**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **316**, A., 2, 3; 1888, **556**, A., 2, 4; 1889, **790**, A., 12; 1890, **971**, A., 17.
- Carthage (Spain), 1890, **966**, A., 27.
- Castellamare, 1884-5, **174**, A., 41; 1886, 43; 1887, **397**, A., 28; 1888, **615**, A., 31; 1889, **784**, A., 18; 1890, **953**, A., 25; 1891, **1122**, A., 28; 1892, **1244**, A., 14; 1893, **1383**, A., 21.
- Cataluña, 1886, **97**, A., 7.
- Catania, 1886, **239**, A., 17; 1887, **395**, A., 19, 20; 1888, **576**, A., 33; 1889, **762**, A., 26; 1890, **1117**, A., 21; 1891, **1117**, A., 32, 34, 36; 1893, **1380**, A., 30.
- Cavalla, 1885, **75**, A., 7, 12, 13; 1886-7, **394**, A., 11, 12; 1888, **623**, A., 17; 1889, **822**, A., 20; 1890, **962**, A., 15; 1891-92, **1310**, A., 34.
- Ceara, 1885-6, **179**, A., 13; 1887, **374**, A., 14; 1888, **606**, A., 15.
- Cebu, 1885, **6**, A., 8, 10; 1886, **103**, A., 5; 1887, **295**, A., 9; 1888, **494**, A., 8; 1889, **678**, A., 8; 1890, **846**, A., 11; 1891, **1032**, A., 6, 7, 8, 17; 1892, **1289**, A., 30; 1893, **1391**, A., 20, 22.
- Cephalonia, 1885, **17**, A., 7; 1887-88, **598**, A., 3, 5.
- Charleston, 1886, **88**, A., 7; 1887, **296**, A., 7, 8; 1888, **515**, A., 5; 1889, **668**, A., 8.
- Chefoo, 1885, **40**, A., 2, 4, 6; 1886, **203**, A., 2, 7, 8; 1887, **366**, A., 5, 7; 1888, **599**, A., 5; 1889, **780**, A., 6; 1890, **926**, A., 5, 6, 7, 10; 1891, **1066**, A., 5, 6.
- Cherbourg, 1886, **91**, A., 3; 1887, **271**, A., 3; 1888, **473**, A., 2; 1889, **656**, A., 2; 1890, **886**, A., 3; 1890-91, **1052**, A., 3.
- Chicago, 1886, **140**, A., 5, 6, 16; 1887, **330**, A., 14, 15; 1888, **570**, A., 5; 1889, **739**, A., 6; 1890, **892**, A., 19.

Exports--continued.

- Chiengmai, 1890-91, **1089**, A., 10.
 Chile, 1886, **227**, A., 3; **369**, A., 4; 1885-6, **385**, A., 17, 19.
 China (treaty ports), 1884-5, **41**, A., 2, 3.
 Chinkiang, 1886, **173**, A., 21, 22; 1887, **373**, A., 20, 21; 1888, **592**, A., 5; 1889, **717**, A., 5; 1890, **905**, A., 1, 3, 6; 1891-92, **1228**, A., 2, 10; 1893, **1394**, A., 4, 7.
 Christiania, 1886, **130**, A., 9; 1887, **440**, A., 9; 1890, **915**, A., 24; 1891, **1143**, A., 23; 1892, **1272**, A., 23; 1893, **1427**, A., 30.
 Christiansand, 1886, **130**, A., 27; 1887, **440**, A., 20; 1888, **605**, A., 18; 1889, **781**, A., 20; 1890, **915**, A., 35; 1891, **1143**, A., 33; 1892, **1272**, A., 35; 1893, **1427**, A., 41.
 Christiansund, 1886, **130**, A., 39; 1887, **440**, A., 21; 1888, **605**, A., 20; 1889, **781**, A., 22; 1890, **915**, A., 37; 1891, **1143**, A., 36; 1892, **1272**, A., 36; 1893, **1427**, A., 42.
 Chungking, 1891, **1097**, A., 8, 9; 1892, **1230**, A., 15; 1893, **1396**, A., 16.
 Cienfuegos, 1887, **327**, A., 16; 1892, **1213**, A., 25; 1893, **1356**, A., 30.
 Colombia, Republic of, 1885-7, **456**, A., 17, 18, 19, 20; **626**, A., 6, 7, 8; 1889, **804**, A., 13, 14; 1888-91, **1148**, A., 10.
 Colon, 1889, **790**, A., 18.
 Constantinople, 1887-8, **537**, A., 2.
 Coquimbo, 1887, **514**, A., 6; 1888-9, **685**, A., 4.
 Corea, 1885, **61**, A., 1, 5, 7; 1886, **218**, A., 4, 5, 7; 1887, **372**, A., 5; 1888, **565**, A., 9, 12; 1889, **740**, A., 9; 1890, **918**, A., 8; 1891, **1088**, A., 13, 16; 1892, **1227**, A., 12.
 Corfu, 1885, **17**, A., 2, 3.
 Corunna, 1886, **152**, A., 3, 7, 8, 9; 1887, **329**, A., 7; 1888, **520**, A., 9; 1889, **711**, A., 6; 1890, **914**, A., 5, 8; 1891, **1056**, A., 12; 1892, **1195**, A., 7.
 Costa Rica, 1885, **27**, A., 1; 1886, **121**, A., 3; 1887, **317**, A., 3; 1888, **522**, A., 6; 1889, **694**, A., 2; 1890, **861**, A., 3; 1891, **1031**, A., 5; 1892, **1219**, A., 7, 8; 1893, **1352**, A., 5, 6.
 Crete, 1885, **56**, A., 3, 10, 12.
 Cuba, 1885, **10**, A., 9; **205**, A., 10; 1892, **1213**, A., 10.
 Cullera, 1889, **692**, A., 22; 1890, **924**, A., 24; 1891, **1060**, A., 11; 1892, **1225**, A., 23; 1893, **1454**, A., 21.
 Damascus, 1886, **99**, A., 3, 4; 1887, **417**, A., 3; 1888, **538**, A., 4, 5; 1889, **690**, A., 4, 5; 1890-91, **1121**, A., 7; 1892, **1261**, A., 7; 1893, **1411**, A., 8.
 Dantzig, 1885, **50**, A., 10; 1888-9, **808**, A., 8; 1890-91, **1126**, A., 9; 1891-92, **1299**, A., 10.
 Dar-el-Baida, 1886, **181**, A., 20; 1887, **326**, A., 23; 1888, **553**, A., 22; of 1889, **712**, A., 24; of 1890, **857**, A., 22; 1890-91, **1011**, A., 33; 1892, **1221**, A., 29.
 Delagoa Bay, 1890-91, **995**, A., 8.
 Denia, 1891, **1060**, A., 20.
 Denmark, 1887, **471**, A., 7; 1888, **639**, A., 8; 1889, **814**, A., 2; 1889-90, **973**, A., 2, 11; 1891, **1138**, A., 2, 3, 4, 5; 1891-92, **1317**, A., 2, 3.
 Diarbekir, 1885, **30**, A., 5; 1886, **212**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **386**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **527**, A., 16, 17; 1889-90, **930**, A., 16; 1890-91, **1050**, A., 12; 1892, **1242**, A., 8; 1893, **1426**, A., 11.
 Dieppe, 1886, **96**, A., 32; 1888-9, **671**, A., 48.

Exports—continued.

- Drammen, 1886, **130**, A., 15; 1887, **440**, A., 24; 1888, **605**, A., 22; 1889, **781**, A., 23; 1890, **915**, A., 41; 1891, **1143**, A., 38; 1892, **1272**, A., 40.
- Dröbak, 1890, **915**, A., 43; 1891, **1143**, A., 40; 1892, **1272**, A., 41; 1893, **1427**, A., 45.
- Drontheim, 1886, **130**, A., 41; 1887-8, **605**, A., 65; 1889, **781**, A., 58; 1890, **915**, A., 86, 87; 1891, **1143**, A., 92; 1892, **1272**, A., 84, 86; 1893, **1427**, A., 93, 96.
- Dunkirk, 1886, **127**, A., 20; 1887, **300**, A., 23; 1888, **506**, A., 8; 1889, **734**, A., 9; 1890, **919**, A., 9; 1891, **1094**, A., 8; 1892, **1237**, A., 10; 1893, **1399**, A., 8.
- Durazzo, 1888, **537**, A., 22.
- Dutch Guiana, 1887, **410**, A., 4; 1888, **583**, A., 4; 1890, **956**, A., 8, 9; 1891-92, **1307**, A., 2.
- Ecuador, 1889-90, **851**, A., 5; 1890, **832**, A., 5, 6; 1891, **1146**, A., 4; 1893, **1358**, A., 17.
- Egersund, 1886, **130**, A., 31; 1889, **781**, A., 24; 1890, **915**, A., 44; 1891, **1143**, A., 41; 1892, **1247**, A., 42; 1893, **1427**, A., 46.
- Egypt, 1885-6, **142**, A., 3; 1888-92, **1276**, A., 2.
- Elba, 1891-2, **1250**, A., 33; 1893, **1377**, A., 22.
- Erzeroum, 1885, **30**, A., 3; 1886, **212**, A., 3; 1887-8, **527**, A., 3; 1889-90, **930**, A., 3; 1890-91, **1050**, A., 4; 1892, **1242**, A., 3; 1893, **1426**, A., 4.
- Eupatoria, 1888, **536**, A., 15; 1889, **706**, A., 23.
- Eureka (California), 1887, **392**, A., 11, 12; 1888, **555**, A., 37; 1889, **718**, A., 56, 57.
- Fahrsund, 1887, **440**, A., 26, 27; 1888, **605**, A., 24; 1889, **781**, A., 26; 1890, **915**, A., 46; 1891, **1143**, A., 42; 1892, **1272**, A., 43; 1893, **1427**, A., 47.
- Fayal, 1885, **9**, A., 5.
- Fécamp, 1886, **96**, A., 29; 1887, **277**, A., 28, 29; 1888, **486**, A., 29; 1889, **671**, A., 41; 1890, **839**, A., 37; 1890-91, **999**, A., 27; 1892, **1174**, A., 29; 1893, **1341**, A., 30.
- Ferrol, 1886, **152**, A., 13, 14; 1887, **329**, A., 16, 17; 1888, **520**, A., 22, 23; 1889, **711**, A., 27; 1890, **914**, A., 24; 1891, **1056**, A., 26; 1892, **1195**, A., 27.
- Fiji, 1885, **25**, A., 4, 7; 1886, **158**, A., 6; 1887, **405**, A., 4.
- Finland, 1886, **248**, A., 13; 1887, **447**, A., 28; 1892, **1275**, A., 60.
- Fiume, 1885, **68**, A., 1, 2, 3, 4; 1886, **141**, A., 8; **244**, A., 3, 4; 1887, **320**, A., 7; **450**, A., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8; 1888, **552**, A., 8, 11; 1889, **705**, A., 8, 9, 11; 1890, **883**, A., 10, 11, 21, 22; 1891, **1047**, A., 11, 15; 1892, **1249**, A., 17; 1893, **1415**, A., 13, 19, 27, 29.
- Flekkefjord, 1886, **130**, A., 30, 31; 1887, **440**, A., 29; 1888, **605**, A., 27; 1889, **781**, A., 27; 1890, **915**, A., 50; 1891, **1143**, A., 46; 1892, **1272**, A., 46; 1893, **1427**, A., 49.
- Foochow, 1886, **157**, A., 5, 9, 10; 1887, **331**, A., 10; 1888, **526**, A., 9; 1889, **726**, A., 12; 1889-90, **897**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1038**, A., 13; 1892, **1216**, A., 11; 1893, **1392**, A., 9.
- France, 1885, **63**, A., 1; 1886, **85**, A., 3, 7, 8; **246**, A., 16; 1887, **258**, A., 4, 6; 1892, **1158**, A., 5; 1893, **1328**, A., 4.
- Frankfort, 1885-6, **180**, A., 7, 8; 1886-7-8, **573**, A., 6.
- Frederickshald, 1885-6, **130**, A., 14; 1888, **605**, A., 28; 1888-9, **781**, A., 30; 1889-90, **915**, A., 51; 1892, **1272**, A., 47.

Exports—continued.

- Frederickstadt, 1886, **130**, A., 18; 1889-90, **915**, A., 54; 1892, **1272**, A., 49.
- Galatz, 1886, **93**, A., 5, 7; 1891, **996**, A., 6, 8; 1892, **1170**, A., 8.
- Gallipoli (Italy), 1885, **174**, A., 23; 1886, 29; 1887, **397**, A., 18, 19; 1888, **615**, A., 22; 1889, **741**, A., 10; 1890, **907**, A., 14; 1891, **1079**, A., 3, 19; 1892, **1248**, A., 20; 1893, **1433**, A., 22.
- Galveston, 1891, **989**, A., 17, 18; 1892, **1164**, A., 13-16; 1893, **1336**, A., 4, 26.
- Gandia, 1889, **692**, A., 25; 1890, **924**, A., 31; 1893, **1454**, A., 8.
- Garrucha, 1889, **802**, A., 13; 1890, **906**, A., 30, 31.
- Gefle, 1885, **21**, A., 5, 7; 1886, **178**, A., 10; 1887, **368**, A., 10; 1888, **568**, A., 10; 1889, **772**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 11; 1892, **1256**, A., 11; 1893, **1344**, A., 17.
- Genoa, 1885-6, **134**, A., 11; 1887, **308**, A., 12; 1888, **507**, A., 16; 1889, **696**, A., 18; **862**, A., 20; 1890-91, **1025**, A., 17; 1893, **1370**, A., 29.
- Germany, 1892, **1241**, A., 15, 16, 53.
- Germany to Great Britain, 1887-89, **761**, A., 6; 1888-90, **937**, A., 6, 7, 8.
- Ghenichesk, 1890, **841**, A., 19; 1891, **1042**, A., 18-24; 1892, **1234**, A., 24; 1893, **1375**, A., 35.
- Ghent, **1041**, A., 9-11; 1892, **1220**, A., 10; 1893, **1369**, A., 13.
- Gibara, 1890-91, **1132**, A., 31.
- Gijon, 1886, **152**, A., 11, 12; 1887-8, **520**, A., 20; 1889, **711**, A., 18; 1890, **914**, A., 11, 16; 1891, **1056**, A., 23; 1892, **1195**, A., 15.
- Gioja Tauro, 1885, **174**, A., 44; 1886, 45; 1892, **1244**, A., 13.
- Girgenti, 1888, **576**, A., 41.
- Gothenburg, 1886, **131**, A., 5; 1887, **324**, A., 6; 1888, **524**, A., 6, 7; 1889, **750**, A., 6; 1890, **921**, A., 5; 1891, **1067**, A., 8; 1892, **1247**, A., 4; 1893, **1434**, A., 7.
- Gotland, 1890-91, **1125**, A., 20; 1893, **1344**, A., 26.
- Greece, 1889-91, **1112**, A., 15; **1184**, A., 15; 1889-92, **1365**, A., 23, 25; **1416**, A., 26.
- Greytown, 1889-90, **913**, A., 2.
- Guatemala, **600**, A., 21; 1888-9, **763**, A., 5; 1892, **1245**, A., 5.
- Guayaquil, 1886, **119**, A., 4; 1887, **314**, A., 3, 5; 1888, **496**, A., 3; 1889, **805**, A., 5; 1890, **832**, A., 5; 1890, **951**, A., 6; 1891, **992**, A., 7; **1135**, A., 3; 1892, **1171**, A., 8, 9; 1893, **1358**, A., 16.
- Haifa, 1893, **1418**, A., 13.
- Hakodate, 1885, **18**, A., 4; 1886, **198**, A., 1, 3, 5; 1887, **402**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **590**, A., 8; 1889, **746**, A., 6; 1890, **935**, A., 16; 1891, **1123**, A., 9; 1892, **1327**, A., 9.
- Halmstad, 1886, **131**, A., 11; 1887, **324**, A., 11; 1888, **524**, A., 17; 1889, **750**, A., 16; 1890, **931**, A., 14; 1891, **1067**, A., 17; 1892, **1247**, A., 19; 1893, **1434**, A., 18.
- Hamburg, 1886-87, **429**, A., 13; 1888-9, **829**, A., 17, 18; 1890-92, **1432**, A., 30, 33.
- Hammerfest, 1886, **130**, A., 49, 50; 1887, **440**, A., 35; 1888, **605**, A., 32; 1889, **781**, A., 34; 1890, **915**, A., 58; 1891, **1143**, A., 53; 1892, **1272**, A., 52; 1893, **1427**, A., 56.

Exports—continued.

- Hango, 1892, **1275**, A., 67.
- Hankow, 1886, **191**, A., 4, 6; 1889, **708**, A., 3; 1889-90, **888**, A., 18; 1890-91, **1044**, A., 19; 1893, **1408**, A., 12.
- Haugesund, 1886, **130**, A., 34, 35; 1887, **440**, A., 37; 1888, **605**, A., 36; 1889, **781**, A., 36; 1890, **915**, A., 59; 1891, **1143**, A., 54; 1892, **1272**, A., 53; 1893, **1427**, A., 58.
- Havana, 1885, **10**, A., 9; 1886, **205**, A., 10; 1887, **327**, A., 8; 1888, **609**, A., 23.
- Havre, 1886, **96**, A., 10; 1887, **277**, A., 8; 1888, **486**, A., 8; 1889, **671**, A., 13; 1890, **839**, A., 14; 1891, **999**, A., 8; 1892, **1174**, A., 8; 1893, **1341**, A., 8.
- Hayti, 1890, **902**, A., 1, 2, 5; 1891, **1058**, A., 9, 10.
- Hekkiari, 1886, **165**, A., 7.
- Helsingborg, 1886, **131**, A., 12; 1887, **324**, A., 13; 1888, **524**, A., 18; 1889, **750**, A., 18; 1890, **931**, A., 16; 1891, **1067**, A., 19; 1892, **1247**, A., 21; 1893, **1434**, A., 20.
- Helsingfors, 1890, **950**, A., 29; 1891, **1119**, A., 44, 47.
- Hernösand, 1885, **21**, A., 10; 1886, **178**, A., 16; 1889-93, **1344**, A., 20.
- Hiogo, 1885, **19**, A., 3, 11, 12; 1886, **123**, A., 3; **208**, A., 1, 2, 13, 14; 1887, **404**, A., 3, 13; 1888, **594**, A., 15; 1888-9, **766**, A., 17; 1890, **947**, A., 12, 26, 27, 29, 30; 1891, **1083**, A., 14, 20, 21; 1892, **1260**, A., 29; 1893, **1459**, A., 40.
- Hodeidah, 1891, **1102**, A., 5; 1892, **1264**, A., 9; 1893, **1451**, A., 13.
- Honduras, **1314**, A., 40; 1888-89, **1348**, A., 2.
- Honfleur, 1886, **96**, A., 27, 28; 1887, **277**, A., 24, 25; 1888, **486**, A., 26; 1889, **671**, A., 37; 1890, **839**, A., 33; 1891, **999**, A., 22; 1892, **1174**, A., 24; 1893, **1341**, A., 25.
- Hudiksvall, 1886, **178**, A., 11, 12; 1887, **368**, A., 12; 1888, **568**, A., 14; of 1890-91, **1125**, A., 13; 1892, **1256**, A., 13.
- Huelva, 1886, **162**, A., 8, 15; 1887, **350**, A., 15; 1889, **714**, A., 8; 1890, **895**, A., 10; 1891, **1055**, A., 22; 1892, **1269**, A., 18.
- Hungary, 1887, **512**, A., 1; 1888, **710**, A., 2.
- Ichang, 1884-5, **74**, A., 6-7; 1886, **261**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **470**, A., 2, 4; 1888, **625**, A., 8, 9; 1889, **687**, A., 5; 1890, **858**, A., 4; 1890-91, **1036**, A., 6; 1892, **1211**, A., 5; 1893, **1402**, A., 7.
- Iloilo, 1885, **6**, A., 7, 8; 1886, **103**, A., 4; 1887, **295**, A., 7; 1888, **494**, A., 6; 1889, **678**, A., 5; 1890, **846**, A., 10; 1891, **1032**, A., 6, 7, 8, 12; 1892, **1289**, A., 28; 1893, **1391**, A., 20.
- Ispahan, 1892-93, **1376**, A., 72.
- Italy, 1885, **66**, A., 4, 5, 6-21; 1888, **497**, A., 2, 3; 1889, **658**, A., 17; 1890, **840**, A.; 1891, **1008**, A., 2, 7, 12-14.
- Jaffa, 1886, **164**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **363**, A., 4, 5; 1888, **529**, A., 1; 1889, **773**, A., 1; 1890-91, **1023**, A., 5; 1891-92, **1186**, A., 5; 1893, **1350**, A., 7.
- Janina, 1886-7, **394**, A., 12, 13; 1888, **623**, A., 18; 1889, **822**, A., 27; 1889-90, **962**, A., 18; 1891, **1310**, A., 36.
- Japan, 1885, **47**, A., 1, 3, 7; (specie) **95**, A., 8, 9, 28; 1886, **200**, A., 1, 2, 3; 1887, **426**, A., 10; 1888, **614**, A., 9; 1889, **797**, A., 13; 1890, **961**, A., 9, 10, 14; 1891, **1118**, A., 17; 1892, **1277**, A., 3-8, 40.

Exports—continued.

- Java, 1886, **143**, A., 7; 1887, **344**, A., 6; 1888, **532**, A., 5; 1889, **695**, A., 9; 1890, **884**, A., 7; 1890-91, **1029**, A., 9; 1892, **1190**, A., 12; 1892-93, **1338**, A., 10.
- Jeddah, 1886, **81**, A., 2; 1887, **256**, A., 2; 1892, **1264**, A., 7; 1893, **1451**, A., 11.
- Jerez, 1891, **1055**, A., 12.
- Kalmar, 1890-91, **1125**, A., 18; 1892, **1256**, A., 16; 1893, **1344**, A., 25.
- Kanagawa, 1885, **38**, A., 19, 21, 22; 1886, **219**, A., 10, 12; 1887, **413**, A., 14, 15; 1888, **560**, A., 11, 12; 1889, **754**, A., 21, 34, 35; 1890, **921**, A., 16, 17; 1891, **1084**, A., 17; 1891-2, **1255**, A., 17; 1893, **1421**, A., 17.
- Kertch, 1886, **115**, A., 16; 1887, **346**, A., 13; 1888, **536**, A., 20; 1889, **675**, A., 20; 1890, **841**, A., 21; 1890-91, **1042**, A., 37; 1892, **1234**, A., 26; 1893, **1375**, A., 23.
- Kewkiang, 1885-6, **112**, A., 3; 1888, **511**, A., 8; 1889, **704**, A., 4; 1890, **880**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1013**, A., 7; 1891-92, **1324**, A., 5.
- Kharput, 1885, **54**, A., 1-4; 1886, **225**, A., 3, 4; 1887, **527**, A., 11; 1888, **527**, A., 13; 1889-90, **930**, A., 20, 23; 1890-91, **1104**, A., 3; 1891-2, **1271**, A., 6.
- Khorassan, 1889-90, **753**, A., 9; 1890-91, **976**, A., 19, 20, 21; 1892, **1268**, A., 14; 1893, **1429**, A., 10.
- Kieff, 1889-90, **877**, A., 15.
- Kiungchow, 1886, **132**, A., 4; 1887, **297**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **492**, A., 6; 1889, **680**, A., 6; 1890, **898**, A., 12; 1890-91, **1026**, A., 13; 1892, **1199**, A., 15; 1893, **1435**, A., 12.
- Königsberg, 1885, **50**, A., 1, 8, 9; 1885-87, **422**, A., 6; 1890-91, **1126**, A., 15; 1891-92, **1299**, A., 20.
- Kotka, 1889-90, **950**, A., 32; 1891, **1119**, A., 57; 1892, **1275**, A., 70.
- Kragero, 1886, **130**, A., 23; 1887, **440**, A., 39; 1888, **605**, A., 38; 1889, **781**, A., 37; 1890, **915**, A., 61; 1891, **1143**, A., 57; 1892, **1272**, A., 55; 1893, **1427**, A., 59.
- Kustendji, **996**, A., 18, 19.
- La Guayra, 1888-9, **723**, A., 6; 1890, **912**, A., 5; 1891, **1074**, A., 2; 1892, **1207**, A., 6.
- Landscrona, 1886, **131**, A., 13; 1887, **324**, A., 14; 1888, **524**, A., 20; 1889, **750**, A., 20; 1890, **931**, A., 18; 1891, **1067**, A., 22; 1892, **1247**, A., 24; 1893, **1434**, A., 22.
- Lanzarote, 1886, **148**, A., 10.
- Laraiche, 1885, **3**, A., 7, 8; 1886, **209**, A., 8; 1887, **360**, A., 11, 12; 1888, **582**, A., 17; 1889, **787**, A., 15; 1890, **955**, A., 19; 1891, **1139**, A., 15; 1892, **1304**, A., 20.
- La Rochelle, 1886, **214**, A., 11; 1887, **328**, A., 6; 1888, **561**, A., 15; 1889, **736**, A., 13; 1890, **901**, A., 10, 15; 1891, **1045**, A., 15; 1892, **1209**, A., 10; 1893, **1374**, A., 14.
- Laurium, 1889, **672**, A., 5.
- Laurvig, 1886, **130**, A., 18; 1890, **915**, A., 64; 1891, **1143**, A., 59; 1892, **1272**, A., 56.
- Leighorn, 1886, **109**, A., 1, 2; 1886-88, **701**, A., 19, 21; 1889-92, **1250**, A., 19; 1892-93, **1377**, A., 15.
- Le Legué, 1886, **86**, A., 7; 1887, **273**, A., 7; 1888, **505**, A., 9; 1889, **699**, A., 7; 1890, **893**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1039**, A., 8; 1892, **1177**, A., 11; 1893, **1361**, A., 12.

Exports—continued.

- Le Mans, 1886, **91**, A., 7; 1887, **271**, A., 6; 1888, **473**, A., 7
656, A., 6; 1890, **886**, A., 8; 1891, **1052**, A., 9; 1892,
1270, A., 10; 1893, **1349**, A., 11.
- Libau, 1886, **167**, A., 7, 8; 1887, **376**, A., 8, 9; 1888, **516**, A., 7;
 1889, **667**, A., 9; 1890, **860**, A., 17; 1891, **1003**, A., 19;
 1892, **1172**, A., 22; 1893, **1337**, A., 22.
- Licata, 1888, **576**, A., 39; 1889, **762**, A., 33; 1890, **949**,
 A., 33.
- Lingah, 1887-8, **591**, A., 8; **629**, A., 12; 1889, **760**, A., 10;
 1890-1, **1092**, A., 9; 1891-2, **1252**, A., 10.
- Lingali, 1889-90, **946**, A., 7.
- Loanda, 1886, **333**, A., 8, 9; 1891, **1069**, A., 2, 19; 1888-91,
1105, A., 38.
- Lofoden Islands, 1886, **130**, A., 46; 1887, **440**, A., 45; 1888,
605, A., 42; 1889, **781**, A., 42; 1891, **1143**, A., 63; 1892,
1272, A., 57; 1893, **1427**, A., 67.
- L'Orient, 1886, **86**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **273**, A., 8, 9; 1888, **505**, A.,
 11; 1889, **699**, A., 9; 1890, **893**, A., 12; 1890-91, **1039**,
 A., 10; 1892, **1177**, A., 12; 1893, **1361**, A., 14.
- Lota, 1888, **502**, A., 3, 4, 5, 6; 1889, **743**, A., 14; 1892, **1311**,
 A., 20.
- Lübeck, 1889, **829**, A., 42.
- Lulea, 1888, **568**, A., 15; 1889, **772**, A., 12.
- Lysekil, 1887-8, **524**, A., 12; 1888-9, **750**, A., 11.
- Macao, 1890, **917**, A., 4, 5.
- Maceio, 1888, **606**, A., 18.
- Madagascar, 1885-6, **201**, A., 2, 10, 13, 14.
- Madeira, 1886, **150**, A., 1; 1887, **401**, A., 3; 1888, **460**, A., 3;
 1889, **665**, A., 3; 1890, **847**, A., 4; 1890-91, **1040**, A., 4;
 1892, **1226**, A., 7, 9; 1893, **1388**, A., 3.
- Malaga, 1885-6, **125**, A., 13; 1886-7, **453**, A., 1, 2, 10; 1888,
627, A., 3; 1889, **802**, A., 8; 1890, **966**, A., 16-18; 1891,
1130, A., 16; 1892, **1282**, A., 3-14; 1893, **1445**, A., 12.
- Malmo, 1886, **131**, A., 15; 1887, **324**, A., 16; 1888, **524**, A., 22;
 1889, **750**, A., 22; 1890, **931**, A., 21; 1891, **1067**, A., 24;
 1892, **1247**, A., 27; 1893, **1434**, A., 25.
- Mandal, 1886, **130**, A., 28; 1887, **440**, A., 46, 47; 1888, **605**,
 A., 47; 1889, **781**, A., 43; 1890, **915**, A., 67; 1891, **1143**,
 A., 66; 1892, **1272**, A., 60; 1893, **1427**, A., 68.
- Manila, 1885, **6**, A., 5, 6, 7; 1891, **1032**, A., 6, 7, 8; 1892, **1289**,
 A., 25; 1893, **1391**, A., 20.
- Maracaibo, 1889, **768**, A., 5; 1886-90, **912**, A., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14;
 1891, **1074**, A., 12; 1892, **1207**, A., 12, 13.
- Maranham, 1885, **79**, A., 2, 3, 4; 1887-8, **441**, A., 7, 8; 1888-9,
636, A., 2; 1889, **812**, A., 2; 1890, **977**, A., 2, 3; 1891-2,
1141, A., 3, 4.
- Marin, 1886-7, **329**, A., 18; 1887-88, **520**, A., 13; 1888-9, **711**, A.
- Mariopol, 1889-90, **841**, A., 17; 1891, **1042**, A., 17, 22; 1892,
1234, A., 22; 1893, **1375**, A., 17.
- Marsala, 1886, **239**, A., 18, 19; 1887, **395**, A., 24; 1888, **576**,
 A., 42, 43; 1889, **762**, A., 36, 37; 1890, **949**, A., 37; 1891,
1117, A., 37; 1892, **1243**, A., 31; 1893, **1380**, A., 36.
- Marseilles, 1885-6, **126**, A., 8; 1886-7, **301**, A., 8; 1888, **510**,
 A., 9; 1889, **698**, A., 9; 1890, **865**, A., 9; 1890-91, **1033**,
 A., 14; 1892, **1182**, A., 15; 1893, **1360**, A., 14.

Exports—continued.

- Marstrand, 1887, **324**, A., 10; 1888, **524**, A., 13; 1889, **750**, A., 12; 1890, **931**, A., 10; 1891, **1067**, A., 14; 1892, **1247**, A., 14; 1893, **1434**, A., 16.
- Matanzas, 1892, **1213**, A., 12; 1893, **1356**, A., 21.
- Mazagan, 1886, **181**, A., 13, 15; 1887, **326**, A., 19, 20; 1888, **553**, A., 17; 1889, **712**, A., 15; 1890, **857**, A., 27; 1890-91, **1011**, A., 29; 1892, **1221**, A., 23.
- Mazarron, 1892, **1282**, A., 64; 1893, **1445**, A., 35.
- Mazatlan, 1890, **965**, A., 23, 24.
- Memel, 1885, **50**, A., 16, 17; 1886-7, **422**, A., 13; 1888-9, **808**, A., 15; 1890-91, **1126**, A., 23; 1891-2, **1299**, A., 30.
- Mentone, 1886, **189**, A., 12; 1887, **337**, A., 12; 1888, **550**, A., 10; 1889, **744**, A., 14; 1890, **900**, A., 13; 1891-92, **1198**, A., 21.
- Meshed, 1891-2, **1134**, A., 12; 1893, **1429**, A., 10.
- Messina, 1887, **395**, A., 18; 1888, **576**, A., 31; 1889, **762**, A., 24; 1890, **949**, A., 26; 1891, **1117**, A., 30; 1892, **1243**, A., 22; 1893, **1380**, A., 27.
- Mexico, 1881-6, **396**, A., 48, 49; 1885-89, **637**, A., 3.
- Mobile, 1884-6, **92**, A., 10, 11; 1887, **270**, A., 26; 1888, **465**, A., 22; 1889, **649**, A., 15; 1890, **833**, A., 22; 1890-91, **986**, A., 13, 14; 1891-2, **1205**, A., 34.
- Mogador, 1886, **181**, A., 11, 12; 1887, **326**, A., 13, 14; 1888, **553**, A., 12, 13; 1889, **712**, A., 11; 1890, **857**, A., 14; 1890-91, **1011**, A., 20; 1892, **1221**, A., 15.
- Mohammereh, 1890-91, **1092**, A., 19; 1891-92, **1252**, A., 20.
- Molde, 1886, **130**, A., 37; 1887, **440**, A., 48; 1888, **605**, A., 48; 1892, **1272**, A., 64; 1893, **1427**, A., 72.
- Mollendo, 1886, **118**, A., 2; 1887, **349**, A., 2; 1888, **517**, A., 3; 1890, **879**, A., 3; 1891, **1053**, A., 3.
- Monaco, 1888, **550**, A., 10; 1889, **744**, A., 16; 1890, **900**, A., 20; 1891, **1073**, A., 14; 1892, **1198**, A., 18; 1893, **1420**, A., 21.
- Monastir, 1888-9, **822**, A., 25; 1891-92, **1310**, A., 42.
- Morlaix, 1886, **86**, A., 8; 1887, **273**, A., 5; 1888, **505**, A., 8; 1889, **699**, A., 6; 1890, **893**, A., 9; 1890-91, **1039**, A., 7; 1892, **1177**, A., 9; 1893, **1361**, A., 11.
- Mosjoen, 1886, **130**, A., 43, 44; 1887-8, **605**, A., 49; 1889, **781**, A., 46; 1890, **915**, A., 68; 1891, **1143**, A., 68; 1892, **1272**, A., 63; 1893, **1427**, A., 73.
- Moss, 1886, **130**, A., 12; 1887, **440**, A., 51; 1889, **781**, A., 48; 1890, **915**, A., 71; 1891, **1143**, A., 70; 1893, **1427**, A., 75.
- Mossamedes, 1887, **584**, A., 5; 1888-91, **1105**, A., 38.
- Moulmein to Chiengmai (Siam), 1890, **938**, A., 16.
- Mozambique, **60**, A., 4, 14, 16-21; 1888, **742**, A., 8; 1889-90, **855**, A., 1; 1889-90, **995**, A., 1-5; **1312**, A., 10.
- Muscat, 1888-9, **629**, A., 23.
- Nagasaki, 1885, **39**, A., 1, 2, 7, 9; 1886, **204**, A., 2, 3, 11, 12; 1887, **403**, A., 2, 9; **589**, A., 10; 1889, **751**, A., 10; 1890, **934**, A., 8; 1891, **1098**, A., 10; 1892, **1253**, A., 10; 1893, **1443**, A., 8.
- Namsos, 1886, **130**, A., 43; 1887, **440**, A., 53; 1888, **605**, A., 53; 1889, **781**, A., 49; 1890, **915**, A., 73; 1891, **1143**, A., 73; 1892, **1272**, A., 66; 1893, **1427**, A., 76.

Exports—continued.

- Nantes, 1886, **214**, A., 5; 1887, **411**, A., 5; 1888, **561**, A., 6; 1889, **736**, A., 6; 1890, **901**, A., 5; 1891, **1045**, A., 5; 1892, **1209**, A., 4; 1893, **1374**, A., 4.
- Naples, 1886, **174**, A., 19; 1887-8, **615**, A., 12, 13; 1888-9, **784**, A., 12; 1889-90, **953**, A., 12; 1890-91, **1122**, A., 2; 1892, **1309**, A., 3.
- Nauplia, 1886, **78**, A., 4.
- Netherlands, 1885-89, **940**, A., 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19.
- New Caledonia, 1887, **335**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **521**, A., 3; 1889, **758**, A., 5; 1890, **909**, A., 5; 1891, **1091**, A., 4; 1892-93, **1455**, A., 3.
- Newchwang, 1885, **13**, A., 4; 1886, **170**, A., 6; 1887, **377**, A., 14-17; 1888, **566**, A., 11, 12; 1889, **716**, A., 6; 1891-2, **1229**, A., 9; 1893, **1405**, A., 10.
- New Orleans, 1886, **92**, A., 4; 1890, **833**, A., 8; 1891, **986**, A., 9; 1893, **1367**, A., 14.
- Newport News, 1885, **20**, A., 4, 5; 1886, **215**, A., 4; 1887-88, **463**, A., 14.
- New York, 1886, **182**, A., 16, 17; 1887, **370**, A., 16, 17; 1888, **545**, A., 15, 16; 1889, **747**, A., 15; 1890, **911**, A., 15; 1891, **1080**, A., 16; 1892, **1274**, A., 18; 1893, **1381**, A., 19.
- Nice, 1886, **189**, A., 9; 1887, **337**, A., 8; 1888, **550**, A., 5; 1889, **744**, A., 7; 1890, **900**, A., 7; 1891, **1073**, A., 8; 1892, **1198**, A., 10; 1893, **1420**, A., 12.
- Nickerie, 1890, **956**, A., 12.
- Nicolaieff, 1886, **115**, A., 7, 9; 1887, **346**, A., 7, 9; 1888, **536**, A., 13; 1889, **706**, A., 20; 1890, **877**, A., 30; 1890-91, **1024**, A., 12; 1892, **1232**, A., 13; 1893, **1439**, A., 13.
- Nicopoli, 1890, **936**, A., 54, 55, 56.
- Ningpo, 1886, **161**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **365**, A., 78; 1888, **523**, A., 6, 7; 1889, **775**, A., 2; 1892, **1235**, A., 8; 1893, **1393**, A., 9.
- Norfolk (Va.), 1888, **463**, A., 11; 1889, **648**, A., 12; 1890, **835**, A., 17; 1891, **1001**, A., 17; 1892, **1176**, A., 13; 1893, **1340**, A., 11.
- Norway, 1885, **22**, A., 1, 2; 1886, **251**, A., 2, 20; 1887-8, **605**, A., 9; **638**, A., 8; 1888-9, **781**, A., 12; 1890, **915**, A., 18, 19, 20, 24; **942**, A. (Supplementary Report), 3, 4, 5; 1889-91, **1143**, A., 10.
- Noumea, **1455**, A., 4.
- Novorossisk, 1891, **1027**, A., 13; 1892, **1191**, A., 15; 1893, **1371**, A., 23.
- Ocos, 1891, **1070**, A., 8.
- Odessa, 1886, **115**, A., 2, 6; **236**, A., 3; 1887, **346**, A., 4; 1888, **536**, A., 7; 1889, **706**, A., 11; 1890, **877**, A., 12; 1890-91, **1024**, A., 7; 1891-2, **1232**, A., 6; 1893, **1439**, A., 8.
- Oil Rivers Protectorate, 1891, **1063**, A., 3; 1891-2, **1144**, A., 15-18; 1892, **1215**, A., 5.
- Oporto, 1890-92, **1308**, A., 4; 1892-93, **1453**, A., 7.
- Oran, 1891, **1043**, A., 30.
- Osaka, 1886, **123**, A., 3; 1888, **594**, A., 15; 1893, **1459**, A., 40.
- Oscarshamn, 1886, **178**, A., 14; 1887, **368**, A., 14; 1888, **568**, A., 12; 1889, **772**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 17; 1892, **1256**, A., 18; 1893, **1344**, A., 22.

Exports—continued.

- Pakhoi, 1886, **122**, A., 1, 4; 1887, **298**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **593**, A., 6; 1889, **732**, A., 10; 1890, **876**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1037**, A., 9; 1892, **1197**, A., 9; 1893, **1407**, A., 14.
- Palermo, 1886, **239**, A., 14; 1887, **395**, A., 16; 1888, **576**, A., 29; 1889, **762**, A., 22; 1890, **949**, A., 5, 24; 1891, **1117**, A., 29; 1892, **1243**, A., 22.
- Panama, 1890, **971**, A., 9; 1893, **1389**, A., 2, 15.
- Para, 1885-8, **807**, A., 3; 1889-91, **1136**, A., 5, 6.
- Paraguay, 1888-90, **1006**, A., 8, 23.
- Paraiba, 1886, **179**, A., 8; 1887-88, **606**, A., 12.
- Patras, 1886, **78**, A., 1, 3, 4; 1890-91, **890**, A., 5, 6.
- Pensacola, 1886, **92**, A., 15, 16; 1887, **270**, A., 18, 19; 1888, **465**, A., 14, 15; 1889, **649**, A., 27; 1890, **833**, A., 13, 17; 1890-91, **994**, A., 5; 1891-2, **1205**, A., 16; 1893, **1367**, A., 32.
- Pernambuco, 1886, **179**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **374**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **606**, A., 8.
- Pernau, 1886, **167**, A., 5; 1887, **376**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **516**, A., 5; 1889, **667**, A., 14; 1890, **860**, A., 23; 1891, **1003**, A., 21; 1892, **1172**, A., 25; 1893, **1337**, A., 28.
- Persia, 1885, **113**, A., 1; 1891, **1189**, A., 11.
- Peru, **1318**, A., 4.
- Philadelphia, 1886, **177**, A., 11; 1890, **964**, A., 14, 16; 1891, **1078**, A., 11; 1892, **1397**, A., 18.
- Philippine Islands, 1885, **103**, A., 7, 8; 1886, **295**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **494**, A., 4, 5; 1891, **1391**, A., 6.
- Piræus, 1890-91, **1019**, A., 3, 7.
- Poland, 1886, **128**, A., 1, 2; 1887, **321**, A., 2; **461**, A., 2; 1887-8, **686**, A., 3; 1888-9, **863**, A., 7; 1890-92, **1449**, A., 11.
- Porsgrund, 1886, **130**, A., 21; 1889, **781**, A., 53; 1890, **915**, A., 73, 76; 1892, **1272**, A., 70.
- Portland (Oregon), 1886, **186**, A., 19, 20; 1887, **375**, A., 10; 1888, **555**, A., 11; 1889, **718**, A., 15; 1890, **906**, A., 9, 18; 1891, **1086**, A., 20; 1892, **1251**, A., 31; 1893, **1452**, A., 25.
- Porto Rico, 1886, **238**, A., 6; 1887, **436**, A., 6; 1888, **628**, A., 8; 1889, **816**, A., 6, 7; 1889-90, **968**, A., 6; 1890-91, **1306**, A., 8.
- Port Said, 1885-6, **142**, A., 3, 8, 9; **294**, A., 7; 1888-9, **830**, A., 10.
- Port Townsend, 1886, **186**, A., 40, 41; 1887, **392**, A., 7, 8; 1888, **555**, A., 21; 1890, **906**, A., 31; 1891, **1086**, A., 32; 1892, **1251**, A., 65; 1893, **1452**, A., 75.
- Portugal, 1885, **240**, A., 5; 1886, **160**, A., 1, 2, 5; 1887-8, **544**, A., 5, 19-23; 1888-9, **700**, A., 3-14; 1891, **1075**, A., 8, 20-26; 1891-92, **1257**, A., 15.
- Poti, 1886, **115**, A., 19; 1887, **346**, A., 19; 1888, **536**, A., 27; 1889, **677**, A., 11; 1890, **871**, A., 17; 1890-91, **1027**, A., 15; 1892, **1191**, A., 13; 1893, **1371**, A., 28.
- Prevesa, 1886-7, **394**, A., 14, 15; 1888, **623**, A., 20, 21; 1888-9, **822**, A., 26; 1890, **962**, A., 17; 1890-91, **1310**, A., 44.
- Providence, 1886, **182**, A., 19, 21, 22; 1887, **370**, A., 24; 1888, **545**, A., 20, 21; 1889, **747**, A., 21; 1890, **911**, A., 20; 1891, **1080**, A., 23; 1892, **1274**, A., 25; 1893, **1381**, A., 25.
- Puerto Cabello, 1885, **43**, A., 1, 3; 1886, **144**, A., 1, 3; 1891, **1074**, A., 4; 1892, **1207**, A., 8; 1893, **1386**, A., 14.

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Exports—continued.

- Puerto Plata, 1886, **87**, A., 1, 3, 4; 1887, **284**, A., 2; 1889, **729**, A., 2; 1890, **902**, A., 16, 18; 1891, **1058**, A., 9, 10; 1892, **1240**, A., 24.
- Quillimane, 1884-5-6, **414**, A., 7; 1890-91, **1009**, A., 2.
- Rabat, 1885, **3**, A., 11; 1886, **209**, A., 10; 1887, **360**, A., 10, 11; 1888, **582**, A., 22; 1889, **787**, A., 13; 1890, **955**, A., 15; 1891, **1139**, A., 12; 1892, **1304**, A., 26.
- Reggio Calabria, 1890, **953**, A., 24.
- Resht, **113**, A., 10; **1325**, A., 16.
- Réunion, 1885, **44**, A., 1, 2; 1886, **207**, A., 1; 1887, **437**, A., 5; 1888, **624**, A., 6.
- Reval, 1884-5, **73**, A., 14; 1885-6, **248**, A., 15; 1889, **777**, A., 40; 1890, **950**, A., 22, 24; 1891, **1190**, A., 51; 1892, **1275**, A., 52.
- Richmond (Va.), 1888, **463**, A., 9; 1889, **648**, A., 15; 1890, **835**, A., 14; 1892, **1176**, A., 18; 1893, **1340**, A., 14.
- Riga, 1886, **167**, A., 1, 3; 1887, **376**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **516**, A., 3; 1889, **667**, A., 6; 1890, **860**, A., 12; 1891, **1003**, A., 14; 1892, **1172**, A., 17; 1893, **1337**, A., 16.
- Rio Grande do Norte, 1888, **606**, A., 13.
- Rio Grande do Sul, 1885, **32**, A., 10; 1886, **216**, A., 5; 1888-89, **702**, A., 10; 1885-8, **807**, A., 2.
- Rio Janeiro, 1886, **106**, A., 3, 4; **217**, A., 7; 1887, **265**, A., 7, 8; 1885-8, **807**, A., 2; 1889, **1136**, A., 4.
- Riposto, 1886-7, **395**, A., 21; 1888, **576**, A., 34; 1888-9, **762**, A., 28; 1890, **1117**, A., 25.
- Risör, 1886, **130**, A., 24; 1887, **440**, A., 58; 1888, **605**, A., 59; 1889, **781**, A., 55; 1890, **915**, A., 78; 1891, **1143**, A., 80; 1892, **1272**, A., 69; 1893, **1427**, A., 79.
- Rocheport, 1893, **1374**, A., 17.
- Rome, 1890, **1131**, A., 10.
- Rosario, 1890, **872**, A., 3; 1891, **1028**, A., 3, 9; 1892, **1161**, A., 3.
- Rostov, 1890-91, **1042**, A., 29; 1892, **1234**, A., 21.
- Rotterdam, 1885, **58**, A., 1, 2, 4, 8; 1886, **213**, A., 3, 4, 7, 8.
- Rouen, 1886, **96**, A., 14, 16; 1887, **277**, A., 14; 1888, **486**, A., 18; 1889, **671**, A., 26; 1890, **839**, A., 25; 1891-93, **1372**, A., 35.
- Roumania, 1886, **250**, A., 2; 1887, **268**, A., 9; 1888, **475**, A., 4, 8; 1889, **662**, A., 12; 1890, **837**, A., 5, 9; 1892, **1170**, A., 8; 1892-93, **1345**, A., 11.
- Roumelia, E., 1884-5, **70**, A., 3, 4; 1886, **185**, A., 3; 1887, **325**, A., 2, 3; 1888, **567**, A., 5, 9-12.
- Roustchouk, 1890, **936**, A., 54, 55, 56; 1892, **1300**, A., 40.
- Russia, 1879-85, **108**, A., 6; 1884-7, **223**, A., 9-16; 1874-87, **447**, A., 2, 18, 19; 1884-88, **564**, A., 13, 15; 1888-9, **777**, A., 29; 1890, **950**, A., 15, 16, 17; 1892, **1275**, A., 4, 38.
- Saffi, 1886, **181**, A., 16; 1887, **326**, A., 16, 17; 1888, **553**, A., 14, 15; 1889, **712**, A., 18; 1890, **857**, A., 18; 1890-91, **1011**, A., 24; 1892, **1221**, A., 19.
- Sagua la Grande, 1892, **1213**, A., 17.
- Saigon, 1886, **90**, A., 1.
- St. Jago de Cuba, 1883-7, **327**, A., 10.
- St. Louis, 1887, **330**, A., 18, 19.
- St. Malo, 1886, **91**, A., 6; 1887, **271**, A., 5; 1888, **473**, A., 6; 1889, **656**, A., 6; 1890, **886**, A., 6; 1890-91, **1052**, A., 6; 1892, **1270**, A., 8; 1893, **1349**, A., 8.

Exports—continued.

- St. Michaels, 1885, **9**, A., 2, 3.
 St. Nazaire, 1886, **214**, A., 14, 15; 1887, **411**, A., 9; 1888, **561**, A., 7; 1889, **736**, A., 8; 1890, **901**, A., 7; 1891, **1045**, A., 8; 1892, **1209**, A., 6; 1893, **1374**, A., 8.
 St. Petersburg, 1884-5, **73**, A., 11; 1884-87, **564**, A., 14; 1889, **777**, A., 4; 1890, **950**, A., 20; 1119, A., 6.
 Salonica, 1883-4, **24**, A., 3, 8; 1885, **75**, A., 1, 4, 9, 10; 1886, **254**, A., 6; 1887-88, **623**, A., 13; 1889, **822**, A., 9; 1889-90, **962**, A., 3, 11, 12.
 Salvador, 1886-7, **378**, A., 4, 5; 1888, **548**, A., 4; 1889, **749**, A., 6, 7; 1891-2, **1281**, A., 6.
 Samoa, 1890, **885**, A., 2; 1891, **1064**, A., 3, 4.
 Samsoun, 1885-6, **135**, A., 10; 1886-7, **342**, A., 11; 1888, **549**, A., 10, 11; 1889, **689**, A., 9; 1890, **878**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1059**, A., 12; 1893, **1346**, A., 12.
 San Blas, 1890, **965**, A., 27.
 Sandakan, 1880-5, **34**, A., 3, 8.
 San Diego, 1886, **186**, A., 36, 37; 1887, **375**, A., 27; 1888, **555**, A., 34, 35; 1889, **718**, A., 53; 1890, **906**, A., 55; 1891, **1086**, A., 59; 1892, **1251**, A., 95.
 San Francisco, 1886, **186**, A., 11; 1887, **313**, A., 5; 1888, **555**, A., 4, 5; 1889, **718**, A., 7; 1890, **906**, A., 7; 1891, **1086**, A., 4, 5; 1892, **1251**, A., 5; 1893, **1452**, A., 6.
 San Lucar, 1886, **162**, A., 7; 1890, **895**, A., 5; 1891, **1055**, A., 14; 1893, **1359**, A., 12.
 San Pedro (Ca.), 1891-2, **1251**, A., 90.
 San Pedro de Macoris, 1891, **1030**, A., 3; 1892, **1240**, A., 17.
 Santa Martha, 1887, **316**, A., 6, 9.
 Santander, 1887, **408**, A., 9; 1888, **612**, A., 7; 1889, **733**, A., 8; 1890, **923**, A., 19; 1891, **1054**, A., 13, 15; 1892, **1278**, A., 17; 1893, **1398**, A., 34.
 Santo Domingo, 1886, **117**, A., 2, 3; 1888, **482**, A., 2; 1889-90, **928**, A., 4; 1890-91, **1030**, A., 4; 1892, **1240**, A., 17; 1892-93, **1373**, A., 3.
 Santo Paolo, 1885-8, **807**, A., 3.
 Santos, 1886, **168**, A., 7, 8; 1887, **315**, A., 6; 1888, **498**, A., 4, 9; 1889, **693**, A., 7; 1891, **1018**, A., 2, 5.
 Sarawak, 1885, **45**, A., 1, 4.
 Sardinia, 1884-5, **51**, A., 4; 1886, **154**, A., 2, 4; 1887, **351**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **586**, A., 4, 6; 1889, **748**, A., 5; 1890, **887**, A., 8, 9; 1890-91, **1049**, A., 3, 7, 8; 1892, **1214**, A., 4, 9; 1893, **1378**, A., 4.
 Savannah, 1886, **136**, A., 3; 1887, **311**, A., 5; 1888, **531**, A., 3; 1889, **691**, A., 5; 1890, **868**, A., 4; 1891, **1072**, A., 32.
 Savona, 1892-93; **1370**, A., 33.
 Scutari (Albania), 1888, **537**, A., 20; 1891, **1099**, A., 26; 1892, **1224**, A., 25; 1893, **1384**, A., 21.
 Seattle, 1892, **1251**, A., 61; 1893, **1452**, A., 66.
 Serres, **623**, A., 21; 1890, **962**, A., 15.
 Servia, 1886, **176**, A., 6; 1887-8, **534**, A., 21, 137-174; 1889-90, **1046**, A., 9, 12, 16.
 Sevastopol, 1886, **115**, A., 11, 13; 1887, **346**, A., 11; 1888, **536**, A., 17; 1889, **706**, A., 25; 1890, **877**, A., 25; 1890-91, **1024**, A., 21; 1891-2, **1232**, A., 17.

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Exports—continued.

- Seville, 1886, **162**, A., 12; 1887, **350**, A., 13; 1889, **714**, A., 10; 1890, **895**, A., 11; 1891, **1055**, A., 19; 1892, **1269**, A., 21; 1893, **1359**, A., 10.
- Shanghai, 1885, **14**, A., 9, 12; 1886, **199**, A., 9, 12; 1887, **387**, A., 14, 17; 1888, **579**, A., 16; 1889, **755**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1101**, A., 30; 1892, **1266**, A., 13, 28; 1893, **1442**, A., 5, 29.
- Shiraz, 1887-8, **591**, A., 4; **629**, A., 11; 1888-9, **760**, A., 6; 1889-90, **946**, A., 3; 1891, **1092**, A., 7; 1892, **1252**, A., 8; **1376**, A., 78.
- Sicily, 1885-6, **239**, A., 2; **1380**, A., 5.
- Sidon, 1892, **1279**, A., 15; 1893, **1418**, A., 12.
- Silistria, 1890, **936**, A., 54, 55, 56.
- Sistov, 1890, **936**, A., 54, 55, 56.
- Skien, 1886, **130**, A., 21; 1887-8, **605**, A., 57; 1889, **781**, A., 53; 1892, **1272**, A., 70.
- Smyrna, 1885, **67**, A., 5, 8, 9; 1886, **175**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **587**, A., 3; 1889, **764**, A., 12; 1890, **894**, A., 5; 1891, **1062**, A., 5; 1892, **1254**, A., 4.
- Söderhamm, 1885, **21**, A., 7; 1886, **178**, A., 14; 1887, **368**, A., 14; 1888, **568**, A., 16; 1889, **772**, A., 15; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 15; 1892, **1256**, A., 15; 1893, **1344**, A., 23.
- Somaliland, 1891-92, **1208**, A., 9; 1893, **1305**, A.
- Spain, 1892, **1239**, A., 4; 1893, **1354**, A., 3.
- Spezia, 1889, **696**, A., 15; 1891, **1025**, A., 14; **1370**, A., 69.
- Stavanger, 1886, **130**, A., 33; 1887, **440**, A., 60; 1888, **605**, A., 61; 1889, **781**, A., 57; 1890, **915**, A., 81; 1891, **1143**, A., 85; 1892, **1272**, A., 75; 1893, **1427**, A., 85.
- Stettin, 1886, **211**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **449**, A., 27, 28; 1888, **547**, A., 8, 12; 1889, **682**, A., 11, 15; 1890, **882**, A., 29, 33; 1890-91, **1014**, A., 12, 13, 16; **1115**, A., 3; 1892, **1201**, A., 11; **1297**, A., 5; 1893, **1366**, A., 13.
- Stockholm, 1885, **21**, A., 5; 1886, **178**, A., 8; 1887, **368**, A., 8; 1888, **568**, A., 9; 1889, **772**, A., 9; 1891, **1125**, A., 8; 1892, **1256**, A., 8; 1892-93, **1344**, A., 9.
- Stralsund, 1892, **1201**, A., 19; **1297**, A., 45.
- Stromstad, 1886, **131**, A., 7; 1887, **324**, A., 7; 1888, **524**, A., 9; 1889, **750**, A., 9; 1890, **931**, A., 8; 1891, **1067**, A., 11; 1892, **1247**, A., 10; 1893, **1434**, A., 11.
- Suakin, 1886, **82**, A., 1-3; 1887, **272**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **562**, A., 3; 1889, **707**, A., 4; 1890, **869**, A., 5; 1891, **988**, A., 4; 1892, **1206**, A., 14.
- Suez, 1884-5, **84**, A., 1, 2; 1887, **485**, A., 15; 1888, **684**, A., 9.
- Sulina, 1889, **837**, A., 9; 1890, **996**, A., 9; 1892, **1170**, A., 9; 1893, **1345**, A., 13.
- Sundsvall, 1885, **21**, A., 9; 1886, **178**, A., 17; 1887, **368**, A., 16; 1888, **568**, A., 13; 1889, **772**, A., 13; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 10; 1892, **1256**, A., 10; **1344**, A., 14.
- Swatow, 1886, **183**, A., 7; 1887, **304**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **495**, A., 9; 1889, **681**, A., 9; 1890, **850**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1032**, A., 11; 1891-92, **1202**, A., 12; 1893, **1413**, A., 12.
- Sweden, 1880-4, **62**, A., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8; 1888-92, **1156**, A., 6; 1892-93, **1344**, A., 12.
- Swinemünde, 1888, **547**, A., 10; 1889, **682**, A., 13; 1890, **982**, A., 31, 34; 1890-91, **1014**, A., 14, 17; 1892, **1201**, A., 13; 1893, **1366**, A., 15.

Exports—continued.

- Switzerland, 1885, **57**, A., 1, 2, 15-35; 1889, **791**, A., 16; 1890, **967**, A., 3, 9, 13; 1891, **1129**, A., 16, 21; 1892, **1323**, A., 4.
- Syra, 1885, **37**, A., 3, 5; 1886, **193**, A., 4, 5, 7; 1887, **418**, A., 4; 1888, **557**, A., 4, 5; 1889, **673**, A., 4; 1890, **866**, A., 4; 1891, **1051**, A., 4, 6; 1892, **1204**, A., 3; 1893, **1362**, A., 3.
- Syracuse, 1888, **576**, A., 38; 1889, **762**, A., 30; 1890, **949**, A., 30; 1892, **1243**, A., 25; 1893, **1380**, A., 33.
- Tabreez, 1885, **69**, A., 3; 1886-7, **241**, A., 5; 1887-8, **445**, A., 6; 1888-9, **611**, A., 3; 1889-90, **798**, A., 7; 1893, **1440**, A., 2.
- Tacoma, 1892, **1251**, A., 55; 1893, **1452**, A., 55.
- Taganrog, 1886, **80**, A., 4, 13,* 1887, **263**, A., 10; 1888, **491**, A., 15; 1889, **675**, A., 15; 1890, **841**, A., 16; 1890-91, **1042**, A., 21; 1892, **1234**, A., 21; 1893, **1375**, A., 16.
- Tahiti, 1885, **36**, A., 1, 2; 1886, **151**, A., 4; 1887, **221**, A., 1; **319**, A., 6; 1888, **602**, A., 3; **635**, A., 4; 1888-9, **759**, A., 4; 1890, **904**, A., 1, 5; 1891, **1065**, A., 3, 5; 1893, **1441**, A., 2.
- Tainan, 1886, **156**, A., 9; 1887, **332**, A., 2, 4; 1888, **518**, A., 8; 1889, **703**, A., 7; 1891, **1061**, A., 9; 1892, **1192**, A., 11; 1893, **1401**, A., 8.
- Tamsui, 1882-6, **124**, A., 5; 1887, **283**, A., 1; 1888, **575**, A., 7; 1889, **679**, A., 6; 1890, **920**, A., 7; 1891, **1093**, A., 10; 1892-93, **1395**, A., 11.
- Tangier, 1885, **3**, A., 5, 6; 1886, **209**, A., 2, 7; 1887, **360**, A., 8; 1888, **582**, A., 10; 1889, **787**, A., 8; 1890, **955**, A., 12; 1891, **1139**, A., 7; 1892, **1304**, A., 11.
- Taranto, 1887, **397**, A., 29, 30; 1889, **741**, A., 13; 1890, **907**, A., 17; 1891, **1079**, A., 3, 22; 1892, **1248**, A., 23; 1893, **1433**, A., 25, 26.
- Tarragona, 1886, **97**, A., 30, 31; 1887, **274**, A., 23, 24; 1888, **489**, A., 25, 26; 1889, **692**, A., 30; 1890, **924**, A., 29; 1891, **1060**, A., 18; 1892, **1225**, A., 35; 1893, **1454**, A., 6.
- Temriuk, 1887, **263**, A., 12; 1888, **491**, A., 16; 1889, **675**, A., 16; 1890, **841**, A., 19; 1890-91, **1042**, A., 24; 1893, **1375**, A., 19.
- Teneriffe, 1885, **5**, A., 3; 1886, **148**, A., 3, 4, 6; 1888, **581**, A., 5; 1889, **757**, A., 2; 1890, **957**, A., 1; 1891, **1120**, A., 7; 1892, **1296**, A., 5.
- Terceira, 1885, **9**, A., 7.
- Tetuan, 1885, **3**, A., 9; 1886, **209**, A., 11; 1887, **360**, A., 14; 1888, **582**, A., 12; 1889, **787**, A., 17; 1890, **955**, A., 21; 1891, **1139**, A., 16; 1892, **1304**, A., 14.
- Texas, 1888, **458**, A., 2; 1890, **823**, A., 10.
- Theodosia, 1893, **1439**, A., 27.
- Tientsin, 1885, **15**, A., 8, 2, 6; 1886, **190**, A., 5, 7; 1888, **539**, A., 3; 1889, **725**, A., 4; 1892, **1258**, A., 12.
- Tokio, 1889-90, **947**, A., 19.
- Tonga, 1888, **601**, A., 3; 1890, **993**, A., 4, 5, 10, 11; 1891, **1137**, A., 4, 9.

* Error in value in last column, that opposite flour represents oilcake.

"	"	tallow	"	flour.
"	"	oilcake	"	tallow.

Exports—continued.

- Tonnay-Charente, 1886, **214**, A., 7; 1887, **411**, A., 7; 1888, **561**, A., 18; 1889, **736**, A., 17; 1890, **901**, A., 16, 19; 1891, **1045**, A., 16, 17; 1892, **1209**, A., 12; 1893, **1374**, A., 17.
- Tönsberg, 1887, **440**, A., 68; 1888, **605**, A., 69; 1889, **781**, A., 61; 1890, **915**, A., 92; 1891, **1143**, A., 96; 1892, **1272**, A., 77; 1893, **1427**, A., 89.
- Torre Vieja, 1890, **924**, A., 38.
- Trapani, 1886, **239**, A., 20, 21; 1887, **395**, A., 26, 27; 1888, **576**, A., 45; 1889, **762**, A., 38; 1890, **949**, A., 40; 1891, **1117**, A., 42; 1892, **1243**, A., 35; 1893, **1380**, A., 41.
- Trebizond, 1885-6, **135**, A., 6, 9; 1886-7, **342**, A., 1, 7; 1888, **549**, A., 5, 8; 1889, **689**, A., 5; 1890, **878**, A., 7; 1890-91, **1059**, A., 8; 1892, **1173**, A., 7; 1893, **1346**, A., 8.
- Trieste, 1885, **55**, A., 3, 5, 6, 8; 1886, **233**, A., 2, 4; 1887, **430**, A., 2; 1888, **607**, A., 10; 1889, **836**, A., 7, 8, 15; 1890-91, **1145**, A., 3, 9, 14; 1891-92, **1292**, A., 17.
- Tripoli (Africa), 1886, **89**, A., 3, 4; 1887, **267**, A., 2, 3; 1888, **476**, A., 3; 1889, **653**, A., 4; 1890, **849**, A., 3; 1890-91, **1022**, A., 4.
- Tripoli (Asia), 1890, **908**, A., 5, 7; 1892, **1279**, A., 14; 1893, **1418**, A., 13.
- Tromsø, 1886, **130**, A., 48; 1887, **440**, A., 65; 1888, **605**, A., 67; 1890, **915**, A., 39; 1892, **1272**, A., 80; 1893, **1427**, A., 91.
- Trouville, 1886, **96**, A., 24, 25; 1887, **277**, A., 26, 27; 1888, **486**, A., 28; 1889, **671**, A., 40; 1890, **839**, A., 36.
- Truxillo, 1886, **107**, A., 2; 1887, **364**, A., 3.
- Tunis, 1886, **206**, A., 8; 1887, **383**, A., 13; 1888, **608**, A., 3; 1889, **785**, A., 7; 1890, **932**, A., 11; 1891, **1109**, A., 14; 1892, **1293**, A., 12; 1893, **1423**, A., 12.
- Turkey, 1884-6, **197**, A., 3; 1887-90, **929**, A., 2, 3; **945**, A., 3; 1889, **1099**, A., 4.
- Tyre, 1889-90, **908**, A., 7; 1892, **1279**, A., 15.
- Uddevalla, 1886, **131**, A., 9; 1887, **324**, A., 9; 1888, **524**, A., 11; 1889, **750**, A., 10; 1890, **931**, A., 9; 1891, **1067**, A., 12; 1892, **1247**, A., 12; **1434**, A., 13.
- Uleaborg, 1892, **1275**, A., 71.
- United States, 1889, **731**, A., 17; 1890, **913**, A., 3; 1881-92, **1157**, A.
- Uruguay, 1885, **129**, A., 2; 1885-89, **794**, A., 3, 12; 1889-92, **1124**, A., 8, 10, 11, 17, 37; 1891-92, **1294**, A., 4-9.
- Vadsø, 1886, **134**, A., 52, 53; 1887, **440**, A., 72; 1888, **605**, A., 73; 1889, **781**, A., 67; 1890, **915**, A., 97; 1891, **1143**, A., 98; 1893, **1427**, A., 99.
- Valencia, 1888, **489**, A., 16; 1889, **692**, A., 19; 1890, **924**, A., 19; 1891, **1060**, A., 10; 1892, **1225**, A., 24; 1893, **1454**, A., 17.
- Valparaiso, 1884-5, **120**, A., 3, 4, 7; 1890-92, **1311**, A., 7.
- Van, 1886, **165**, A., 4, 5; 1887-8, **527**, A., 8; 1888-89, 1889-90, **930**, A., 11, 13; 1890-91, **1050**, A., 9; 1892, **1271**, A., 2; 1893, **1426**, A., 7.
- Vardø, 1886, **130**, A., 51; 1887, **440**, A., 70; 1888, **605**, A., 71; 1889, **781**, A., 64; 1890, **915**, A., 96; 1891, **1143**, A., 101; 1893, **1427**, A., 102.

Exports—continued.

- Varna, 1884-5, **1**, A., 6; 1889, **752**, A., 58; 1890, **936**, A., 44, 45, 46, 47; 1891, **1110**, A., 48; 1892, **1300**, A., 31; 1893, **1448**, A., 28.
- Venezuela, 1888-9, **723**, A., 2; 1890, **912**, A., 3; 1892-93, **1386**, A., 2.
- Venice, 1886, **245**, A., 5, 7; 1887, **439**, A., 4; 1888, **641**, A., 7; 1888-9, **809**, A., 7; 1889-90, **978**, A., 5, 7; 1890-91, **1151**, A., 10; 1891-92, **1326**, A., 6.
- Vera Cruz, 1886, **146**, A., 6, 17, 20, 21, 22; 1887, **322**, A., 16, 26, 27, 28, 29; 1888, **604**, A., 14, 15; 1889, **786**, A., 7; 1890-92, **1218**, A., 18, 19, 20; 1893, **1342**, A., 13.
- Vigo, 1886-7, **329**, A., 14, 15; 1888, **520**, A., 15; 1889, **711**, A., 22; 1890, **914**, A., 20; 1891, **1056**, A., 32; 1892, **1195**, A., 21.
- Volo, 1886, **98**, A., 3; 1887-8, **559**, A., 4; 1893, **1365**, A., 21.
- Warberg, 1888, **524**, A., 15; 1889, **750**, A., 14; 1890, **931**, A., 12; 1891, **1067**, A., 16; 1892, **1247**, A., 17; 1893, **1434**, A., 17.
- Wenchow, 1886, **139**, A., 2; 1887, **285**, A., 3, 4, 5; 1888, **513**, A., 8; 1889, **688**, A., 10; 1890, **830**, A., 1, 9; 1890-91, **1010**, A., 6; **1212**, A., 12; 1893, **1406**, A., 5.
- Wiborg, 1889-90, **950**, A., 34; 1890-91, **1119**, A., 56; 1892, **1275**, A., 72.
- Wilmington (California), 1886, **186**, A., 32, 33; 1887, **375**, A., 22, 23; 1888, **555**, A., 31, 32; 1889, **718**, A., 49; 1890, **906**, A., 51; 1891, **1086**, A., 55.
- Wilmington (Carolina), 1886, **137**, A., 2, 20, 21, 22.
- Windau, 1886, **167**, A., 9, 10; 1887, **376**, A., 7; 1888, **516**, A., 9; 1889, **667**, A., 12; 1890, **860**, A., 21; 1890-91; **1003**, A., 24; 1892, **1172**, A., 28; 1893, **1337**, A., 26.
- Wuhu, 1886, **159**, A., 2, 6; 1887, **299**, A., 5; 1888, **519**, A., 4; 1889, **676**, A., 5; 1890, **864**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1048**, A., 13; 1892, **1217**, A., 11.
- Wurtemberg, 1890, **985**, A., 6.
- Yeisk, 1887, **263**, A., 11; 1888, **491**, A., 16; 1889, **675**, A., 16; 1890, **841**, A., 18; 1891, **1042**, A., 18, 23; 1892, **1234**, A., 23; 1893, **1375**, A., 18.
- Yezd, **113**, A., 15; 1891-92, **1376**, A., 77.
- Ystad, **524**, A., 24; 1889, **750**, A., 24; 1890, **931**, A., 23; 1891, **1067**, A., 26; 1893, **1434**, A., 27.
- Zaila, 1887-92, **1208**, A., 7.
- Zante, 1885, **17**, A., 11.
- Zanzibar, 1890-91, **982**, A., 23-30; **991**, A., 2, 10-15; Feb., 1892, **1071**, A.; **1194**, A.; 1893, **1382**, A., 4.

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Servia (Treaties respecting), **534**, A., 25.

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- Adana, **571**, A., 3.
- Almeria, **966**, A., 21.
- Angora, **1368**, A., 4.
- Anklam (Sugar at), **1366**, A., 24.
- Argentine Republic, **572**, A., 4.
- Austria-Hungary (Inspector's Reports), **126**, M.
- Bahia, **793**, A., 5.
- Baltimore, **262**, A., 1.
- Barcelona, **274**, A., 2; **692**, A., 10.
- Bavaria, **765**, A., 10, 12.
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- Bordeaux, 683, A., 23.
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 Bourgas, 185, A., 6.
 Chicago, 1103, A., 9.
 Colombia, Republic of, 53, A., 5; 456, A., 11.
 Corunna, 711, A., 12.
 Demmin (sugar, at), 1366, A., 25.
 Ecuador, 1171, A., 7.
 Genoa, 696, A., 9.
 Germany (match making regulations), 311, M.
 Ghent, 1369, A., 11.
 Gijon, 914, A., 13.
 Guatemala, 600, A., 9.
 Havana, 1356, A., 12.
 Ispahan, 1376, A., 48.
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 Liban, 167, A., 7.
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 Maceio, 606, A., 17.
 Malaga, 453, A., 4, 5.
 Maranham, 812, A., 4; 977, A., 4.
 Mazatlan, 965, A., 21.
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 Nagasaki, 934, A., 6.
 Naples, 174, A., 4.
 Netherlands, 224, M., 7.
 New York (hours of labour in), 370, A., 9.
 Nice, 189, A., 7.
 North Carolina, 137, A., 13.
 Norway, 605, A., 6.
 Oberbayern, 975, A., 3.
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 Porto Alegre, 216, A., 9.
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- Tennessee, **169**, A., 4.
- Texas, **823**, A., 2.
- Trebizond, **1346**, A., 5.
- Treviso (Province of), **130**, M., 6.
- Trieste (rice peeling), **1353**, A., 16.
- Van, **165**, A., 6.
- Vera Cruz (Cotton), **64**, M.; **1342**, A., 3.
- Wurtemberg, **789**, A., 1, (Accidents in), 12.

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- Trade of 1886, **130**, A., 29; of 1887, **440**, A., 24; of 1888, **605**, A., 24; of 1889, **781**, A., 24; of 1890, **915**, A., 44; of 1891, **1143**, A., 41; of 1892, **1272**, A., 42; of 1893, **1427**, A., 46.

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- Salonica, **822**, A., 4, 10.
- Tunis, **1109**, A., 4.

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- Adana, **406**, A., 1.
- Batoum, **1027**, A., 2.
- Siam, **1089**, A., 1.
- Taganrog, **1042**, A., 11, 13.

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- Canton, **770**, A., 4.
- Ningpo, **161**, A., 2.

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- Farmers' Alliance (Massachusetts), **1379**, A., 3.
- (Texas), **1431**, A., 17.

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- Bulgaria, **1300**, A., 17.
- Corea, **1088**, A., 10.
- Philippine Islands, **1289**, A., 5.
- Suakin, **1206**, A., 8.

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- Baden, **1082**, A., 69.
- Bengazi, **903**, A., 5.
- Foochow, **1038**, A., 10.
- Mannheim, **937**, A., 20; **1414**, A., 9.
- Mogador, **1011**, A., 6.
- Somali Coast, **16**, M., 2.
- Tripoli, **267**, A., 2.
- Wuhu, **159**, A., 2; **1048**, A., 7.
- Wurtemberg, **220**, A., 10.

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- Trade of 1887, **277**, A., 27; of 1888, **486**, A., 28; of 1889, **671**, A., 40; of 1890, **839**, A., 36; of 1891, **999**, A., 25; of 1892, **1174**, A., 27; of 1893, **1341**, A., 27.

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- Ispahan, **1376**, A., 49.
- Kerman, **1376**, A., 32.

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- Baghdad, **551**, A., 4, 5; 1888-9, **783**, A., 9, 10; 1890-91, **1142**, A., 5; 1891-92, **1320**, A., 4.
- Bahia, 1885-9, **793**, A., 11; 1885-8, **807**, A., 2; 1890, **1290**, A., 12.
- Bahrain, 1887-8, **629**, A., 19; 1888-9, **760**, A., 14; 1889-90, **946**, A., 13; 1891, **1092**, A., 28.
- Baltimore, 1886, **94**, A., 2; 1887, **262**, A., 3; 1888, **463**, A., 7; 1889, **648**, A., 9; 1890, **835**, A., 11; 1891, **1001**, A., 12; 1892, **1176**, A., 11; 1893, **1340**, A., 8.
- Bangkok, 1886, **222**, A., 4; 1887, **412**, A., 5; **595**, A., 7; 1889, **771**, A., 27; 1890, **938**, A., 26, 27, 49; 1891, **1087**, A., 6; 1892, **1267**, A., 16.
- Barcelona, 1886, **97**, A., 19-21; 1887, **274**, A., 7, 8; 1888, **489**, A., 12, 13; 1889, **692**, A., 15; 1890, **924**, A., 5, 6; 1891, **1060**, A., 3; 1892, **1225**, A., 5-11.
- Bari, 1884-5, **174**, A., 46; 1886-7, **397**, A., 33; 1888, **615**, A., 26; 1889, **784**, A., 15; 1890, **953**, A., 18; 1891, **1122**, A., 17, 18; 1892, **1244**, A., 11, 12.
- Barletta, 1885, **174**, A., 39, 40; 1891, **1122**, A., 21.
- Bastia, 1886, **172**, A., 3.
- Batoum, 1885, **26**, A., 1, 2, 6; 1887, **346**, A., 25; 1888, **616**, A., 4; 1889, **677**, A., 9; 1890, **871**, A., 15; 1890-91, **1027**, A., 10; 1891-92, **1191**, A., 8; 1893, **1371**, A., 9.
- Bayonne, 1886, **101**, A., 23; 1887, **302**, A., 25; 1888, **501**, A., 25; 1889, **683**, A., 33; 1890, **844**, A., 36; 1890-91, **1004**, A., 38; 1892, **1166**, A., 37.
- Belgium, 1883-5, **76**, A., 1, 2.
- Benadir Ports, 1890, **982**, A., 34, 41.
- Bengazi, 1885-6, **147**, A., 7; 1888, **480**, A., 3; 1889-90, **903**, A., 2, 3; 1891-92, **1159**, A., 3-4.
- Benguella, 1888-91, **1105**, A., 32.
- Berbera and Bulhar, 1887-92, **1208**, A., 8.
- Berdiansk, 1886, **80**, A., 17; 1887, **346**, A., 15; 1888, **536**, A., 24; 1889, **675**, A., 24; 1890, **841**, A., 27; 1891, **1042**, A., 34; 1892, **1234**, A., 32; 1893, **1375**, A., 29.
- Bergen, 1886, **130**, A., 36; 1887, **440**, A., 17; 1888, **605**, A., 12; 1889, **781**, A., 16; 1890, **915**, A., 30; 1891, **1143**, A., 28; 1892, **1272**, A., 30; 1893, **1427**, A., 36.
- Beyrout, 1885, **8**, A., 7; 1886, **114**, A., 19; 1887, **290**, A., 7; 1888, **508**, A., 7; 1889, **720**, A., 9; 1890, **908**, A., 1, 8; 1892, **1279**, A., 13; 1893, **1418**, A., 12.
- Bilbao, 1885, **31**, A., 4; 1886, **163**, A., 11, 12; 1890, **923**, A., 3, 5; 1891, **1054**, A., 3; 1892, **1278**, A., 6; 1893, **1398**, A., 6.
- Björneborg, 1887-8, **564**, A., 31; 1888-9, **777**, A., 52; 1889-90, **950**, A., 40; 1891, **1119**, A., 60; 1892, **1275**, A., 66.
- Bocas del Toro, 1890, **971**, A., 13.

Imports—continued.

- Bodö, 1886, **130**, A., 45; 1887, **440**, A., 18; 1888, **605**, A., 16; 1889, **781**, A., 18; 1890, **915**, A., 32; 1891, **1143**, A., 30; 1892, **1272**, A., 32; 1893, **1427**, A., 39.
- Bogotá, 1865-84, **53**, A., 4; 1880-87, **456**, A., 1; 1889-90, **970**, A., 2, 6, 7.
- Bolivar, 1885, **42**, A., 2, 3; 1886, **138**, A., 2; 1889, **723**, A., 8; 1892, **1207**, A., 4, 5; 1893, **1386**, A., 18.
- Bordeaux, 1886, **101**, A., 8; 1887, **302**, A., 8; 1888, **501**, A., 7; 1889, **683**, A., 8; 1890, **844**, A., 8; 1891, **1004**, A., 7, 9; 1892, **1166**, A., 9; 1893, **1334**, A., 10.
- Borneo (British), 1885, **34**, A., 7; 1886-87, **420**, A., 5; 1888, **493**, A., 8; 1889-90, **943**, A., 3; 1891, **1111**, A., 10.
- Boston, 1886, **110**, A., 6; 1887, **312**, A., 5; 1888, **499**, A., 5; 1889-90, **843**, A., 6; 1890-91, **1015**, A., 8; **1076**, A., 23; 1892, **1181**, A., 9; 1893, **1339**, A., 18.
- Boulogne, 1886, **127**, A., 12, 23; 1887, **300**, A., 2, 25; 1888, **490**, A., 2, 18; 1889, **697**, A., 20; 1890, **859**, A., 26; 1891-92, **1167**, A., 28; 1893, **1332**, A., 3, 24.
- Bourgas, 1886, **185**, A., 5, 8, 9; 1887, **325**, A., 8; 1888, **558**, A., 9; **645**, A., 5; 1889, **752**, A., 64; 1890, **936**, A., 27, 30, 35, 39, 42; 1891, **1110**, A., 32; 1893, **1448**, A., 22.
- Braila, 1890, **837**, A., 13; 1891, **996**, A., 11.
- Brazil, 1885-8, **807**, A., 1; **1321**, A., 31.
- Bremen, 1886-7, **429**, A., 32, 34; 1888-9, **829**, A., 23, 33; 1892, **1432**, A., 37.
- Brest, 1886, **86**, A., 3; 1887, **273**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **505**, A., 7; 1889, **699**, A., 5; 1890, **893**, A., 7; 1890-91, **1039**, A., 6; 1892, **1177**, A., 8; 1893, **1361**, A., 9.
- Brevig, 1890, **915**, A., 32; 1891, **1143**, A., 31; 1892, **1272**, A., 33.
- Brindisi, 1885, **174**, A., 33; 1886, 36, 37; 1887, **397**, A., 23; 1888, **615**, A., 16; 1889, **741**, A., 6; 1890, **907**, A., 7; 1891, **1079**, A., 3, 10; 1892, **1248**, A., 4, 11; 1893, **1433**, A., 13.
- Bulgaria, 1885-6, **237**, A., 6; 1887, **442**, A., 5, 6; 1889, **752**, A., 12, 51; 1890, **936**, A., 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 51, 52, 53; 1887-91, **1110**, A., 7, 13, 40; 1877-91, **264**, M; 1888-92, **1300**, A., 7; 1893, **1448**, A., 7, 36.
- Bulhar (see Berbera).
- Bunder Abbas, 1887-8, **591**, A., 10; **629**, A., 16; 1888-9, **760**, A., 11; 1889-90, **946**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1092**, A., 12; 1892, **1252**, A., 14.
- Burriana, 1888, **489**, A., 17; 1889, **692**, A., 20; 1891, **1060**, A., 12; 1893, **1454**, A., 24.
- Bushire, 1885, **29**, A., 1, 3, 4; **113**, A., 12; 1886, **166**, A., 4; 1887-8, **591**, A., 5; **629**, A., 6; 1889, **760**, A., 7; 1890, **946**, A., 5; 1891, **1092**, A., 5, 23; 1892, **1252**, A., 7.
- Bussorah, 1887, **348**, A., 5; 1888-9, **719**, A., 4; 1890, **921**, A., 3; 1891, **1142**, A., 16; 1891-92, **1320**, A., 9; 1892-93, **1424**, A., 8.
- Cadiz, 1886, **162**, A., 12; 1887, **350**, A., 12; 1890, **895**, A., 2.
- Caen, 1886, **96**, A., 22, 23; 1887, **277**, A., 21; 1888, **486**, A., 23; 1889, **671**, A., 34; 1890, **839**, A., 31; 1891, **999**, A., 18; 1892, **1174**, A., 22; 1893, **1341**, A., 19.
- Cagliari, 1892-93, **1378**, A., 6.

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Imports—continued.

- Calais, 1886, **127**, A., 3, 24; 1887, **300**, A., 2, 27; 1888, **490**, A., 3, 20; 1889, **697**, A., 21; 1890, **859**, A., 25; 1891, **1076**, A., 2, 21; 1892, **1167**, A., 4, 26; 1893, **1332**, A., 2, 23.
- Caldera, 1889, **743**, A., 3; 1890-92, **1311**, A., 12.
- Callao, 1888, **488**, A., 3; 1889, **728**, A., 6; 1891, **1016**, A., 4.
- Cannes, 1886, **189**, A., 10; 1887, **337**, A., 9; 1888, **550**, A., 6; 1889, **744**, A., 9; 1890, **900**, A., 16; 1891, **1073**, A., 11; 1892, **1198**, A., 14; 1893, **1420**, A., 15.
- Canton, 1885, **12**, A., 12, 13; 1886, **224**, A., 9; 1887, **415**, A., 10; 1888, **574**, A., 12, 14; 1889, **770**, A., 11; 1891, **1107**, A., 8; 1892, **1282**, A., 7.
- Cardenas, 1892, **1213**, A., 15.
- Carlsrona, 1886, **131**, A., 17; 1887, **324**, A., 18; 1888, **524**, A., 26; 1889, **750**, A., 26; 1890, **931**, A., 25; 1891, **1067**, A., 28; 1892, **1247**, A., 30; 1893, **1434**, A., 29.
- Carthagena (Republic of Colombia), 1886, **116**, A., 1; 1887, **316**, A., 2; 1889, **790**, A., 12; 1890, **971**, A., 18.
- Carthagena (Spain), 1890, **966**, A., 28; **1445**, A., 29.
- Castellamare, 1884-5, **174**, A., 42; 1886, **43**; 1887, **397**, A., 28; 1888, **615**, A., 31; 1889, **784**, A., 18; 1891, **1122**, A., 28; 1892, **1244**, A., 14; 1893, **1383**, A., 21.
- Cataluña, 1886, **97**, A., 7.
- Catania, 1886, **239**, A., 17; 1887, **395**, A., 20; 1888, **576**, A., 33; 1889, **762**, A., 25; 1890, **1117**, A., 20; 1891, **1117**, A., 32; 1893, **1380**, A., 31.
- Cavalla, 1885, **75**, A., 7, 13; 1886-7, **394**, A., 12; 1888, **623**, A., 18; 1889, **822**, A., 21; 1890, **962**, A., 14; 1891-92, **1310**, A., 34.
- Ceara, 1886, **179**, A., 12; 1887, **374**, A., 13, 14.
- Cebu, 1885, **6**, A., 8; 1886, **103**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **295**, A., 9; 1888, **494**, A., 8; 1889, **678**, A., 8; 1890, **846**, A., 12; 1891, **1032**, A., 18; 1892, **1289**, A., 31; 1893, **1391**, A., 22.
- Cephalonia, 1885, **17**, A., 7; 1887-88, **598**, A., 4.
- Charleston, 1886, **88**, A., 7; 1887, **296**, A., 8; 1888, **515**, A., 5; 1889, **668**, A., 8.
- Chefoo, 1885, **40**, A., 2, 5; 1886, **203**, A., 1, 2, 7, 8; 1887, **366**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **599**, A., 5, 6; 1889, **780**, A., 7; 1890, **926**, A., 3, 4, 5, 9; 1891, **1066**, A., 3, 5; 1892, **1187**, A., 3, 5.
- Cherbourg, 1886, **91**, A., 3; 1887, **271**, A., 3; 1888, **473**, A., 3; 1889, **656**, A., 3; 1890, **886**, A., 5; 1893, **1349**, A., 4.
- Chicago, 1886, **140**, A., 5, 6, 16; 1887, **330**, A., 14, 15; 1888, **570**, A., 6; 1889, **739**, A., 7; 1890, **892**, A., 18, 19; 1891, **1103**, A., 18; 1892, **1233**, A., 18; 1893, **1438**, A., 11.
- Chiengmai, **1087**, A., 11.
- Chile, 1886, **369**, A., 4; 1885-6, **385**, A., 3-16.
- China, treaty ports, 1884-5, **41**, A., 3.
- Chinkiang, 1886, **173**, A., 20, 21; 1887, **373**, A., 19, 21; 1888, **592**, A., 5; 1889, **717**, A., 5; 1890, **905**, A., 1, 2, 6; 1891-92, **1228**, A., 2, 9.
- Christiania, 1885, **22**, A., 1; 1886, **130**, A., 8; 1887, **440**, A., 9; 1890, **915**, A., 23; 1891, **1143**, A., 22; 1892, **1272**, A., 22; 1893, **1427**, A., 29.
- Christiansand, 1886, **130**, A., 27; 1887, **440**, A., 21.
- Christiansund, 1886, **130**, A., 39; 1887-8, **605**, A., 21, 1888-9, **781**, A., 22; 1890, **915**, A., 38; 1891, **1143**, A., 36; 1892, **1272**, A., 36; 1893, **1427**, A., 42.

Imports—continued.

- Chungking, 1891, **1097**, A., 7; 1892, **1230**, A., 14; 1893, **1396**, A., 15.
- Civita Vecchia, 1887, **388**, A., 9; 1888, **633**, A., 22; 1890, **1131**, A., 32; 1892, **1298**, A., 31.
- Colombia (Republic of), 1887, **456**, A., 14, 15, 16; **626**, A., 4, 5, 6; 1889, **804**, A., 11, 12; 1888–91, **1148**, A., 8.
- Colon, 1889, **790**, A., 18; 1890, **971**, A., 10.
- Congo, 1893, **1450**, A., 22.
- Constantinople, 1887–8, **537**, A., 2; 1891–92, **1224**, A., 5.
- Coquimbo, 1886, **145**, A., 2; 1887, **514**, A., 6; 1888–9, **685**, A., 5.
- Corea, 1885, **61**, A., 1, 6, 7; 1886, **218**, A., 5, 6, 7; 1887, **372**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **565**, A., 10, 11; 1889, **740**, A., 10; 1890, **918**, A., 9; 1891, **1088**, A., 6, 14; 1892, **1227**, A., 13; 1893, **1417**, A., 19.
- Corfu, 1885, **17**, A., 2, 3, 5.
- Corunna, 1886, **152**, A., 7, 8; 1887, **329**, A., 7, 8; 1888, **520**, A., 10; 1889, **711**, A., 5; 1890, **914**, A., 2, 3, 8; 1891, **1056**, A., 12; 1892, **1195**, A., 8.
- Costa Rica, 1885, **27**, A., 1; 1886, **121**, A., 3; 1887, **317**, A., 3; 1888, **522**, A., 6; 1889, **694**, A., 2; 1891, **1031**, A., 4; 1892, **1219**, A., 7; 1893, **1352**, A., 5.
- Crete, 1885, **56**, A., 3, 11, 12.
- Cuba, 1886, **205**, A., 10.
- Cullera, 1889, **692**, A., 22; 1890, **924**, A., 24; 1891, **1060**, A., 11; 1892, **1225**, A., 28; 1893, **1454**, A., 21.
- Damascus, 1886, **99**, A., 4; 1887, **417**, A., 3; 1888, **538**, A., 4, 5; 1889, **690**, A., 4; 1890–91, **1121**, A., 7; 1892, **1261**, A., 7; 1893, **1411**, A., 3, 8.
- Dantzig, 1885, **50**, A., 11; 1888–9, **808**, A., 7; 1890–91, **1126**, A., 8; 1891–92, **1299**, A., 9.
- Dar-el-Baida, 1886, **181**, A., 20, 21; 1887, **326**, A., 23; 1888, **553**, A., 23; of 1889, **712**, A., 24; of 1890, **857**, A., 22; 1890–91, **1011**, A., 33; 1892, **1221**, A., 29.
- Delagoa Bay, 1890, **855**, A., 18, 19; 1890–91, **995**, A., 8, 9.
- Denia, 1891, **1060**, A., 20.
- Denmark, 1883–7, **471**, A., 6; 1888, **639**, A., 8; 1889, **814**, A., 2; 1889–90, **973**, A., 2, 4; 1892, **1317**, A., 2, 3.
- Denver, 1887, **330**, A., 26; 1888, **570**, A., 18; 1889, **739**, A., 22, 23; 1890, **892**, A., 35, 36; 1891, **1103**, A., 48.
- Diarbekir, 1885, **30**, A., 6; 1886, **212**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **386**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **527**, A., 16, 17; 1889–90, **930**, A., 17; 1890–91, **1050**, A., 13; 1892, **1242**, A., 8; 1893, **1426**, A., 12.
- Dieppe, 1886, **96**, A., 32; 1887, **277**, A., 31; 1888–9, **671**, A., 48; 1889–90, **839**, A., 45; 1890–91, **999**, A., 38; 1892, **1174**, A., 39.
- Drammen, 1886, **130**, A., 15; 1887, **440**, A., 24; 1888, **605**, A., 22; 1889, **781**, A., 23; 1890, **915**, A., 42; 1891, **1143**, A., 38; 1892, **1272**, A., 40.
- Drobak, 1890, **915**, A., 42; 1891, **1143**, A., 40; 1892, **1272**, A., 41; 1893, **1427**, A., 46.
- Drontheim, 1886, **130**, A., 41; 1887, **440**, A., 63; 1888, **605**, A., 64; 1889, **781**, A., 59; 1890, **915**, A., 86, 87; 1891, **1143**, A., 91; 1892, **1272**, A., 82; 1893, **1427**, A., 94.

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Imports—continued.

- Dunkirk, 1886, **127**, A., 18; 1887, **300**, A., 21, 22; 1888, **506**, A., 7; 1889, **734**, A., 7; 1890, **919**, A., 7; 1891, **1094**, A., 6; 1892, **1237**, A., 7.
- Durazzo, 1888, **537**, A., 21.
- Dutch Guiana, 1887, **410**, A., 4; 1888, **583**, A., 4; 1889, **737**, A., 5; 1890, **956**, A., 7, 8; 1891-92, **1307**, A., 4.
- Ecuador, 1889-90, **951**, A., 5; 1890-91, **1146**, A., 3, 4.
- Egersund, 1886, **130**, A., 31; 1887, **440**, A., 24; 1889, **781**, A., 24; 1890, **915**, A., 44; 1891, **1143**, A., 41; 1892, **1272**, A., 42; 1893, **1427**, A., 46.
- Egypt, 1883-92, **1276**, A., 2.
- Elba, 1891-92, **1250**, A., 33; 1893, **1377**, A., 23.
- Erzeroum, 1885, **30**, A., 1-4; 1886, **212**, A., 3, 4; 1887-8, **527**, A., 3, 4, 5; 1889-90, **930**, A., 4, 5; 1890-91, **1050**, A., 5, 6; 1892, **1242**, A., 5; **1426**, A., 5.
- Eupatoria, 1888, **536**, A., 15; 1889, **706**, A., 22.
- Eureka (California), 1887, **392**, A., 12; 1888, **555**, A., 38; 1889, **718**, A., 55.
- Fahrsund, 1887, **440**, A., 24, 27; 1888, **605**, A., 24; 1889, **781**, A., 26; 1890, **915**, A., 46; 1891, **1143**, A., 42; 1892, **1272**, A., 43; 1893, **1427**, A., 47.
- Fayal, 1885, **9**, A., 5, 6.
- Fécamp, 1886, **96**, A., 29; 1887, **277**, A., 29; 1888, **486**, A., 29, 30; 1889, **671**, A., 41; 1890, **839**, A., 38; 1890-91, **999**, A., 27; 1892, **1174**, A., 29; 1893, **1341**, A., 30.
- Ferrol, 1886, **152**, A., 14; 1887, **329**, A., 16, 17; 1888, **520**, A., 23; 1889, **711**, A., 25; 1890, **914**, A., 25; 1891, **1056**, A., 27; 1892, **1195**, A., 28.
- Fiji, 1885, **25**, A., 4, 7; 1886, **158**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **405**, A., 4.
- Finland, 1885-6, **248**, A., 13; 1887, **447**, A., 27; 1892, **1275**, A., 60.
- Fiume, 1885, **68**, A., 1, 4; 1886, **141**, A., 8; **244**, A., 2, 3, 5; 1887, **320**, A., 7; **450**, A., 2, 3, 8; 1888, **552**, A., 8, 11; 1889, **705**, A., 8; 1890, **883**, A., 9, 21, 22; 1891, **1047**, A., 10, 13, 15; 1892, **1249**, A., 13; 1893, **1415**, A., 13, 15, 27, 29.
- Flekkefjord, 1886, **130**, A., 31; 1887, **440**, A., 29; 1888, **605**, A., 27; 1889, **781**, A., 27; 1890, **915**, A., 50; 1891, **1143**, A., 46; 1892, **1272**, A., 46; 1893, **1427**, A., 50.
- Foochow, 1886, **157**, A., 3, 4, 9, 10; 1886-87, **331**, A., 9, 10; 1887-8, **526**, A., 8, 9; 1888-9, **726**, A., 11; 1889-90; **897**, A., 10, 11; 1890-91, **1038**, A., 12; 1892, **1216**, A., 10; 1893, **1392**, A., 8.
- France, 1885, **63**, A., 1, 3, 4, 5; 1886, **85**, A., 3, 5, 9, 11; **246**, A., 15; 1887, **258**, A., 7; 1888, **462**, A., 3, 4; 1890-91, **981**, A., 3; 1892, **1158**, A., 5; 1893, **1328**, A., 4.
- Frankfort, 1886-8, **573**, A., 3; 1888-90, **937**, A., 3, 4, 5.
- Frederickshald, 1885-6, **130**, A., 14; 1888, **605**, A., 29; 1889, **781**, A., 30; 1890, **915**, A., 52; 1891, **1143**, A., 48; 1892, **1272**, A., 47.
- Galatz, 1886, **93**, A., 3; 1888, **475**, A., 4; 1891, **996**, A., 4.
- Gallipoli (Italy), 1885, **174**, A., 23, 24; 1886, 28, 29; 1887, **397**, A., 19; 1888, **615**, A., 23; 1889, **741**, A., 10; 1890, **907**, A., 14; 1891, **1079**, A., 3, 18; 1892, **1248**, A., 19; 1893, **1433**, A., 22.
- Galveston, 1891, **989**, A., 15, 16; 1892, **1164**, A., 11; 1893, **1336**, A., 3, 19.

Imports—continued.

- Gandia, 1890, **924**, A., 31; 1893, **1454**, A., 9.
 Garrucha, 1889, **802**, A., 13; 1890, **966**, A., 29, 30.
 Gefle, 1885, **21**, A., 6, 7; 1886, **178**, A., 9; 1887, **368**, A., 10; 1888, **568**, A., 10; 1889, **772**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 12; 1892, **1256**, A., 12; 1893, **1344**, A., 18.
 Genoa, 1885-6, **134**, A., 11; 1887, **308**, A., 13; 1888, **507**, A., 16; 1889, **696**, A., 19; 1890, **862**, A., 21; 1891, **1025**, A., 4, 17; 1892-93, **1370**, A., 30.
 Germany (Customs Union), 1887-9, **761**, A., 3; 1892, **1241**, A., 15, 16.
 Ghent, 1890, **856**, A., 10; 1891, **1041**, A., 8, 11; 1892, **1220**, A., 9, 11; 1893, **1369**, A., 13.
 Gijon, 1886, **152**, A., 10; 1887-8, **520**, A., 20; 1889, **711**, A., 18; 1890, **914**, A., 11, 16; 1891, **1056**, A., 22; 1892, **1195**, A., 16.
 Gioja Tauro, 1885, **174**, A., 45; 1886, 45.
 Girgenti, 1888, **576**, A., 41.
 Gothenburg, 1886, **131**, A., 6; 1887, **324**, A., 6; 1888, **524**, A., 8; 1889, **750**, A., 7; 1890, **931**, A., 6; 1891, **1067**, A., 8; 1892, **1247**, A., 6, 7, 8; 1893, **1434**, A., 8, 9.
 Gotland, 1890-91, **1125**, A., 20; 1893, **1344**, A., 26.
 Greece, 1889-91, **1112**, A., 15; **1184**, A., 15; 1889-92, **1365**, A., 23, 25; **1416**, A., 25.
 Greytown, 1889-90, **913**, A., 1.
 Guatemala, **600**, A., 21; 1888-9, **763**, A., 6; 1892, **1245**, A., 5.
 Guayaquil, 1891, **992**, A., 8; **1135**, A., 2.
 Hakodate, 1885, **18**, A., 1, 4; 1886, **198**, A., 5; 1887, **402**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **590**, A., 8; 1889, **746**, A., 5; 1890, **935**, A., 16; 1891, **1123**, A., 9; 1892, **1327**, A., 8.
 Halmstad, 1886, **131**, A., 11; 1887, **324**, A., 11; 1888, **524**, A., 17; 1889, **750**, A., 16; 1890, **931**, A., 14; 1891, **1067**, A., 18; 1892, **1247**, A., 19; 1893, **1434**, A., 19.
 Hamburg, 1886-87, **429**, A., 15; 1889-90, **829**, A., 16, 18; 1890-92, **1432**, A., 30, 33.
 Hammerfest, 1886, **130**, A., 49, 50; 1887, **440**, A., 35; 1888, **605**, A., 32; 1889, **781**, A., 34; 1890, **915**, A., 58; 1891, **1143**, A., 53; 1892, **1272**, A., 52; 1893, **1427**, A., 56.
 Hango, 1892, **1275**, A., 68.
 Hankow, 1886, **191**, A., 5, 6; 1888-89, **708**, A., 4; 1889-90, **888**, A., 19, 20; 1890-91, **1044**, A., 18; 1892, **1231**, A., 13; 1893, **1408**, A., 11.
 Haugesund, 1886, **130**, A., 34, 35; 1887, **440**, A., 37; 1888, **605**, A., 36; 1889, **781**, A., 36; 1890, **915**, A., 60; 1891, **1143**, A., 55; 1892, **1272**, A., 53; 1893, **1427**, A., 58.
 Havana, 1885, **10**, A., 9; 1887-8, **609**, A., 24.
 Havre, 1886, **96**, A., 9, 10; 1887, **277**, A., 8; 1888, **486**, A., 7; 1889, **671**, A., 12; 1890, **839**, A., 14; of 1891, **999**, A., 7, 8; 1892, **1174**, A., 8; 1893, **1341**, A., 8.
 Hawaii, 1875-89, **738**, A., 4.
 Hayti, 1890, **902**, A., 1, 2, 5; 1891, **1058**, A., 9, 10.
 Hekkiari, 1886, **165**, A., 6, 7.
 Helsingborg, 1886, **131**, A., 12; 1887, **324**, A., 13; 1888, **524**, A., 19; 1889, **750**, A., 18; 1890, **931**, A., 16; 1891, **1067**, A., 20; 1892, **1247**, A., 21; 1893, **1434**, A., 21.
 Helsingfors, 1889-90, **950**, A., 29; 1891, **1119**, A., 44, 47.

Imports—continued.

- Hernösand, 1885, **21**, A., 11; 1886, **178**, A., 16; 1893, **1344**, A., 20.
- Hiogo, 1885, **19**, A., 2, 11; 1886, **123**, A., 2; **208**, A., 1, 2, 11, 12; 1887, **404**, A., 2, 12; 1888, **594**, A., 13, 14; 1888-9, **766**, A., 16; 1890, **947**, A., 3, 4, 5, 22, 23, 24, 25; 1891, **1083**, A., 12, 19, 21; 1892, **1260**, A., 27; 1893, **1459**, A., 6, 7, 38.
- Hodeidah, 1891, **1102**, A., 5; 1892, **1264**, A., 9; 1893, **1451**, A., 13.
- Honduras, **1314**, A., 41; 1888-89, **1348**, A., 2.
- Honfleur, 1886, **96**, A., 27, 28; 1887, **277**, A., 24, 25; 1888, **486**, A., 26; 1889, **671**, A., 37; 1890, **839**, A., 33; 1891, **999**, A., 22; 1892, **1174**, A., 24; 1892-93, **1341**, A., 25.
- Hudiksvall, 1886, **178**, A., 12; 1887, **368**, A., 12; 1888, **568**, A., 14; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 14; 1892, **1256**, A., 13.
- Huelva, 1886, **162**, A., 8, 15; 1887, **350**, A., 8, 15; 1889, **714**, A., 9; 1890, **895**, A., 10; 1891, **1055**, A., 22; 1892, **1269**, A., 14; 1893, **1359**, A., 6.
- Hungary, 1887, **512**, A., 1; 1888, **710**, A., 2; 1892, **1273**, A.
- Ibraila. (See Braila.)
- Ichang, 1884-5, **74**, A., 6, 7; 1886, **261**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **470**, A., 3, 5; 1888, **625**, A., 8, 9; 1889, **687**, A., 4; 1890, **858**, A., 4; 1890-91, **1036**, A., 6; 1892, **1211**, A., 5; 1893, **1402**, A., 8.
- Iloilo, 1886, **103**, A., 4; 1887, **295**, A., 7; 1888, **494**, A., 7; 1889, **678**, A., 6; 1890, **846**, A., 10; 1891, **1032**, A., 12; 1892, **1289**, A., 28; 1893, **1391**, A., 22.
- Ispahan, 1892-93, **1376**, A., 70.
- Italy, 1895, **66**, A., 3-21; 1888, **497**, A., 1; 1889, **658**, A., 14; 1890, **840**, A.; 1891, **1008**, A., 2, 7-11.
- Jaffa, 1886, **164**, A., 3; 1887, **363**, A., 4, 5; 1888, **529**, A., 2; 1889, **773**, A., 2; 1890-91, **1023**, A., 6; 1891-92, **1186**, A., 5; 1893, **1350**, A., 7.
- Janina, 1886-7, **394**, A., 13; 1888, **623**, A., 19; 1889, **822**, A., 28; 1889-90, **962**, A., 18; 1891, **1310**, A., 36.
- Japan, 1885, **47**, A., 1, 2, 6; **7**, M., 1; (specie) **95**, A., 8; 1886, **200**, A., 1, 2, 3, 14, 27, 28; 1887, **426**, A., 9; 1888, **614**, A., 9-10; 1889, **797**, A., 12; 1890, **961**, A., 6, 7, 13; 1891, **1118**, A., 16; 1892, **1277**, A., 3, 18, 38, 42.
- Java, 1880-4, **7**, A., 4; 1886, **143**, A., 3, 6; 1887, **344**, A., 6; 1888, **532**, A., 8; 1889, **695**, A., 9; 1890, **884**, A., 7; 1891, **1029**, A., 9; 1892, **1190**, A., 11; 1892-93, **1338**, A., 15.
- Jeddah, 1886, **81**, A., 2; 1890, **867**, A., 2; 1891, **1102**, A., 3; 1892, **1264**, A., 6; 1893, **1451**, A., 10.
- Kalmar, 1890-91, **1125**, A., 18; 1891-92, **1256**, A., 16; 1893, **1344**, A., 24.
- Kanagawa, 1885, **38**, A., 1-5, 19-21; 1886, **219**, A., 11, 12, 13; 1887, **413**, A., 12, 13, 15; 1888, **560**, A., 9; 1888-9, **754**, A., 22, 26, 31; 1889-90, **922**, A., 14, 15, 17; 1891, **1084**, A., 15; 1891-92, **1255**, A., 15; 1893, **1421**, A., 16.
- Kermanshah, 1886, **113**, A., 7.
- Kertch, 1886, **115**, A., 14, 16; 1887, **346**, A., 13; 1888, **536**, A., 20.
- Kewkiang, 1885-6, **112**, A., 3; 1888, **511**, A., 7, 9; 1889, **704**, A., 2, 4; 1890, **880**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1013**, A., 7; 1891-92, **1324**, A., 5.

Imports—continued.

- Kharput, 1885, **54**, A., 1, 3, 4; 1886, **225**, A., 4; 1887, **527**, A., 11; 1888, **527**, A., 13; 1889-90, **930**, A., 20, 23; 1891, **1104**, A., 4; 1891-92, **1271**, A., 6.
 Khorassan, 1889-90, **753**, A., 7, 8; 1890-91, **976**, A., 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19; 1891-92, **1134**, A., 9; 1892, **1268**, A., 11; 1893, **1429**, A., 7, 8.
 Kieff, 1889-90, **877**, A., 15.
 Kiungchow, 1886, **132**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **297**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **492**, A., 7; 1889, **680**, A., 7; 1890, **898**, A., 12; 1891, **1026**, A., 14; 1892, **1199**, A., 14; 1893, **1435**, A., 12.
 Königsberg, 1885, **50**, A., 1, 9; 1886-7, **422**, A., 6; 1890-91, **1126**, A., 14; 1891-92, **1299**, A., 20.
 Kotka, 1889-90, **950**, A., 33; 1891, **1119**, A., 58; 1892, **1275**, A., 69.
 Kragero, 1886, **130**, A., 23; 1887, **440**, A., 39; 1888, **605**, A., 38; 1889, **781**, A., 37; 1890, **915**, A., 62; 1891, **1143**, A., 57; 1892, **1272**, A., 55; 1893, **1427**, A., 60.
 Kustendjie, 1890, **996**, A., 18.
 La Guayra, 1888-9, **723**, A., 6; 1890, **912**, A., 6; 1893, **1386**, A., 10.
 Landscrona, 1886, **131**, A., 14; 1887, **324**, A., 15; 1888, **524**, A., 21; 1889, **750**, A., 21; 1890, **931**, A., 19; 1891, **1067**, A., 22; 1892, **1247**, A., 24; 1893, **1434**, A., 23.
 Lanzarote, 1886, **148**, A., 10.
 Laraiche, 1885, **3**, A., 7, 8; 1886, **209**, A., 8, 9; 1887, **360**, A., 12; 1888, **582**, A., 17; 1889, **787**, A., 16; 1890, **955**, A., 19; 1891, **1139**, A., 15; 1892, **1304**, A., 21.
 La Rochelle, 1886, **214**, A., 11; 1887, **328**, A., 6; 1888, **561**, A., 15; 1889, **736**, A., 14; 1890, **901**, A., 10, 15; 1891, **1045**, A., 15; 1892, **1209**, A., 10; 1893, **1374**, A., 14.
 Laurium, 1889, **672**, A., 5.
 Laurvig, 1886, **130**, A., 18; 1890, **915**, A., 64; 1891, **1143**, A., 60; 1892, **1272**, A., 56.
 Leghorn, 1886, **109**, A., 1, 2; 1886-8, **701**, A., 18, 20; 1889-92, **1250**, A., 18; 1892-93, **1377**, A., 15.
 Le Legué, 1886, **86**, A., 6; 1887, **273**, A., 7; 1888, **505**, A., 10; 1889, **699**, A., 8; 1890, **893**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1039**, A., 9; 1892, **1177**, A., 11; 1893, **1361**, A., 12.
 Le Mans, 1886, **91**, A., 7; 1887, **271**, A., 6; 1888, **473**, A., 7; 1889, **656**, A., 7; 1890, **886**, A., 8; 1890-91, **1052**, A., 9; 1892, **1270**, A., 11; 1893, **1349**, A., 11.
 Libau, 1886, **167**, A., 8; 1887, **376**, A., 9; 1888, **516**, A., 8; 1889, **667**, A., 10; 1890, **860**, A., 17; 1891, **1003**, A., 19; 1892, **1172**, A., 23; 1893, **1337**, A., 23.
 Licata, 1888, **576**, A., 39; 1889, **762**, A., 33; 1890, **949**, A., 34.
 Lingah, 1887-8, **591**, A., 7; **629**, A., 13; 1889, **760**, A., 9; 1890-91, **1092**, A., 10; 1892, **1252**, A., 11.
 Lingali, 1889-90, **946**, A., 8.
 Loanda, 1885, **4**, A., 3, 10; 1886-7, **333**, A., 10; 1891, **1069**, A., 2, 19; 1888-91, **1105**, A., 22.
 Lofoden Islands, 1886, **130**, A., 47; 1887, **440**, A., 45; **605**, A., 42; 1889, **781**, A., 42; 1891, **1143**, A., 63; 1892, **1272**, A., 57; 1893, **1427**, A., 67.

Imports—continued.

- L'Orient, 1886, **86**, A., 5; 1887, **273**, A., 8, 9; 1888, **505**, A., 11, 12; 1889, **699**, A., 9; 1890, **893**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1039**, A., 9; 1892, **1177**, A., 12; 1893, **1361**, A., 13.
- Lübeck, 1889, **829**, A., 42; 1892, **1432**, A., 23.
- Lulea, 1888, **568**, A., 15; 1889, **772**, A., 12.
- Lysekil, 1889, **750**, A., 12.
- Macao, 1890, **917**, A., 2.
- Maceio, 1888, **606**, A., 19.
- Madagascar, 1885-6, **201**, A., 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12.
- Madeira, 1886, **150**, A., 1; 1887, **401**, A., 3; 1888, **460**, A., 3, 4; 1889, **665**, A., 4; 1890, **847**, A., 5; 1890-91, **1040**, A., 4; 1892, **1226**, A., 6; 1893, **1388**, A., 3.
- Malaga, 1886, **125**, A., 1, 13; 1887, **453**, A., 9; 1888, **627**, A., 1; 1889, **802**, A., 7; 1890, **966**, A., 11-15; 1891, **1130**, A., 12; 1892, **1282**, A., 3, 12; 1893, **1445**, A., 11.
- Malmö, 1886, **131**, A., 15; 1887, **324**, A., 17; 1888, **524**, A., 23; 1889, **750**, A., 23; 1890, **931**, A., 21; 1891, **1067**, A., 25; 1892, **1247**, A., 27; 1893, **1434**, A., 25.
- Mandal, 1886, **130**, A., 29; 1887, **440**, A., 47; 1888, **605**, A., 47; 1889, **781**, A., 43; 1890, **915**, A., 67; 1891, **1143**, A., 66; 1892, **1272**, A., 60; 1893, **1427**, A., 68.
- Manfredonia, 1888, **615**, A., 32; 1889-90, **953**, A., 26.
- Manila, 1885, **6**, A., 5, 7; 1886, **103**, A., 7, 8.
- Maracaibo, 1890, **912**, A., 9.
- Maranhham, 1885, **79**, A., 2, 3; 1886-8, **441**, A., 3; 1889, **812**, A., 2; 1890, **977**, A., 2, 3; 1892, **1141**, A., 2, 3.
- Marbella, 1890, **966**, A., 38.
- Marin, 1886-7, **329**, A., 18; 1887-8, **520**, A., 12; 1888-9, **711**, A., 29.
- Mariopol, 1891, **1042**, A., 17, 22; 1892, **1234**, A., 22; 1893, **1375**, A., 17.
- Marsala, 1886, **239**, A., 19; 1887, **395**, A., 24; 1888, **576**, A., 43; 1889, **762**, A., 36; 1890, **949**, A., 38; 1891, **1117**, A., 38; 1892, **1243**, A., 32; 1893, **1380**, A., 37.
- Marseilles, 1885-6, **126**, A., 8; 1886-7, **301**, A., 8; 1888, **510**, A., 9; 1889, **698**, A., 8; 1890, **865**, A., 9; 1890-91, **1033**, A., 14; 1892, **1182**, A., 15; 1893, **1360**, A., 14.
- Marstrand, 1887, **324**, A., 10; 1888, **524**, A., 13; 1889, **750**, A., 13; 1890, **931**, A., 11; 1891, **1067**, A., 14; 1892, **1247**, A., 14; 1893, **1434**, A., 15.
- Matanzas, **1356**, A., 20.
- Mazagan, 1886, **181**, A., 13, 15; 1887, **326**, A., 20; 1888, **553**, A., 18; 1889, **712**, A., 15; 1890, **857**, A., 27; 1890-91, **1011**, A., 29; 1892, **1221**, A., 24.
- Mazarron, 1892, **1282**, A., 63; 1893, **1445**, A., 35.
- Mazatlan, 1890, **965**, A., 23.
- Memel, 1885, **50**, A., 17; 1886-7, **422**, A., 13; 1888-9, **808**, A., 15; 1890-91, **1126**, A., 24; 1891-92, **1299**, A., 30.
- Mentone, 1886, **189**, A., 13; 1887, **337**, A., 11; 1888, **550**, A., 8; 1889, **744**, A., 14; 1890, **900**, A., 12; 1891-92, **1198**, A., 21; 1893, **1420**, A., 18.
- Mersina, 1889, **745**, A., 12; 1890, **896**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1017**, A., 16; 1892, **1200**, A., 14; 1893, **1403**, A., 14.
- Messina, 1886, **239**, A., 15; 1887, **395**, A., 18; 1888, **576**, A., 31; 1889, **762**, A., 24; 1890, **949**, A., 26; 1891, **1117**, A., 30; 1892, **1243**, A., 23; 1893, **1380**, A., 28.

Imports—continued.

- Mexico, 1886, **202**, A., 11; 1890, **965**, A., 10, 14; (into capital in 1891-92), **1301**, A., 14.
- Mobile, 1886, **92**, A., 10; 1887, **270**, A., 25, 26; 1888, **465**, A., 21, 22; 1889, **649**, A., 14; 1890, **833**, A., 21; 1890-91, **986**, A., 14; 1891-92, **1205**, A., 34.
- Mogador, 1886, **181**, A., 12; 1887, **326**, A., 14; 1888, **553**, A., 12, 13; 1889, **712**, A., 11; 1890, **857**, A., 15; 1890-91, **1011**, A., 21; 1892, **1221**, A., 16.
- Mohammereh, 1890-91, **1092**, A., 20; 1891-92, **1252**, A., 21.
- Molde, 1886, **130**, A., 38; 1887, **440**, A., 49; 1888, **605**, A., 48; 1892, **1272**, A., 64; 1893, **1427**, A., 72.
- Mollendo, 1886, **118**, A., 2; 1887, **349**, A., 2; 1888, **517**, A., 2; 1889-90, **995**, A., 4, 5; 1891, **1053**, A., 2; **1318**, A., 8.
- Monaco, 1888, **550**, A., 10; 1889, **744**, A., 16; 1890, **900**, A., 19; 1891, **1073**, A., 14; 1892, **1198**, A., 17; 1893, **1420**, A., 20.
- Monastir, 1888-9, **822**, A., 24; 1891-92, **1310**, A., 42.
- Morlaix, 1886, **86**, A., 8; 1887, **273**, A., 5; 1888, **505**, A., 8; 1889, **699**, A., 6; 1890, **893**, A., 9; 1890-91, **1039**, A., 7; 1892, **1177**, A., 9; 1893, **1361**, A., 11.
- Mosjoen, 1886, **130**, A., 44; 1887-8, **605**, A., 50; 1889, **781**, A., 46; 1890, **915**, A., 89; 1891, **1143**, A., 69; 1892, **1272**, A., 63; 1893, **1427**, A., 74.
- Moss, 1886, **130**, A., 12; 1887, **440**, A., 51; 1888, **605**, A., 51; 1889, **781**, A., 48; 1890, **915**, A., 71; 1891, **1143**, A., 70; 1893, **1427**, A., 74.
- Mossamedes, 1887, **584**, A., 7; 1888-91, **1105**, A., 32.
- Moulmein to Chiengmai, 1890, **938**, A., 15.
- Mozambique, 1885, **60**, A., 2, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21; 1888, **742**, A., 8; 1889-90, **855**, A., 1; 1889-90, **995**, A., 4, 5.
- Muscat, 1888-9, **629**, A., 25-28.
- Nagasaki, 1885, **39**, A., 1, 8, 10; 1886, **204**, A., 2, 10, 12; 1887, **403**, A., 1, 8; 1888, **589**, A., 9; 1889, **751**, A., 9; 1890, **934**, A., 7; 1891, **1098**, A., 9; 1892, **1253**, A., 9; 1893, **1443**, A., 7.
- Namsos, 1886, **130**, A., 43; 1887, **440**, A., 53; 1888, **605**, A., 53; 1889, **781**, A., 49; 1890, **915**, A., 73; 1891, **1143**, A., 74; 1892, **1272**, A., 66; 1893, **1427**, A., 76.
- Nantes, 1886, **214**, A., 5; 1887, **411**, A., 5; 1888, **561**, A., 6; 1889, **736**, A., 6; 1890, **901**, A., 6; 1891, **1045**, A., 6; 1892, **1209**, A., 5; 1893, **1374**, A., 4.
- Naples, 1886, **174**, A., 18, 19; 1887-8, **615**, A., 12, 13; 1889, **784**, A., 12; 1889-90, **953**, A., 12; 1890-91, **1122**, A., 2; 1892, **1309**, A., 2.
- Netherlands, 1885-89, **940**, A., 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18.
- New Caledonia, 1887, **335**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **521**, A., 4; 1889, **758**, A., 4; 1890, **909**, A., 4; 1891, **1091**, A., 4; 1892-93, **1455**, A., 3.
- Newchwang, 1885, **13**, A., 3; 1886, **170**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **377**, A., 8-13; 1888, **566**, A., 10, 11; 1889, **716**, A., 6; 1891-92, **1229**, A., 8; 1893, **1405**, A., 9.
- New Orleans, 1886, **92**, A., 4.
- New York, 1886, **182**, A., 15, 17; 1887, **370**, A., 15; 1888, **545**, A., 14; 1889, **747**, A., 16; 1890, **911**, A., 16; 1891, **1080**, A., 17; 1892, **1274**, A., 19, 1893; **1381**, A., 20.

Imports—continued.

- Nice, 1886, **189**, A., 9; 1887, **337**, A., 8; 1888, **550**, A., 4; 1889, **744**, A., 6; 1890, **900**, A., 8; 1891, **1073**, A., 8; 1892, **1198**, A., 10; 1893, **1420**, A., 12.
- Nicolaieff, 1886, **115**, A., 7, 10, 11; 1887, **346**, A., 8, 9; 1888, **536**, A., 13; 1889, **706**, A., 20; 1890, **877**, A., 30; 1890-91, **1024**, A., 13; 1892, **1232**, A., 14; 1893, **1439**, A., 14.
- Nicopoli, 1890, **936**, A., 51, 52, 53.
- Ningpo, 1886, **161**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **365**, A., 8; 1888, **523**, A., 7; 1889, **775**, A., 2; 1891-92, **1235**, A., 8; 1893, **1393**, A., 2, 9.
- Norfolk (Va.), 1888, **463**, A., 12; 1889, **648**, A., 12; 1890, **835**, A., 18; 1891, **1001**, A., 18; 1892, **1176**, A., 14; 1893, **1340**, A., 11.
- Norway, 1885, **22**, A., 1; 1886, **251**, A., 2, 4; 1887, **440**, A., 9; 1888, **605**, A., 9; 1888-9, **781**, A., 13; 1890, **915**, A., 23; **942**, A., 2; 1889-91, **1143**, A., 10.
- Noumea, **1455**, A., 4.
- Ocos, 1891, **1070**, A., 4.
- Odessa, 1886, **115**, A., 3, 6; **236**, A., 2; 1887, **346**, A., 5; 1888, **536**, A., 8; 1889, **706**, A., 12; 1890, **877**, A., 13; 1890-91, **1024**, A., 8; 1891-92, **1232**, A., 6; 1893, **1439**, A., 7.
- Oil Rivers Protectorate, 1891, **1063**, A., 3; 1891-92, **1144**, A., 6-14; 1892, **1215**, A., 5.
- Oporto, 1890-92, **1308**, A., 4; 1892-93, **1453**, A., 7, 23.
- Oran, 1891, **1043**, A., 30.
- Osaka, 1886, **123**, A., 2; 1887, **404**, A., 2, 12; 1888, **594**, A., 13, 14; 1890, **947**, A., 3, 4, 5, 22, 23, 24, 25; 1892, **1260**, A., 27; 1893, **1459**, A., 38.
- Oscarshamn, 1886, **178**, A., 13; 1887, **368**, A., 13; 1888, **568**, A., 11; 1889, **772**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 17; 1892, **1256**, A., 18; 1893, **1344**, A., 22.
- Pakhoi, 1886, **122**, A., 2, 5; 1887, **298**, A., 6; 1888, **593**, A., 7; 1889, **732**, A., 10; 1890, **876**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1037**, A., 9; **1197**, A., 9; 1893, **1407**, A., 14.
- Palermo, 1886, **239**, A., 14; 1887, **395**, A., 16, 17; 1888, **576**, A., 29; 1889, **762**, A., 22; 1890, **949**, A., 24; 1891, **1117**, A., 29; 1892, **1243**, A., 21; 1893, **1380**, A., 26.
- Panama, **1389**, A., 2.
- Para, 1885-8, **807**, A., 3.
- Paraguay, 1888-90, **1006**, A., 8, 23.
- Paraiba, 1886, **179**, A., 8.
- Patras, 1886, **78**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **259**, A., 4; 1888, **457**, A., 4; 1892, **1154**, A., 9.
- Pensacola, 1886, **92**, A., 16; 1887, **270**, A., 18, 19; 1888, **465**, A., 14; 1889, **649**, A., 28; 1890, **833**, A., 13, 17; 1891, **994**, A., 5; 1892, **1205**, A., 17; 1893, **1367**, A., 33.
- Pernambuco, 1886, **179**, A., 4; 1887, **374**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **606**, A., 7.
- Pernau, 1886, **167**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **376**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **516**, A., 5; 1889, **667**, A., 14; 1890, **860**, A., 24; 1891, **1003**, A., 22; 1892, **1172**, A., 26; 1893, **1337**, A., 28.
- Persia, 1885, **113**, A., 1; 1891, **1189**, A., 11.
- Peru, **1318**, A., 4.
- Philadelphia, 1890, **964**, A., 14, 15; 1891, **1078**, A., 11; 1892, **1397**, A., 16.

Imports—continued.

- Philippine Islands, 1884-5, **6**, A., 5, 7; **103**, A., 7, 8; 1886, **295**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **494**, A., 5.
- Philippopolis, 1890, **936**, A., 19.
- Piræus, 1885, **33**, A., 6; 1891, **1019**, A., 2, 6.
- Poland, 1884-5-6, **128**, A., 1, 2; 1887, **321**, A., 2; **461**, A., 2; 1887-8, **686**, A., 2; 1888-9, **863**, A., 6; 1890-92, **1449**, A., 11.
- Porsgrund, 1886, **130**, A., 21; 1889, **781**, A., 53; 1890, **915**, A., 76; 1892, **1272**, A., 70.
- Portland (Oregon), 1886, **186**, A., 19, 20; 1887, **375**, A., 10; 1888, **555**, A., 11; 1889, **718**, A., 16; 1890, **906**, A., 18; 1891, **1086**, A., 21; 1892, **1251**, A., 32; 1893, **1452**, A., 25.
- Porto Plata, 1890, **912**, A., 17, 18.
- Porto Rico, 1886, **238**, A., 6; 1887, **436**, A., 7; 1888, **628**, A., 9; 1889, **816**, A., 7; 1889-90, **968**, A., 7; 1890-91, **1306**, A., 9.
- Port Said, 1884-5, **142**, A., 8, 9; 1886, **294**, A., 7, 8; 1887, **485**, A., 9; 1888-9, **830**, A., 10.
- Port Townsend, 1886, **186**, A., 40, 41; 1887, **392**, A., 7, 8; 1888, **555**, A., 22; 1889, **718**, A., 32; 1890, **906**, A., 32; 1891, **1086**, A., 33; 1892, **1251**, A., 66; 1893, **1452**, A., 76.
- Portugal, 1885, **240**, A.; 1886, **160**, A., 1, 5; 1887-8, **544**, A., 2, 11-18; 1888-9, **700**, A., 2-14; 1891, **1075**, A., 6, 12-20; 1891-92, **1257**, A., 15.
- Poti, 1886, **115**, A., 19; 1887, **346**, A., 19; 1888, **536**, A., 27; 1889, **677**, A., 11; 1890, **871**, A., 17; 1891, **1027**, A., 15; 1893, **1371**, A., 28.
- Prevesa, 1886-7, **394**, A., 15; 1888, **623**, A., 21; 1889, **822**, A., 27; 1890, **962**, A., 17; 1890-91, **1310**, A., 45.
- Providence, 1886, **182**, A., 19, 21, 22; 1887, **370**, A., 24; 1888, **545**, A., 20, 21; 1889, **747**, A., 21; 1890, **911**, A., 20; 1891, **1080**, A., 23; 1892, **1274**, A., 25; 1893, **1381**, A., 25.
- Puerto Cabello, 1885, **43**, A., 1, 2; 1886, **144**, A., 1, 2; 1891, **1074**, A., 3; 1892, **1207**, A., 7.
- Puerto Plata, 1886, **87**, A., 3, 4; 1887, **284**, A., 2; 1889, **729**, A., 2; 1892, **1240**, A., 25.
- Quilimane, 1884-5-6, **414**, A., 8; 1890-91, **1009**, A., 2, 3; **1316**, A., 4.
- Rabat, 1885, **3**, A., 12; 1886, **209**, A., 10; 1887, **360**, A., 10; 1888, **582**, A., 22; 1889, **787**, A., 13; 1890, **955**, A., 15; 1891, **1139**, A., 13; 1892, **1304**, A., 26.
- Reggio Calabria, 1889-90, **953**, A., 24.
- Resht, 1886, **113**, A., 10; 1892-93, **1325**, A., 15.
- Réunion, 1885, **44**, A., 1, 3; 1886, **207**, A., 1, 6; 1887, **437**, A., 2; 1888, **624**, A., 2; 1892, **1322**, A., 3, 8.
- Reval, 1884-5, **73**, A., 13; 1885-6, **248**, A., 15, 16; 1889, **777**, A., 40; 1890, **950**, A., 23, 25, 26; 1891, **1119**, A., 52; 1892, **1275**, A., 53.
- Rhodes, 1890, **894**, A., 10.
- Richmond (Va.), 1888, **463**, A., 9; 1889, **648**, A., 16; 1890, **835**, A., 14; 1891, **1001**, A., 15; 1892, **1176**, A., 18; 1893, **1340**, A., 15.
- Riga, 1886, **167**, A., 1, 3, 4; 1887, **376**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **516**, A., 3; 1889, **667**, A., 7; 1890, **860**, A., 13; 1891, **1003**, A., 14; 1892, **1172**, A., 18; 1893, **1337**, A., 17.

Imports—continued.

- Rio Grande do Sul, 1885-6, **216**, A., 5, 6; 1885-8, **807**, A., 2; 1889-90, **1077**, A., 27.
- Rio Janeiro, 1886, **106**, A., 1, 4; **217**, A., 6; 1887, **265**, A., 8, 9, 10; 1885-8, **807**, A., 2; 1889, **1136**, A., 5.
- Riposto, 1887, **395**, A., 22; 1888, **576**, A., 34; 1889, **762**, A., 27; 1890, **1117**, A., 24; 1891, **1117**, A., 36.
- Risör, 1886, **130**, A., 24; 1887, **440**, A., 58; 1888, **605**, A., 59; 1889, **781**, A., 55; 1890, **915**, A., 78; 1891, **1143**, A., 80; 1892, **1272**, A., 69; 1893, **1427**, A., 79.
- Rocheport, 1893, **1374**, A., 16.
- Rome, 1888, **633**, A., 18; 1890, **1131**, A., 9; 1891, **1298**, A., 22.
- Rostov, 1890-91, **1042**, A., 29; 1892, **1234**, A., 39.
- Rotterdam, 1885, **58**, A., 1, 2, 9; 1886, **213**, A., 1, 2, 7, 8; 1893, **1446**, A., 9.
- Rouen, 1886, **96**, A., 14, 16; 1887, **277**, A., 14; 1888, **486**, A., 18; 1889, **671**, A., 25; 1890, **839**, A., 25; 1891-93, **1372**, A., 33.
- Roumania, 1886, **250**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **381**, A., 2, 3, 4; 1888, **475**, A., 4; 1889, **837**, A., 4.
- Roumelia, E., 1884, **70**, A., 3, 4; 1885-6, **185**, A., 3; 1887, **325**, A., 3; 1888, **567**, A., 5-8.
- Roustchouk, 1890, **936**, A., 51, 52, 53; 1892, **1300**, A., 40.
- Russia, 1879-83, **108**, A., 6, 7; 1884-7, **223**, A., 9, 11; 1888, **425**, A., 4; 1874-87, **447**, A., 2, 18, 19; 1888, **564**, A., 16; 1885-89, **777**, A., 31, 32; 1890, **950**, A., 18, 19; 1892, **1275**, A., 4, 39.
- Saffi, 1886, **181**, A., 17; 1887, **326**, A., 17; 1888, **553**, A., 14, 15; 1889, **712**, A., 18; of 1890, **857**, A., 17; 1891, **1011**, A., 24; 1892, **1221**, A., 19.
- St. Jago de Cuba, 1887, **327**, A., 10.
- St. Louis, 1887, **330**, A., 17, 18; 1888, **570**, A., 12, 13; 1891, **1103**, A., 33; 1892, **1233**, A., 34.
- St. Malo, 1886, **91**, A., 6; 1887, **271**, A., 5; 1888, **473**, A., 6; 1889, **656**, A., 6; 1890, **886**, A., 6; 1891, **1052**, A., 6; 1892, **1270**, A., 8; 1893, **1349**, A., 8.
- St. Michaels, 1885, **9**, A., 2.
- St. Nazaire, 1886, **214**, A., 14, 15; 1887, **411**, A., 9; 1888, **561**, A., 8; 1889, **736**, A., 9; 1890, **901**, A., 8; 1891, **1045**, A., 7; 1892, **1209**, A., 7; 1893, **1374**, A., 9.
- St. Paul, U.S., 1886, **140**, A., 18.
- St. Petersburg, 1884-5, **73**, A., 10, 11; 1889, **777**, A., 5; 1883-90, **1119**, A., 7.
- St. Thomas, 1886-7, **228**, A., 3, 4.
- Salonica, 1883-4, **24**, A., 3, 9; 1885, **75**, A., 4, 5, 6, 10; 1886, **254**, A., 3, 6, 7; 1887-8, **623**, A., 14, 15; 1889, **822**, A., 8; 1890, **962**, A., 7, 11.
- Salvador, 1886-7, **378**, A., 45; 1888, **548**, A., 5; 1889, **749**, A., 1, 7.
- Samoa, 1890, **885**, A., 2; 1891, **1064**, A., 34.
- Samsoon, 1885-6, **135**, A., 11; 1886-7, **342**, A., 11, 12; 1888, **549**, A., 10; 1889, **689**, A., 10; 1890, **878**, A., 12; 1890-91, **1059**, A., 11; 1893, **1346**, A., 12.
- San Blas, 1890, **965**, A., 26.
- Sandakan, 1885, **34**, A., 7; 1878-88, **493**, A., 10.

Imports—continued.

- San Diego, 1886, **186**, A., 37; 1887, **375**, A., 28; 1888, **555**, A., 34, 35; 1889, **718**, A., 53; 1890, **906**, A., 56; 1891, **1086**, A., 59; 1892, **1251**, A., 95.
- San Francisco, 1886, **186**, A., 11, 12; 1887, **313**, A., 5, 6; 1888, **555**, A., 4, 5; 1889, **718**, A., 7; 1890, **906**, A., 7; 1891, **1086**, A., 5; 1892, **1251**, A., 5; 1893, **1452**, A., 6.
- San Lucar, 1886, **162**, A., 7; 1891, **1055**, A., 14; 1893, **1359**, A., 12.
- San Pedro (Ca.), 1891-92, **1251**, A., 91.
- San Pedro de Macoris, **1030**, A., 3.
- Santa Martha, 1887, **316**, A., 5.
- Santander, 1887, **408**, A., 10; 1888, **612**, A., 7; 1889, **733**, A., 9, 10; 1890, **923**, A., 19; 1891, **1054**, A., 14; 1891-92, **1278**, A., 18; 1893, **1398**, A., 35.
- Santo Domingo, 1886, **117**, A., 2, 3; 1887-8, **482**, A., 3; 1889-90, **928**, A., 4; 1890-91, **1030**, A., 4; 1892, **1240**, A., 17; 1893, **1373**, A., 4.
- Santo Paolo, 1885-8, **807**, A., 3.
- Santos, 1886, **168**, A., 8; 1887, **315**, A., 2, 6; 1888, **498**, A., 4, 9; 1889, **693**, A., 7; 1891, **1018**, A., 2.
- Sarawak, 1885, **45**, A., 1, 4.
- Sardinia, 1884-5, **51**, A., 3; 1886, **154**, A., 2, 4; 1887, **351**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **586**, A., 3, 4; 1889, **748**, A., 5; 1890, **887**, A., 8, 9; 1890-91, **1049**, A., 3, 7, 8; 1892, **1214**, A., 4, 7, 8; 1893, **1378**, A., 4.
- Savannah, 1886, **136**, A., 3; 1887, **311**, A., 5; 1888, **531**, A., 3; 1889, **691**, A., 6; 1890, **868**, A., 4; 1891, **1072**, A., 32.
- Savona, 1892-93, **1370**, A., 33.
- Scutari (Albania), 1888, **537**, A., 19; 1891, **1099**, A., 26; 1892, **1224**, A., 24; 1893, **1384**, A., 21.
- Seattle, 1892, **1251**, A., 62; 1893, **1452**, A., 66.
- Serres, 1887-8, **623**, A., 21; 1890, **962**, A., 15.
- Servia, 1885-6, **176**, A., 3; 1887, **534**, A., 50-73; 1887-8, **534**, A., 8, 9; 1888, **534**, A., 74-136; 1889-90, **1046**, A., 3.
- Sevastopol, 1886, **115**, A., 11, 13; 1887, **346**, A., 11; 1888, **536**, A., 18; 1889, **706**, A., 26; 1890, **877**, A., 25; 1890-91, **1024**, A., 21; 1892, **1232**, A., 17.
- Seville, 1886, **162**, A., 13; 1887, **350**, A., 13; 1889, **714**, A., 11; 1890, **895**, A., 12; 1891, **1055**, A., 20; 1892, **1269**, A., 22; 1893, **1359**, A., 10.
- Shanghai, 1885, **14**, A., 10-12; 1886, **199**, A., 10, 11, 12; 1887, **387**, A., 15, 17; **579**, A., 17-19; 1889, **755**, A., 11-13; 1890-91, **1101**, A., 28, 29; 1892, **1266**, A., 26; 1893, **1442**, A., 5, 26.
- Shiraz, 1886, **113**, A., 12, 13; 1887-8, **591**, A., 4; **629**, A., 11; 1888-9, **760**, A., 6; 1889-90, **946**, A., 4; 1890-91, **1092**, A., 8; 1892, **1252**, A., 9; **1376**, A., 78.
- Sicily, 1885-6, **239**, A., 2.
- Silistria, **936**, A., 51, 52, 53.
- Sistov, **936**, A., 51, 52, 53.
- Skien, 1885-6, **130**, A., 21; 1887, **440**, A., 57; 1888, **605**, A., 57; 1889, **781**, A., 53; 1892, **1272**, A., 70.
- Smyrna, 1885, **67**, A., 5-7, 13-15; 1886, **175**, A., 3, 4, 6, 7; 1888, **587**, A., 4; 1889, **764**, A., 12; 1890, **894**, A., 6; 1891, **1062**, A., 6, 7; 1892, **1254**, A., 5.

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Imports—continued.

- Söderhamn, 1886, **178**, A., 15; 1887, **368**, A., 15; 1888, **568**, A., 16; 1889, **772**, A., 15; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 16; 1892, **1256**, A., 15; 1893, **1344**, A., 23.
- Somaliland, 1891-92, **1208**, A., 9; 1893, **1305**, A.
- Spain, 1892, **1239**, A., 2; **1354**, A., 3; **1404**, A., 7.
- Spezia, 1889, **696**, A., 15; 1890, **862**, A., 15; 1891, **1025**, A., 14; 1893, **1370**, A., 69.
- Stavanger, 1886, **130**, A., 33; 1887, **440**, A., 61; 1888, **605**, A., 61; 1889, **781**, A., 57; 1890, **915**, A., 82; 1891, **1143**, A., 86; 1892, **1272**, A., 74; 1893, **1427**, A., 86.
- Stettin, 1886, **211**, A., 4; 1887, **449**, A., 26, 27; 1888, **547**, A., 7, 9, 11; 1889, **682**, A., 10; 1890, **882**, A., 28, 29-32; 1890-91, **1014**, A., 11, 13, 15, 17; **1115**, A., 3; 1892, **1201**, A., 10; **1297**, A., 4; 1893, **1366**, A., 12.
- Stockholm, 1885, **21**, A., 4; 1886, **178**, A., 7; 1887, **368**, A., 9; 1888, **568**, A., 8; 1889, **772**, A., 8; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 9; 1892, **1256**, A., 9; 1892-93, **1344**, A., 7, 8.
- Stralsund, 1892, **1201**, A., 19; **1297**, A., 45.
- Strömstad, 1886, **131**, A., 7; 1887, **324**, A., 8; 1888, **524**, A., 10; 1889, **750**, A., 9; 1890, **931**, A., 8; 1891, **1067**, A., 11; 1892, **1247**, A., 10; 1893, **1434**, A., 12.
- Suakin, 1886, **82**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **272**, A., 4; 1888, **562**, A., 3; 1889, **707**, A., 4; 1890, **869**, A., 4; 1891, **988**, A., 5; 1892, **1206**, A., 10; 1893, **1363**, A., 4.
- Suez, 1884-5, **84**, A., 2; 1887, **485**, A., 15; 1888, **684**, A., 9.
- Sulina, **1345**, A., 13.
- Sundsvall, 1885, **21**, A., 9; 1886, **178**, A., 17; 1887, **368**, A., 16; 1888, **568**, A., 13; 1889, **772**, A., 14; 1890-91, **1125**, A., 10; 1892, **1256**, A., 10; 1893, **1344**, A., 14.
- Swatow, 1886, **183**, A., 7; 1887, **304**, A., 7; 1888, **495**, A., 9; 1889, **681**, A., 10; 1890, **850**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1034**, A., 11; 1891-92, **1202**, A., 12; 1893, **1413**, A., 13.
- Sweden, 1880-84, **62**, A., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8; 1888-92, **1156**, A., 4; 1892-93, **1344**, A., 10.
- Swinemünde, 1888-89, **682**, A., 13; 1889-90, **882**, A., 31; 1890-91, **1014**, A., 14, 17; 1893, **1366**, A., 15.
- Switzerland, 1885, **57**, A., 1, 2, 15-35; 1889, **791**, A., 16; 1890, **967**, A., 3, 9, 13; 1891, **1129**, A., 11, 15, 21; 1892, **1323**, A., 3.
- Syra, 1885, **37**, A., 3, 5; 1886, **193**, A., 5, 6, 7; 1887, **418**, A., 5; 1888, **557**, A., 5, 6; 1889, **673**, A., 5; 1890, **866**, A., 5; 1891, **1051**, A., 5, 6; 1892, **1204**, A., 5; 1893, **1362**, A., 5.
- Syracuse, 1888, **576**, A., 37; 1889, **762**, A., 31; 1890, **949**, A., 31; 1892, **1243**, A., 26; 1893, **1380**, A., 34.
- Tabreez, 1885, **69**, A., 3; 1886-87, **241**, A., 4; 1887-88, **445**, A., 7; 1888-89, **611**, A., 2; 1889-90, **798**, A., 6; 1893, **1440**, A., 3.
- Tacoma, **1251**, A., 55; 1893, **1452**, A., 55.
- Taganrog, 1886, **80**, A., 5, 14; 1887, **263**, A., 11; 1888, **491**, A., 15; 1889, **675**, A., 15; 1890, **841**, A., 17; 1890-91, **1042**, A., 21; 1892, **1234**, A., 21; 1893, **1375**, A., 16.
- Tahiti, 1885, **36**, A., 1; 1886, **151**, A., 2; 1887, **221**, A., 1; 1888, **602**, A., 4; **635**, A., 3; 1889, **759**, A., 3; 1890, **901**, A., 5; 1891, **1065**, A., 4, 5; 1892, **1210**, A., 7; 1893, **1441**, A., 4.

Imports—continued.

- Tainan, 1886, **156**, A., 9; 1887, **332**, A., 5; 1888, **518**, A., 7; 1889, **703**, A., 6; 1890, **875**, A., 12; 1891, **1061**, A., 8; 1892, **1192**, A., 10; 1893, **1401**, A., 7.
- Talcahuano, 1879-92, **1311**, A., 13.
- Tamsui, 1882-86, **124**, A., 5; **283**, A., 1; 1887-88, **575**, A., 8; 1889, **679**, A., 7; 1890, **920**, A., 7; 1891, **1093**, A., 10; 1893, **1395**, A., 11.
- Tangier, 1885, **3**, A., 2, 6; 1886, **209**, A., 2, 6, 7; 1887, **360**, A., 7, 8; 1888, **582**, A., 9; 1889, **787**, A., 9; 1890, **955**, A., 4, 5, 11; 1891, **1139**, A., 8; 1892, **1304**, A., 12.
- Taranto, 1887, **397**, A., 30; 1889, **741**, A., 13; 1890, **907**, A., 18; 1891, **1079**, A., 3, 22; 1892, **1248**, A., 23; 1893, **1433**, A., 25, 26.
- Tarragona, 1886, **97**, A., 31; 1887, **274**, A., 23, 24; 1888, **489**, A., 25; 1889, **692**, A., 30; 1890, **924**, A., 29; 1891, **1060**, A., 18; 1892, **1225**, A., 35; 1893, **1454**, A., 6.
- Temriuk, 1888, **491**, A., 16.
- Teneriffe, 1885, **5**, A., 3, 4; 1886, **148**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **581**, A., 5; 1889, **757**, A., 3; 1890, **957**, A., 2; 1891, **1120**, A., 7; 1892, **1296**, A., 4.
- Terceira, 1885, **9**, A., 7.
- Tetuan, 1885, **3**, A., 9, 10; 1886, **209**, A., 11, 12; 1887, **360**, A., 13; 1888, **582**, A., 13; 1889, **787**, A., 18; 1890, **955**, A., 21; 1891, **1139**, A., 17; 1892, **1304**, A., 14.
- Texas, 1890, **823**, A., 11.
- Tientsin, 1885, **15**, A., 1, 5; 1886, **190**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **539**, A., 2; 1892, **1258**, A., 12.
- Tokio, 1889-90, **947**, A., 17, 18.
- Tonga, 1888, **601**, A., 2; 1890, **993**, A., 2, 3, 9, 10; 1891, **1137**, A., 2, 8.
- Tonnay-Charente, 1886, **214**, A., 7; 1887, **411**, A., 7; 1888, **561**, A., 18; 1889, **736**, A., 17; 1890, **901**, A., 17, 19; 1891, **1045**, A., 16, 18; 1892, **1209**, A., 13; 1893, **1374**, A., 16.
- Tonsberg, 1887, **440**, A., 68; 1888, **605**, A., 70; 1889, **781**, A., 61; 1890, **915**, A., 92; 1892, **1272**, A., 78; 1893, **1427**, A., 89.
- Torre Vieja, 1890, **924**, A., 33.
- Trapani, 1886, **239**, A., 20, 21; 1887, **395**, A., 26; 1888, **576**, A., 45; 1889, **762**, A., 38; 1890, **949**, A., 39; 1891, **1117**, A., 42; 1892, **1243**, A., 36; 1893, **1380**, A., 41.
- Trebizond, 1885-6, **135**, A., 7, 9; 1886-7, **342**, A., 2, 8, 9; 1888, **549**, A., 6, 7, 8; 1889, **689**, A., 6, 8; 1890, **878**, A., 8; 1890-91, **1059**, A., 9, 10; 1892, **1173**, A., 8; 1893, **1346**, A., 9.
- Trieste, 1884-5, **55**, A., 4, 5, 6, 8; 1886, **233**, A., 3, 4; 1887, **430**, A., 5, 9; 1888, **607**, A., 5; 1889, **836**, A., 7, 8, 9; 1890-91, **1145**, A., 3, 8, 11; 1891-2, **1292**, A., 16.
- Tripoli (Barbary), 1886, **89**, A., 3, 4; 1887, **267**, A., 3; 1888, **476**, A., 3, 4; 1889, **653**, A., 4; 1890, **849**, A., 4; 1890-91, **1022**, A., 5.
- Tripoli (Syria), 1892, **1279**, A., 14; 1893, **1418**, A., 14.
- Tromsø, 1886, **130**, A., 48; 1887, **440**, A., 65; 1888, **605**, A., 67; 1890, **915**, A., 89; 1892, **1272**, A., 80; 1893, **1427**, A., 91.

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Imports—continued.

- Trouville, 1886, **96**, A., 24, 25; 1887, **277**, A., 26, 27; 1888, **486**, A., 27; 1889, **671**, A., 39; 1890, **839**, A., 36; 1891, **999**, A., 25; 1892, **1174**, A., 27; 1893, **1341**, A., 27.
- Truxillo, 1886, **107**, A., 2.
- Tunis, 1886, **206**, A., 8; 1887, **383**, A., 13; 1888, **608**, A., 3; 1889, **785**, A., 7; 1890, **932**, A., 11; 1891, **1109**, A., 15; 1892, **1293**, A., 11; 1893, **1423**, A., 12.
- Turkey, 1884-6, **197**, A., 3; 1887-90, **929**, A., 2, 3; **945**, A., 3; 1889, **1099**, A., 4.
- Uddevalla, 1886, **131**, A., 9; 1887, **324**, A., 9; 1888, **524**, A., 11; 1889-90, **931**, A., 10; 1891, **1067**, A., 13; 1892, **1247**, A., 12; 1893, **1434**, A., 14.
- Uleaborg, 1892, **1275**, A., 71.
- United States, 1887-88, **464**, A., 3; 1889, **731**, A., 17; 1890, **913**, A., 2; 1881-92, **1157**, A.
- Uruguay, 1885, **129**, A.; 1885-9, **794**, A., 3; 1889-91, **1124**, A., 6, 7, 10, 16 (1892), 37; 1891-2, **1294**, A., 4, 9.
- Vadsö, 1886, **130**, A., 52, 53; 1887, **440**, A., 72; 1888, **605**, A., 73; 1889, **781**, A., 66; 1890, **915**, A., 97; 1891, **1143**, A., 98; 1893, **1427**, A., 100.
- Valencia, 1888, **489**, A., 16; 1889, **692**, A., 19; 1890, **924**, A., 18; 1891, **1060**, A., 10; 1892, **1225**, A., 25; 1893, **1454**, A., 17.
- Valparaiso, 1884-5, **120**, A., 3, 4, 6, 7.
- Van, 1886, **165**, A., 2, 3; 1887-8, **527**, A., 8, 9; 1888-90, **930**, A., 10, 12; 1890-91, **1050**, A., 9; 1892, **1271**, A., 2; 1893, **1426**, A., 7.
- Vardö, 1886, **130**, A., 51; 1887, **440**, A., 71; 1888, **605**, A., 72; 1889, **781**, A., 64; 1890, **915**, A., 95; 1891, **1143**, A., 102; 1893, **1427**, A., 103.
- Varna, 1884-5, **1**, A., 6; 1889, **752**, A., 60; 1890, **936**, A., 44, 45, 46, 47; 1891, **1110**, A., 48; 1892, **1300**, A., 31; 1893, **1448**, A., 28.
- Venice, 1886, **245**, A., 4, 6; 1887, **439**, A., 3, 5; 1888, **641**, A., 6; 1888-9, **809**, A., 6; 1889-90, **978**, A., 4, 6; 1890-91, **1151**, A., 9; 1891-92, **1326**, A., 5.
- Vera Cruz, 1885-6, **146**, A., 17, 18, 21, 23, 24; 1887, **322**, A., 27; 1888, **604**, A., 15; 1889, **786**, A., 7; 1890-92, **1218**, A., 15.
- Vigo, 1886-7, **329**, A., 14, 15; 1888, **520**, A., 13; 1889, **711**, A., 23; 1890, **914**, A., 20; 1891, **1056**, A., 32; 1892, **1195**, A., 20.
- Volo, 1886, **98**, A., 3; 1887-8, **559**, A., 2, 4.
- Warberg, 1888, **524**, A., 16; 1889, **750**, A., 15; 1890, **931**, A., 13; 1891, **1067**, A., 16; 1892, **1247**, A., 17; 1893, **1434**, A., 17.
- Wêachow, 1886, **139**, A., 1; 1887, **285**, A., 2, 4, 5; 1888, **513**, A., 7; 1889, **688**, A., 9; 1890, **838**, A., 1, 3, 8; 1890-91, **1010**, A., 6; 1891-2, **1212**, A., 13; 1893, **1406**, A., 5.
- Wiborg, 1889-90, **950**, A., 34; 1890-91, **1119**, A., 56; 1892, **1275**, A., 72.
- Wilmington (California), 1886, **186**, A., 32, 33; 1887, **375**, A., 22; 1888, **555**, A., 32; **718**, A., 49; 1889-90, **906**, A., 52; 1891, **1086**, A., 56.
- Wilmington (Carolina), 1886, **137**, A., 20, 21.
- Windau, 1886, **167**, A., 9, 10; 1887, **376**, A., 7; 1888-9, **667**, A., 12; 1890, **860**, A., 22; 1890-91, **1003**, A., 24; 1892, **1172**, A., 28; 1893, **1337**, A., 25.

Imports—continued.

- Wuhu, 1886, **159**, A., 7; 1887, **299**, A., 5; 1888, **519**, A., 5;
 1889, **676**, A., 5; 1890, **864**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1048**, A.,
 14; 1892, **1217**, A., 12.
 Yezd, 1886, **113**, A., 15; **1376**, A., 19, 77.
 Yokohama, 1893, **1421**, A., 15.
 Ystad, 1888, **524**, A., 24; 1889, **750**, A., 24; 1890, **931**, A., 23;
 1891, **1067**, A., 26; 1893, **1434**, A., 27.
 Zaila, 1887-92, **1208**, A., 7.
 Zante, 1884-5, **17**, A., 11, 12.
 Zanzibar, 1890-91, **982**, A., 16-22; **991**, A., 1, 4-9; February,
 1892, **1071**, A.; 1892, **1194**, A.; 1893, **1382**, A., 2.

Indian Corn.

- Massachusetts, **1181**, A., 7.
 Tennessee, **169**, A., 2.

India Rubber. (See also Caoutchouc, Gutta Percha, and Part II.)

- Boston, **499**, A., 2; **664**, A., 2; **843**, A., 2.
 Brazil, **504**, A., 17; **807**, A., 15; **1136**, A., 6; **1321**, A., 46.
 Colombia (Republic of), **322**, M.
 Congo, **1450**, A., 5.
 Ecuador, **496**, A., 1; **1358**, A., 3.
 Frankfort, **180**, A., 7; **937**, A., 2.
 Genoa, **1370**, A., 14.
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- Chefoo, **40**, A., 1; **203**, A., 2; **366**, A., 2; **599**, A., 2; **780**, A., 3; **926**, A., 4; **1066**, A., 3; **1187**, A., 3; **1412**, A., 3; **330**, M., 4.
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- Corea, **1088**, A., 11; **1417**, A., 15.
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- Tamsui, **124**, A., 1; **283**, A., 3; **679**, A., 1; **920**, A., 1; **1093**, A., 2; **1395**, A., 2.
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* By a printer's error, 2,000 was inadvertently made 2,000,000 deaths from smallpox in 1886.—[W.M.]
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- Baltimore, 1886, **94**, A., 1, 2; 1887, **262**, A., 2; 1888, **463**, A., 6; 1889, **648**, A., 7; 1890, **835**, A., 9; 1891, **1001**, A., 10; 1892, **1176**, A., 9; 1893, **1340**, A., 6.
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- Baracoa, 1887, **327**, A., 7; 1890-91, **1132**, A., 29.
- Barcelona, 1886, **97**, A., 21, 22; 1887, **274**, A., 8, 9; 1888, **489**, A., 1, 3; 1889, **692**, A., 1, 3; 1890, **924**, A., 4; 1891, **1060**, A., 2; 1892, **1225**, A., 2-3.
- Bari, 1887, **397**, A., 32; 1888, **615**, A., 25; 1889, **784**, A., 15; 1890, **953**, A., 14, 16.
- Barletta, 1885, **174**, A., 39; 1887, **397**, A., 36; 1888, **615**, A., 30; 1889, **784**, A., 18; 1890, **953**, A., 20; 1891, **1122**, A., 22; 1892, **1309**, A., 4.
- Bastia, 1886, **172**, A., 2; 1888, **578**, A., 3.
- Batavia, 1886, **143**, A., 8, 9; 1887, **344**, A., 8; 1888, **532**, A., 5; 1889, **695**, A., 10; 1891, **1029**, A., 10, 11, 12; 1892, **1190**, A., 13; 1893, **1338**, A., 11.
- Batoum, 1886, **115**, A., 20; 1887, **346**, A., 24; 1888, **616**, A., 3; 1889, **677**, A., 8; 1890, **871**, A., 14; 1891, **1027**, A., 2, 9; 1892, **1191**, A., 7; 1893, **1371**, A., 8.
- Bayonne, 1886, **101**, A., 22; 1887, **302**, A., 26, 27; 1888, **501**, A., 22, 23, 24; 1889, **683**, A., 32; 1890, **844**, A., 35; 1891, **1004**, A., 34, 35, 36, 37; 1892, **1166**, A., 33-36; 1893, **1334**, A., 39, 42.
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- Berdiansk, 1886, **80**, A., 18; 1887, **346**, A., 16; 1888, **536**, A., 24; 1889, **675**, A., 23; 1890, **841**, A., 26; 1891, **1042**, A., 33, 34; 1892, **1234**, A., 31; 1893, **1375**, A., 28.
- Bergen, 1886, **130**, A., 36; 1887, **440**, A., 16; 1888, **605**, A., 14; 1890, **915**, A., 29; 1891, **1143**, A., 27, 29; 1892, **1272**, A., 31; 1893, **1427**, A., 37.
- Beyrout, 1885, **8**, A., 3, 7; 1886, **114**, A., 3, 8; 1887, **290**, A., 6; 1888, **508**, A., 2, 6; 1889, **720**, A., 8; 1890, **908**, A., 3, 7; 1892, **1279**, A., 12; 1893, **1418**, A., 11.
- Bilbao, 1885, **31**, A., 1, 2, 3; 1886, **163**, A., 1, 2; 1887, **408**, A., 1; 1888, **612**, A., 1; 1889, **733**, A., 1, 2; 1890, **923**, A., 1, 2, 3; 1891, **1054**, A., 1, 2, 11; 1892, **1278**, A., 2; 1893, **1398**, A., 1, 5.
- Bjorneborg, 1886, **248**, A., 21, 22; 1887, **447**, A., 39; 1888, **564**, A., 29, 30; 1889, **777**, A., 50, 51; 1890, **950**, A., 39; 1891, **1119**, A., 59; 1892, **1275**, A., 65.
- Bocas del Toro, 1889, **790**, A., 18; 1890, **971**, A., 15.
- Bodö, 1886, **130**, A., 45; 1887, **440**, A., 18; 1888, **605**, A., 15; 1889, **781**, A., 17; 1891, **1143**, A., 30; 1892, **1272**, A., 32; 1893, **1427**, A., 38.
- Bolivar, 1885, **42**, A., 12, 13; 1891, **1074**, A., 8; 1892, **1207**, A., 4; 1893, **1386**, A., 17.
- Boma, 1892, **1450**, A., 28.
- Bona, 1887, **291**, A., 14, 15; 1890, **853**, A., 20.
- Bône, 1891, **1043**, A., 16; 1893, **1347**, A., 18.
- Bordeaux, 1886, **101**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **302**, A., 2, 3; 1888, **501**, A., 2-5; 1889, **683**, A., 2-5; 1890, **844**, A., 2-6; 1891, **1004**, A., 3-6; 1892, **1166**, A., 2, 3; 1893, **1334**, A., 3.
- Borgo, 1892, **1275**, A., 67.
- Borneo, 1886-90, **943**, A., 11, 12, 13.
- Boston, 1886, **110**, A., 1, 5; 1887, **312**, A., 4; 1888, **499**, A., 4; 1890, **843**, A., 5; 1891, **1015**, A.; 1892, **1181**, A., 8; 1893, **1339**, A., 13, 17.
- Bougie, 1890, **853**, A., 23; 1891, **1043**, A., 20; 1892, **1180**, A., 25; 1893, **1347**, A., 23.
- Boulogne, 1886, **127**, A., 4, 26; 1887, **300**, A., 4, 29; 1888, **490**, A., 3, 22; 1889, **697**, A., 4, 24; 1890, **859**, A., 31; 1891, **1076**, A., 28; 1892, **1167**, A., 32; 1893, **1332**, A., 6, 28.
- Bourgas, 1886, **185**, A., 6, 8; 1887, **325**, A., 7; 1888, **558**, A., 8; 1889, **752**, A., 63; 1890, **936**, A., 41; 1891, **1110**, A., 30; 1893, **1448**, A., 21.
- Braila, 1887, **268**, A., 4; 1888, **475**, A., 3; 1890, **837**, A., 3; 1891, **996**, A., 9, 10; **1345**, A., 15.
- Bremen, 1887, **429**, A., 17, 30, 31; 1888-9, **829**, A., 19, 20; 1892, **1432**, A., 20, 35.
- Brest, 1886, **86**, A., 1, 2, 12; 1887, **273**, A., 2, 3; 1888, **505**, A., 6; 1889, **699**, A., 4; 1890, **893**, A., 6; 1891, **1039**, A., 5; 1892, **1177**, A., 7; 1893, **1361**, A., 8.
- Brevig, 1886, **130**, A., 18; 1887, **440**, A., 19; 1888, **605**, A., 16; 1889, **752**, A., 63; **781**, A., 19; 1890, **915**, A., 33; 1891, **1143**, A., 32; 1892, **1272**, A., 33.

Shipping—continued.

- Brindisi, 1885, **174**, A., 31; 1886, 35; 1887, **397**, A., 20; 1888, **615**, A., 14; 1889, **741**, A., 1, 2; 1890, **907**, A., 3; 1891, **1079**, A., 2, 5, 7; 1892, **1248**, A., 2, 6, 7; 1893, **1433**, A., 2, 5, 8.
- Brunswick (Ga.), 1890-92, **1203**, A., 21; 1893, **1428**, A., 38.
- Bunder Abbas, 1888, **591**, A., 11; **629**, A., 17; 1889, **760**, A., 13; 1890, **946**, A., 10; 1891, **1092**, A., 13; 1892, **1252**, A., 15.
- Burriana, &c., 1887, **274**, A., 15; 1888, **489**, A., 16, 17; 1889, **692**, A., 20, 21; 1890, **924**, A., 21, 22, 23; 1891, **1060**, A., 11; 1892, **1225**, A., 27; 1893, **1454**, A., 22, 23.
- Bushire, 1885, **29**, A., 2; 1886, **166**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **367**, A., 2; 1888, **591**, A., 6; **629**, A., 7-9; 1889, **760**, A., 8; 1890, **946**, A., 6; 1891, **1092**, A., 6; 1892, **1252**, A., 8.
- Bussorah, 1887, **348**, A., 5; 1888-9, **719**, A., 5; 1890, **921**, A., 4; 1891, **1142**, A., 17; **1320**, A., 5, 10; 1893, **1424**, A., 9.
- Cadiz, 1886, **162**, A., 5; 1887, **350**, A., 5; 1889, **714**, A., 13; 1890, **895**, A., 2.
- Caen, 1886, **96**, A., 21, 22; 1887, **277**, A., 20, 21; 1888, **486**, A., 22; 1889, **671**, A., 33; 1890, **839**, A., 30; 1891, **999**, A., 16; 1892, **1174**, A., 22; 1893, **1341**, A., 19.
- Cagliari, 1885, **51**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **351**, A., 3, 9; 1888, **586**, A., 7; 1889, **748**, A., 7; 1891, **1049**, A., 9; 1893, **1378**, A., 8.
- Calais, 1886, **127**, A., 4, 26; 1887, **300**, A., 4, 29; 1888, **490**, A., 4, 23; 1889, **697**, A., 4, 25; 1890, **859**, A., 30; 1891, **1076**, A., 3, 27; 1892, **1167**, A., 31; 1893, **1332**, A., 5, 27.
- Caldera, 1889, **743**, A., 7; 1892, **1311**, A., 11.
- Callao, 1888, **488**, A., 1, 4, 5; 1889, **728**, A., 4, 5, 8; 1890, **916**, A., 4, 5, 6, 7; 1891, **1016**, A., 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8; 1892, **1185**, A., 2-4, 8, 10; 1893, **1364**, A., 2, 7, 9.
- Canea, 1885, **56**, A., 1, 5, 6.
- Cannes, 1886, **189**, A., 10; 1887, **337**, A., 9; 1888, **550**, A., 5; 1889, **744**, A., 8; 1890, **900**, A., 17; 1891, **1073**, A., 10; 1892, **1198**, A., 13; 1893, **1420**, A., 16.
- Canton, 1885, **12**, A., 6, 10; 1886, **224**, A., 7; 1887, **415**, A., 9; 1888, **574**, A., 21; 1889, **770**, A., 13; 1891, **1107**, A., 5-7; 1892, **1284**, A., 6.
- Cardenas, 1892, **1213**, A., 14; 1893, **1356**, A., 22.
- Carlsrona, 1886, **131**, A., 16; 1887, **324**, A., 17; 1888, **524**, A., 25; 1889, **750**, A., 25; 1890, **931**, A., 24; 1891, **1067**, A., 27; 1892, **1247**, A., 29; 1893, **1434**, A., 28.
- Carthagena (Republic of Colombia), 1886, **116**, A., 1; 1887, **316**, A., 1; 1888, **556**, A., 1; 1889, **790**, A., 11; 1890, **971**, A., 17.
- Carthagena (Spain), 1885-6, **125**, A., 11, 12; 1887, **453**, A., 7; 1888, **627**, A., 14; 1889, **802**, A., 10; 1891, **1130**, A., 29; 1892, **1282**, A., 39.
- Castellamare, 1887, **397**, A., 27; 1888, **615**, A., 31; 1889, **784**, A., 17; 1890, **953**, A., 25; 1891, **1122**, A., 27; 1892, **1244**, A., 13; 1893, **1383**, A., 20.
- Castellon, 1892, **1225**, A., 27; 1893, **1454**, A., 22, 23.
- Cavalla, 1885, **75**, A., 7, 12; 1887, **394**, A., 11; 1888, **623**, A., 17; 1889, **822**, A., 20; 1890, **962**, A., 14; 1892, **1310**, A., 33.
- Cayenne, 1892-93, **1329**, A., 19.
- Ceara, 1886, **179**, A., 11; 1887, **374**, A., 12, 13; 1888, **606**, A., 15.

Shipping—continued.

- Cebu, 1885, **6**, A., 9; 1886, **103**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **295**, A., 8; 1888, **494**, A., 7; 1889, **678**, A., 7; 1890, **846**, A., 12; 1891, **1032**, A., 16, 17, 19; 1892, **1289**, A., 29, 30; 1893, **1391**, A., 26.
- Cephalonia, 1885, **17**, A., 5; 1888, **598**, A., 1, 2.
- Charleston, 1886, **88**, A., 6; 1887, **296**, A., 7; 1888, **515**, A., 4; 1889, **668**, A., 7; 1891, **1072**, A., 26, 27; 1892, **1203**, A., 18; 1893, **1428**, A., 10, 35.
- Chefoo, 1885, **40**, A., 2, 4; 1886, **203**, A., 3, 6, 7; 1887, **366**, A., 4, 5; 1889, **780**, A., 4, 5; 1890, **926**, A., 3, 7, 8; 1891, **1066**, A., 10, 11, 12; 1892, **1187**, A., 7.
- Chemulpo (Corea), 1886, **218**, A., 3; 1887, **372**, A., 3.
- Cherbourg, 1886, **91**, A., 2; 1887, **271**, A., 2; 1888, **473**, A., 1, 2; 1889, **656**, A.; 1890, **886**, A., 1; 1891, **1052**, A., 2; 1892, **1270**, A., 2; 1893, **1349**, A., 2.
- Cherchell, 1891, **1043**, A., 24; 1892, **1180**, A., 28.
- Chicago, 1886, **140**, A., 15; 1887, **330**, A., 13; 1888, **570**, A., 6; 1889, **739**, A., 7; 1890, **892**, A., 18; 1891, **1103**, A., 16; 1892, **1233**, A., 17; 1893, **1438**, A., 9.
- Chinese treaty ports, 1884-5, **41**, A., 2.
- Chinkiang, 1886, **173**, A., 11, 19; 1887, **373**, A., 18; 1888, **592**, A., 4; 1889, **717**, A., 4; 1890, **905**, A., 4, 7; 1892, **1228**, A., 10; 1893, **1394**, A., 5, 8.
- Christiania, 1886, **130**, A., 10; 1887, **440**, A., 10; 1888, **605**, A., 8; 1889, **781**, A., 14; 1890, **915**, A., 2, 3, 21, 22; 1891, **1143**, A., 23; 1892, **1272**, A., 24; 1893, **1427**, A., 30.
- Christiansand, 1888, **605**, A., 19; 1890, **915**, A., 36; 1891, **1143**, A., 33; 1892, **1272**, A., 34; 1893, **1427**, A., 40.
- Christiansund, 1886, **130**, A., 39; 1887, **440**, A., 21; 1888, **605**, A., 20; 1889, **781**, A., 21; 1890, **915**, A., 38; 1891, **1143**, A., 35; 1892, **1272**, A., 37; 1893, **1427**, A., 42.
- Chungking, 1891, **1097**, A., 3; 1892, **1230**, A., 13; 1893, **1396**, A., 14.
- Cienfuegos, 1887, **327**, A., 17; 1892, **1213**, A., 24; 1893, **1356**, A., 27.
- Civita Vecchia, 1886, **149**, A., 12, 13; 1887, **388**, A., 8; 1888, **633**, A., 21; 1889, **788**, A., 23; 1890, **1131**, A., 30; 1892, **1298**, A., 30.
- Collo, 1891, **1043**, A., 18; 1890, **1180**, A., 23; 1893, **1347**, A., 21.
- Colombia, Republic of, 1885-87, **456**, A., 21; 1888, **626**, A., 8, 9; 1889, **804**, A., 15; 1890, **970**, A., 10; 1888-91, **1148**, A., 14.
- Colon, 1889, **790**, A., 17; 1890, **971**, A., 14.
- Congo State, 1892-93, **1450**, A., 25.
- Constantinople, 1885-6, **197**, A., 3, 4; 1887-8, **537**, A., 5, 6; 1890-91, **1099**, A., 19; 1892, **1224**, A., 10; 1893, **1348**, A., 19.
- Coquimbo, 1886, **145**, A., 2, 3; 1887-8, **514**, A., 4, 5; 1889, **685**, A., 4, 6.
- Corea, 1887, **372**, A., 2; 1888, **565**, A., 1, 8; 1889, **740**, A., 2, 7, 8; 1890, **918**, A., 5, 7; 1891, **1088**, A., 12; 1892, **1227**, A., 11; 1893, **1417**, A., 6, 17.
- Corfu, 1885, **17**, A., 2.
- Corunna, 1886, **152**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **329**, A., 6; 1888, **520**, A., 8, 9; 1889, **711**, A., 7, 8; 1890, **914**, A., 6, 7, 10; 1891, **1056**, A., 11, 13; 1892, **1195**, A., 7.

Shipping—continued.

- Costa Rica, 1885, **27**, A., 2; 1886, **121**, A., 4; 1887, **317**, A., 6; 1888, **522**, A., 7; 1889, **694**, A., 3; 1891, **1031**, A., 5, 6, 7; 1892, **1219**, A., 9.
- Cronstadt, 1885, **73**, A., 12; 1887, **447**, A., 20, 33; 1888, **564**, A., 11, 12, 17, 24; 1889, **777**, A., 33, 45.
- Cuba, 1885, **10**, A., 8; 1886, **205**, A., 9, 11; 1887, **327**, A., 14; 1889, **779**, A., 5.
- Cullera, 1886, **97**, A., 29; 1887, **274**, A., 20; 1889, **692**, A., 21, 22; 1890, **924**, A., 19, 20; 1891, **1060**, A., 10; 1892, **1225**, A., 26–28; 1893, **1454**, A., 20.
- Cuxhaven, 1889, **829**, A., 51.
- Dantzig, 1885, **50**, A., 10; 1889, **808**, A., 8, 9; 1891, **1126**, A., 9; 1892, **1299**, A., 10.
- Danube, 1886, **93**, A., 7; 1887, **268**, A., 1; 1888, **475**, A., 1, 2.
- Dar-el-Baida, 1886, **181**, A., 19; 1887, **326**, A., 22; 1888, **553**, A., 22; 1889, **712**, A., 23; of 1890, **857**, A., 21; 1891, **1011**, A., 32; 1892, **1221**, A., 28.
- Dedeagatch, 1891, **1099**, A., 21.
- Delagoa Bay, 1890, **855**, A., 20; **995**, A., 10.
- Dellys, 1892, **1180**, A., 25.
- Denia, 1886, **97**, A., 27; 1887, **274**, A., 21; 1888, **489**, A., 22; 1889, **692**, A., 26; 1892, **1225**, A., 37.
- Denmark, 1887, **471**, A., 5; 1888, **639**, A., 7; 1889, **714**, A., 5; 1890, **973**, A., 5; 1891, **1138**, A., 6; **1317**, A., 10.
- Dieppe, 1886, **96**, A., 31, 32; 1887, **277**, A., 30; 1888, **486**, A., 32, 33, 34; 1889, **671**, A., 47; 1890, **839**, A., 44; 1891, **999**, A., 28, 29, 36; 1892, **1174**, A., 37; 1893, **1341**, A., 38.
- Dives, 1888, **486**, A., 28.
- Djidjelli, 1891, **1043**, A., 19; 1892, **1180**, A., 24; 1893, **1347**, A., 22.
- Drammen, 1886, **130**, A., 15; 1887, **440**, A., 22, 23; 1888, **605**, A., 22, 23; 1889, **781**, A., 23; 1890, **915**, A., 40, 41; 1891, **1143**, A., 37, 39; 1892, **1272**, A., 38; 1893, **1427**, A., 44.
- Drobak, 1891, **1143**, A., 40; 1892, **1272**, A., 40; 1893, **1427**, A., 45.
- Drontheim, 1886, **130**, A., 40; 1887, **440**, A., 62, 63; 1888, **605**, A., 63, 64; 1889, **781**, A., 58; 1890, **915**, A., 83, 84; 1891, **1143**, A., 90, 93; 1892, **1272**, A., 82, 87; 1893, **1427**, A., 97.
- Dunkirk, 1886, **127**, A., 16, 17; 1887, **300**, A., 18, 19; 1888, **506**, A., 2, 3; 1889, **734**, A., 2; 1890, **919**, A., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 1891, **1094**, A., 2–5; 1892, **1237**, A., 3; 1893, **1399**, A., 2.
- Durazzo, 1888, **537**, A., 25, 26.
- Dutch Guiana, 1887, **410**, A., 3; 1888, **583**, A., 3, 4; 1890, **956**, A., 9, 10; 1892, **1307**, A., 5.
- Ecuador, 1890, **951**, A., 4.
- Egersund, 1890, **915**, A., 43; 1891, **1143**, A., 41; 1892, **1272**, A., 41.
- Elba, 1886, **109**, A., 3; 1892, **1250**, A., 32; 1893, **1377**, A., 22.
- Enos, 1887–8, **537**, A., 17.
- Ergasteria, 1890, **834**, A., 13; 1891, **1019**, A., 15; 1892, **1184**, A., 18; 1893, **1365**, A., 28.
- Eupatoria, 1888, **536**, A., 14; 1889, **706**, A., 22.
- (1866)

Shipping—continued.

- Eureka (California), 1887, **392**, A., 10; 1888, **555**, A., 37; 1889, **718**, A., 55.
- Fahrsund, 1887, **440**, A., 26; 1888, **605**, A., 25; 1889, **781**, A., 25; 1890, **915**, A., 45, 47; 1891, **1143**, A., 42; 1892, **1272**, A., 44; 1893, **1427**, A., 48.
- Fayal, 1885, **9**, A., 4.
- Fécamp, 1886, **96**, A., 28; 1887, **277**, A., 28; 1888, **486**, A., 29; 1889, **671**, A., 40; 1890, **839**, A., 37; 1891, **999**, A., 26; 1892, **1174**, A., 28; 1893, **1341**, A., 29.
- Ferrol, 1886, **152**, A., 13; 1887, **329**, A., 15; 1888, **520**, A., 22, 24; 1889, **711**, A., 25; 1890, **914**, A., 24, 26; 1891, **1056**, A., 25, 28; 1892, **1195**, A., 26.
- Fiji, 1885, **25**, A., 3, 6; 1886, **158**, A., 6, 7.
- Finland, 1886, **248**, A., 12.
- Fiume, 1886, **141**, A., 1-7; **244**, A., 1; 1887, **320**, A., 1-6; **450**, A., 1; 1888, **552**, A., 1-7; 1889, **705**, A., 1-8; 1890, **883**, A., 2-8, 4; 1891, **1047**, A., 3, 9; 1892, **1249**, A., 2-13; 1893, **1415**, A., 4.
- Flekkefjord, 1886, **130**, A., 30; 1887, **440**, A., 28; 1888, **605**, A., 26; 1890, **915**, A., 49; 1891, **1143**, A., 47; 1892, **1272**, A., 44, 45; 1893, **1427**, A., 50.
- Foochow, 1886, **157**, A., 1, 2, 8; 1887, **331**, A., 2, 8; 1888, **526**, A., 2, 7; 1889, **726**, A., 10; 1890, **897**, A., 9; 1891, **1038**, A., 2, 11; 1892, **1216**, A., 9; 1893, **1392**, A., 7.
- France, 1887-8, **462**, A., 18, 19; 1890-91, **981**, A., 13; **1328**, A., 16.
- Frankfort (Navigation School), 1889-90, **937**, A., 11.
- Frederickshald, 1887, **440**, A., 31; 1888, **605**, A., 28; 1889, **781**, A., 29; 1890, **915**, A., 53; 1891, **1143**, A., 49; 1892, **1272**, A., 48; 1893, **1427**, A., 52.
- Frederickstadt, 1887, **440**, A., 33; 1888, **605**, A., 30; 1889, **781**, A., 32; 1890, **915**, A., 55; 1891, **1143**, A., 51; 1892, **1272**, A., 50; 1893, **1427**, A., 54.
- Funchal (see Madeira).
- Fusan (Corea), 1885, **61**, A., 4; 1886, **218**, A., 3; 1887, **372**, A., 4.
- Galatz, 1886, **93**, A., 1, 3; 1887, **268**, A., 3; 1888, **475**, A., 1, 2, 3; 1889, **662**, A., 1; 1890, **837**, A., 1, 2; 1891, **996**, A., 2.
- Gallipoli (Italy), 1885-86, **174**, A., 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28; 1887, **397**, A., 18; 1888, **615**, A., 22; 1889, **741**, A., 9; 1890, **907**, A., 11; 1891, **1079**, A., 2, 15; 1892, **1248**, A., 2, 16; 1893, **1433**, A., 2, 19.
- Gallipoli (Turkey), 1888-9, **537**, A., 18.
- Galveston, **1336**, A., 5, 30, 32.
- Gandia, 1886, **97**, A., 29; 1888, **489**, A., 21; 1890, **924**, A., 31, 32; 1893, **1454**, A., 9.
- Garrucha, 1885-6, **125**, A., 11, 12; 1887-88, **627**, A., 16; 1889, **802**, A., 15; 1890, **966**, A., 32-36; 1891, **1130**, A., 33; 1892, **1282**, A., 44, 54.
- Gefle, 1885, **21**, A., 6; 1886, **178**, A., 10; 1887, **368**, A.; 1888, **568**, A., 9; 1889, **772**, A., 9; 1891, **1125**, A., 12; 1892, **1256**, A., 12; 1893, **1344**, A., 17, 18.
- Genoa, 1886, **134**, A., 2, 10; 1887, **308**, A., 12; 1888, **507**, A., 2, 15; 1889, **696**, A., 18; 1890, **862**, A., 20; 1891, **1025**, A., 3, 17; 1893, **1370**, A., 28.

Shipping—continued.

- Ghenichesk, 1890, **841**, A., 18; 1891, **1042**, A., 19, 23; 1892, **1234**, A., 23; 1893, **1375**, A., 35.
- Ghent, 1890, **856**, A., 9; 1886-91, **1041**, A., 10; 1892, **1220**, A., 11; 1893, **1369**, A., 12.
- Gibara, 1890-91, **1132**, A., 30.
- Gijon, 1883-87, **329**, A., 10; 1888, **520**, A., 19; 1889, **711**, A., 16, 17; 1890, **914**, A., 12, 17, 18; 1891, **1056**, A., 20, 21; 1892, **1195**, A., 17, 18.
- Gioja Tauro, 1885, **174**, A., 43; 1886, 44; 1892, **1244**, A., 13; 1893, **1383**, A., 18.
- Gothenburg, 1886, **131**, A., 3, 5; 1887, **324**, A., 4, 5; 1888, **524**, A., 7; 1889, **750**, A., 6; 1890, **931**, A., 5; 1891, **1067**, A., 7; 1892, **1247**, A., 3; 1893, **1434**, A., 6.
- Gotland, 1892, **1256**, A., 18; 1893, **1344**, A., 27.
- Greece, 1891, **1112**, A., 11, 33; 1892, **1184**, A., 14, 15.
- Guantánamo, 1889, **779**, A., 6; 1890-91, **1132**, A., 2.
- Guatemala, 1888, **600**, A., 4; 1889, **763**, A., 7.
- Guayaquil, 1886, **119**, A., 3; 1887, **314**, A., 3; 1888, **496**, A., 2, 4; 1889, **805**, A., 4; 1890, **832**, A., 5; 1891, **992**, A., 6; 1892, **1171**, A., 9; 1893, **1358**, A., 17.
- Hakodate, 1885, **18**, A., 5; 1886, **198**, A., 6; 1887, **402**, A., 7; 1888, **590**, A., 9; 1889, **746**, A., 6, 7; 1890, **935**, A., 9, 17; 1891, **1123**, A., 10; 1892, **1327**, A., 9.
- Halmstad, 1886, **131**, A., 10; 1887, **324**, A., 11; 1888, **524**, A., 16; 1889, **750**, A., 15; 1890, **931**, A., 13; 1891, **1067**, A., 17; 1892, **1247**, A., 18; 1893, **1434**, A., 18.
- Hamburg, 1885-6-7, **429**, A., 14, 16; 1889, **829**, A., 4, 13-16; 1841-90, **237**, M., 3; 1891-92, **1432**, A., 3, 26.
- Hammerfest, 1886, **130**, A., 49; 1887, **440**, A., 34; 1888, **605**, A., 32; 1889, **781**, A., 34; 1890, **915**, A., 56, 57; 1891, **1143**, A., 53; 1893, **1427**, A., 57.
- Hangö, 1886-7-8, **564**, A., 23; 1892, **1275**, A., 68.
- Hankow, 1886, **191**, A., 4; 1887, **380**, A., 11, 12; 1888, **525**, A., 9, 10; 1889, **708**, A., 3; 1890, **888**, A., 17; 1891, **1044**, A., 17; 1892, **1231**, A., 11; 1893, **1408**, A., 10.
- Haugesund, 1886, **130**, A., 34; 1887, **440**, A., 36; 1888, **605**, A., 33; 1889, **781**, A., 35; 1890, **915**, A., 59; 1891, **1143**, A., 55; 1892, **1272**, A., 53; 1893, **1427**, A., 59.
- Havana, 1885, **10**, A., 10; 1886, **205**, A., 11; 1887, **327**, A., 7; 1888, **609**, A., 23; 1892, **1213**, A., 5, 6; 1893, **1356**, A., 7.
- Havre, 1886, **96**, A., 8, 22; 1887, **277**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **486**, A., 5; 1889, **671**, A., 10; 1890, **839**, A., 11, 16; 1891, **999**, A., 2, 4, 6; 1892, **1174**, A., 2; 1893, **1341**, A., 3.
- Helsingborg, 1886, **131**, A., 11; 1887, **324**, A., 12, 13; 1888, **524**, A., 18; 1889, **750**, A., 17; 1890, **931**, A., 15; 1891, **1067**, A., 19; 1892, **1247**, A., 20; 1893, **1434**, A., 20.
- Helsingfors, 1887, **447**, A., 26, 36; 1889, **777**, A., 36, 48, 49; 1890, **950**, A., 30; 1891, **1119**, A., 48.
- Hernösand, 1885, **21**, A., 10; 1886, **178**, A., 15; 1893, **1344**, A., 21.
- Hiogo, 1885, **19**, A., 5, 13; 1886, **123**, A., 4; **208**, A., 5, 6, 14; 1887, **404**, A., 5, 14, 15; 1888, **594**, A., 9, 10, 16; 1889, **766**, A., 18; 1890, **947**, A., 20, 31; 1891, **1083**, A., 10, 11; 1892, **1260**, A., 30; 1893, **1459**, A., 30, 41.
- Hodeidah, 1893, **1451**, A., 12.
- Honduras, **1314**, A., 42.
- (1866)

Shipping—continued.

- Honfleur, 1886, **96**, A., 26; 1887, **277**, A., 23, 24; 1888, **486**, A., 25; 1889, **671**, A., 36; 1890, **839**, A., 32; 1891, **999**, A., 21; 1892, **1174**, A., 23; 1893, **1341**, A., 24.
- Hudiksvall, 1885-86, **178**, A., 11; 1887, **368**, A., 11; 1888, **568**, A., 13; 1891, **1125**, A., 14; 1892, **1256**, A., 14.
- Huelva, 1886, **162**, A., 8, 14; 1887, **350**, A., 7, 14; 1889, **714**, A., 9; 1890, **895**, A., 9, 10; 1891, **1055**, A., 21, 22; 1892, **1269**, A., 12; 1893, **1359**, A., 7.
- Ichang, 1885, **74**, A., 1, 5; 1886, **261**, A., 3; 1887, **470**, A., 4; 1888, **625**, A., 8; 1889, **687**, A., 3; 1890, **858**, A., 4; 1891, **1036**, A., 2, 3, 5; 1892, **1211**, A., 4; 1893, **1402**, A., 2, 7.
- Iloilo, 1886, **103**, A., 3; 1887, **295**, A., 7; 1888, **494**, A., 6; 1889, **678**, A., 6; 1890, **846**, A., 10; 1891, **1032**, A., 13, 14; 1892, **1289**, A., 28; 1893, **1391**, A., 24.
- Ineboli, 1887-8, **537**, A., 16.
- Jabea, **1454**, A., 12.
- Jaffa, 1886, **164**, A., 2; 1887, **363**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **529**, A., 2; 1889, **773**, A., 2; 1890-91, **1023**, A., 7; 1892, **1186**, A., 6; 1893, **1350**, A., 5, 8.
- Japan, 1885, **47**, A., 4, 7; 1887, **426**, A., 11; 1888, **614**, A., 7, 12; 1889, **797**, A., 10, 14; 1890, **961**, A., 11; 1891, **1118**, A., 14; 1892, **1277**, A., 35.
- Japanese navy, 1886, **95**, A., 37.
- Jeddah, 1885, **81**, A., 1; 1887, **256**, A., 2; 1890, **867**, A., 2; 1891, **1102**, A., 2; 1892, **1264**, A., 8; 1893, **1451**, A., 7, 12.
- Jenchuan (Corea), 1885, **61**, A., 3.
- Kalmar, **1125**, A., 19; **1256**, A., 17; 1893, **1344**, A., 25.
- Kanagawa, 1885, **38**, A., 9, 10, 18; 1886, **219**, A., 6-9; 1887, **413**, A., 16; 1888, **560**, A., 6, 13; 1889, **754**, A., 18-25; 1890, **922**, A., 10, 17; 1891, **1084**, A., 18; 1892, **1255**, A., 18; 1893, **1421**, A., 18.
- Kelung (see Tamsui).
- Kertch, 1886, **115**, A., 15, 16; 1887, **346**, A., 12; 1888, **536**, A., 19; 1889, **675**, A., 19; 1890, **841**, A., 21; 1891, **1042**, A., 37; 1892, **1234**, A., 26.
- Kewkiang, 1886, **112**, A., 2, 3; 1888, **511**, A., 1, 6; 1889, **880**, A., 11; 1891, **1013**, A., 6, 8; 1892, **1324**, A., 6.
- Kiungchow, 1886, **132**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **297**, A., 4; 1888, **492**, A., 3, 6; 1889, **680**, A., 6; 1890, **898**, A., 11; 1891, **1026**, A., 4-9, 13; 1892, **1199**, A., 13; 1893, **1435**, A., 13.
- Königsberg, 1885, **50**, A., 7, 8; 1887, **422**, A., 6; 1891, **1126**, A., 15; 1892, **1299**, A., 21.
- Kotka, 1886, **248**, A., 23; 1887, **447**, A., 35; 1888, **564**, A., 33; 1889, **777**, A., 47; 1890, **950**, A., 32; 1891, **1119**, A., 57; 1892, **1275**, A., 70.
- Kragero, 1886, **130**, A., 23; 1887, **440**, A., 38, 39; 1888, **605**, A., 37, 38; 1889, **781**, A., 37; 1890, **915**, A., 61, 63; 1891, **1143**, A., 56; 1892, **1272**, A., 54; 1893, **1427**, A., 60.
- Kuching (Borneo), 1885, **45**, A., 3.
- Kuchinotsu (Corea), 1885, **39**, A., 11; 1886, **204**, A., 12, 13; 1887, **403**, A., 11; 1888, **589**, A., 12; 1889, **797**, A., 10; 1890, **934**, A., 9; 1892, **1253**, A., 7, 11; 1893, **1443**, A., 5.
- Kustendji, 1887, **268**, A., 4; 1888, **475**, A., 3; 1890, **837**, A., 3; 1891, **996**, A., 16, 17; 1893, **1345**, A., 19.
- La Calle, 1890, **853**, A., 18; 1891, **1043**, A., 14; 1893, **1347**, A., 17.

Shipping—continued.

- La Guayra, 1889, **723**, A., 5; 1891, **1074**, A., 3; 1893, **1386**, A., 12.
- Landserona, 1886, **131**, A., 13; 1887, **324**, A., 14; 1888, **524**, A., 20; 1889, **750**, A., 20; 1890, **931**, A., 18; 1891, **1067**, A., 21; 1892, **1247**, A., 23; 1893, **1434**, A., 22.
- Langesund, 1886, **130**, A., 19; 1888, **605**, A., 17; 1889, **781**, A., 19; 1890, **915**, A., 33; 1891, **1143**, A., 31; 1892, **1272**, A., 34.
- Lanzarote, 1885, **5**, A., 9.
- Laraiche, 1885, **3**, A., 7; 1886, **209**, A., 7, 8; 1887, **360**, A., 11; 1888, **582**, A., 16; 1889, **787**, A., 15; 1890, **955**, A., 18; 1891, **1139**, A., 14; 1892, **1304**, A., 18, 19, 22.
- La Rochelle, 1886, **214**, A., 8, 10; 1887, **328**, A., 1, 5, 6; 1888, **561**, A., 14; 1889, **736**, A., 14; 1890, **901**, A., 9, 15; 1891, **1045**, A., 14; 1892, **1209**, A., 9; 1893, **1374**, A., 13.
- Las Palmas, 1885, **5**, A., 8; 1886, **148**, A., 9; 1888, **581**, A., 6.
- Laurium, 1888, **474**, A., 5; 1889, **672**, A., 9; 1891, **1019**, A., 12; 1893, **1365**, A., 15.
- Laurvig, 1886, **130**, A., 17; 1887, **440**, A., 41; 1888, **605**, A., 39, 40; 1889, **781**, A., 38, 39; 1890, **915**, A., 65; 1891, **1143**, A., 59; 1892, **1272**, A., 56; 1893, **1427**, A., 63.
- Leghorn, 1886, **109**, A., 2; 1887-89, **701**, A., 22, 24; **1250**, A., 20, 21; 1890-92, **1250**, A., 22, 23; 1893, **1377**, A., 11, 15.
- Leixões (Oporto), 1892, **1308**, A., 18; 1893, **1453**, A., 24.
- Le Legué, 1886, **86**, A., 5, 6; 1887, **273**, A., 6; 1888, **505**, A., 9; 1889, **699**, A., 7; 1890, **893**, A., 10; 1891, **1039**, A., 8; 1892, **1177**, A., 10; 1893, **1361**, A., 12.
- Libau, 1886, **167**, A., 7; 1887, **376**, A., 8; 1888, **516**, A., 7; 1889, **667**, A., 9; 1890, **860**, A., 16; 1891, **1003**, A., 18; 1892, **1172**, A., 21; 1893, **1337**, A., 21.
- Limon, 1889, **694**, A., 4; 1891, **1031**, A., 7; 1893, **1352**, A., 7.
- Lingah, 1888, **591**, A., 9; 1889, **629**, A., 14; 1891, **1092**, A., 11; 1892, **1252**, A., 12.
- Lingali, 1890, **946**, A., 9.
- Lisbon, 1886, **187**, A., 1.
- Loanda, 1885, **4**, A., 4, 10; 1886-87, **333**, A., 11, 12; 1888-91, **1105**, A., 46, 47.
- Lofoden Islands, 1886, **130**, A., 46; 1887, **440**, A., 43, 44; 1888, **605**, A., 42; 1889, **781**, A., 41; 1891, **1143**, A., 64, 65; 1892, **1272**, A., 58, 59; 1893, **1427**, A., 65.
- Lorenzo Marques, 1885, **60**, A., 19.
- L'Orient, 1885-6, **86**, A., 5; 1887, **273**, A., 7; 1888, **505**, A., 10; 1889, **699**, A., 9; 1890, **893**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1039**, A., 9; 1892, **1177**, A., 11; 1893, **1361**, A., 13.
- Los Angeles, 1886-90, **906**, A., 36.
- Lota, 1888, **502**, A., 2; 1889, **743**, A., 13; 1892, **1311**, A., 19.
- Lübeck, 1889, **829**, A., 44; 1892, **1432**, A., 22.
- Lulea, 1888, **568**, A., 15; 1889, **772**, A., 12.
- Lysekil, 1888, **524**, A., 11, 12; 1889, **750**, A., 11.
- Macao, 1890, **917**, A., 6.
- Maceio, 1888, **606**, A., 18.
- Madagascar, 1886, **201**, A., 4.
- Madeira, 1886, **150**, A., 1; 1887, **401**, A., 2; 1888, **460**, A., 1, 2; 1889, **665**, A., 3; 1890, **847**, A., 4; 1890-91, **1040**, A., 2, 3; 1892, **1226**, A., 2; 1893, **1388**, A., 2.

Shipping—continued.

- Malaga, 1886, **125**, A., 2, 9, 10, 11, 12; 1887, **453**, A., 9; 1888, **627**, A., 11; 1889, **802**, A., 6; 1890, **966**, A., 9, 10; 1891, **1130**, A., 11; 1892, **1282**, A., 2, 11; 1893, **1445**, A., 2, 10.
- Malmö, 1886, **131**, A., 14; 1887, **324**, A., 16; 1888, **524**, A., 22; 1889, **750**, A., 22; 1890, **931**, A., 20; 1891, **1067**, A., 24; 1892, **1247**, A., 26; 1893, **1434**, A., 24.
- Mandal, 1886, **130**, A., 28; 1887, **440**, A., 46, 47; 1888, **605**, A., 46; 1889, **781**, A., 44, 45; 1890, **915**, A., 67, 68; 1891, **1143**, A., 67; 1892, **1272**, A., 61; 1893, **1427**, A., 70.
- Manila, 1885, **6**, A., 6; 1886, **103**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **295**, A., 3; 1888, **494**, A., 3; 1889, **678**, A., 3; 1890, **846**, A., 5; 1891, **1032**, A., 5; 1892, **1289**, A., 15, 21; 1893, **1391**, A., 18.
- Mannheim, 1884-5, **52**, A., 8.
- Manzanillo, 1890-91, **1132**, A., 29.
- Maracaibo, 1889, **768**, A., 4; 1890, **912**, A., 8, 15; 1892, **1207**, A., 9, 11; 1893, **1422**, A., 2, 5.
- Maranham, 1885, **79**, A., 6-9; 1886-7, **441**, A., 9; 1888-9, **636**, A., 1; 1889, **812**, A., 1; 1890, **977**, A., 1; 1891-92, **1141**, A., 2.
- Marbella, 1885-6, **125**, A., 11, 12; 1889, **802**, A., 24; 1891, **1130**, A., 43; 1892, **1282**, A., 65, 68.
- Marin, 1887, **329**, A., 17; 1888, **520**, A., 11, 12; 1889, **711**, A., 30.
- Mariopol, 1890, **841**, A., 17; 1891, **1042**, A., 22; 1892, **1234**, A., 22; 1893, **1375**, A., 17.
- Marseilles, 1886, **126**, A., 1, 2, 7; 1887, **301**, A., 1, 2, 7, 8; 1888, **510**, A., 2, 8; 1889, **698**, A., 9; 1890, **865**, A., 10; 1891, **1033**, A., 13; 1892, **1182**, A., 2, 3, 14; 1893, **1360**, A., 15.
- Marstrand, 1886, **131**, A., 9; 1887, **324**, A., 10; 1888, **524**, A., 12, 13; 1889, **750**, A., 12; 1890, **931**, A., 10; 1891, **1067**, A., 13; 1892, **1247**, A., 14; 1893, **1434**, A., 14.
- Matanzas, 1893, **1356**, A., 20.
- Mazagan, 1886, **181**, A., 14; 1887, **326**, A., 19; 1888, **553**, A., 17; 1889, **712**, A., 14; 1890, **857**, A., 26; 1891, **1011**, A., 28; 1892, **1221**, A., 23.
- Mazarron, 1891, **1130**, A., 47; 1892, **1282**, A., 61, 62; 1893, **1445**, A., 34.
- Mazatlan, 1890, **965**, A., 22.
- Medua, 1892, **1224**, A., 28; **1384**, A., 27.
- Memel, 1885, **50**, A., 16; 1887, **422**, A., 12; 1889, **808**, A., 14; 1891, **1126**, A., 23; 1892, **1299**, A., 29.
- Mentone, 1886, **189**, A., 12; 1887, **337**, A., 11; 1888, **550**, A., 7; 1889, **744**, A., 13; 1890, **900**, A., 13; 1892, **1198**, A., 20; 1893, **1420**, A., 18.
- Mers el Kebir, 1890, **853**, A., 26; 1891, **1043**, A., 31; 1892, **1180**, A., 33; 1893, **1347**, A., 33.
- Mersina, 1887, **406**, A., 6; 1888, **571**, A., 5; 1889, **745**, A., 12; 1890, **896**, A., 10; 1890-91, **1017**, A., 16; 1892, **1200**, A., 14; 1893, **1403**, A., 14.
- Milwaukee, 1886, **140**, A., 15.
- Mobile, 1886, **92**, A., 9, 10; 1887, **270**, A., 24; 1888, **465**, A., 20; 1889, **649**, A., 13; 1890, **833**, A., 22; 1891, **986**, A., 15; 1892, **1205**, A., 33; 1893, **1367**, A., 41.
- Mogador, 1886, **181**, A., 10, 11; 1887, **326**, A., 12, 13; 1888, **553**, A., 11; 1889, **712**, A., 10; 1890, **857**, A., 13; 1891, **1011**, A., 2, 3, 19; 1892, **1221**, A., 14.

Shipping—continued.

- Mohammereh, 1891, **1092**, A., 21; 1892, **1252**, A., 23.
 Moji, 1890, **934**, A., 9; 1892, **1253**, A., 7, 11; 1893, **1443**, A., 6.
 Molde, 1886, **130**, A., 37; 1887, **440**, A., 49, 50; 1888, **605**, A., 49; 1892, **1272**, A., 65; 1893, **1427**, A., 73.
 Mollendo, 1886, **118**, A., 1, 2; 1887, **349**, A., 2; 1888, **517**, A., 2; 1890, **879**, A., 2; 1891, **1053**, A., 2; **1318**, A., 8.
 Monaco, 1889, **550**, A., 9; 1889, **744**, A., 15; 1890, **900**, A., 19; 1891, **1073**, A., 13; 1892, **1198**, A., 16; 1893, **1420**, A., 20.
 Morlaix, 1886, **86**, A., 7; 1887, **273**, A., 4; 1889, **699**, A., 6; 1890, **893**, A., 8; 1891, **1039**, A., 6; 1892, **1177**, A., 8; 1893, **1361**, A., 10.
 Mosjoén, 1891, **1143**, A., 68.
 Moss, 1886, **130**, A., 11; 1887, **440**, A., 51; 1888, **605**, A., 52; 1889, **781**, A., 47; 1890, **915**, A., 70; 1891, **1143**, A., 69; 1893, **1427**, A., 75.
 Mossamedes, 1887, **584**, A., 6; 1888-91, **1105**, A., 50, 51.
 Mostaganem, 1891, **1043**, A., 26; 1892, **1180**, A., 29; 1893, **1347**, A., 30.
 Motril, 1885-6, **125**, A., 11, 12.
 Moucofar, 1892, **1225**, A., 27; 1893, **1454**, A., 22, 23.
 Mozambique, 1885, **60**, A., 13; 1889, **742**, A., 9; 1890, **885**, A., 16; of 1891, **995**, A., 2, 3; 1892, **1312**, A., 10.
 Muscat, 1888-9, **629**, A., 23, 29.
 Nagasaki, 1885, **39**, A., 4, 9; **47**, A., 4; 1886, **204**, A., 5, 6, 12, 13, 15; 1887, **403**, A., 5, 10, 11; 1888, **589**, A., 11; 1889, **751**, A., 11; 1890, **934**, A., 9; 1891, **1098**, A., 11, 12; 1892, **1253**, A., 11; 1893, **1443**, A., 9.
 Namsos, 1886, **130**, A., 42; 1887, **440**, A., 53; 1888, **605**, A., 54; 1889, **781**, A., 50, 51; 1890, **915**, A., 72; 1891, **1143**, A., 74, 76; 1892, **1272**, A., 67, 68; 1893, **1427**, A., 77.
 Nantes, 1886, **214**, A., 4; 1887, **411**, A., 4; 1888, **561**, A., 5; 1889, **736**, A., 5; 1890, **901**, A., 2, 5; 1891, **1045**, A., 5; 1892, **1209**, A., 4; 1893, **1374**, A., 3.
 Naples, 1886, **174**, A., 3, 18; 1887, **397**, A., 13; 1888, **615**, A., 11; 1889, **784**, A., 11; 1890, **953**, A., 11; 1891, **1122**, A., 6; 1892, **1244**, A., 3; 1893, **1383**, A., 8.
 Naranjo, 1890-91, **1132**, A., 31.
 Neiafu (Fiji), 1887, **405**, A., 7.
 Nemours, 1891, **1043**, A., 34; 1892, **1180**, A., 36; 1893, **1347**, A., 36.
 Nemousis, 1890, **853**, A., 28.
 Newchwang, 1885, **13**, A., 5; 1886, **170**, A., 4; 1887, **377**, A., 8; 1888, **566**, A., 8; 1889, **716**, A., 3, 5; 1891-92, **1229**, A., 9; 1893, **1405**, A., 10.
 New Orleans, 1886, **92**, A., 7; 1887, **270**, A., 4; 1888, **465**, A., 9; 1889, **649**, A., 9; 1890, **833**, A., 6, 9; 1891, **986**, A., 9; 1892, **1205**, A., 8, 9; 1893, **1367**, A., 26.
 Newport News, 1885, **20**, A., 3; 1886, **215**, A., 4, 5; 1888, **463**, A., 13, 14.
 New York, 1886, **182**, A., 14; 1887, **370**, A., 14; 1888, **545**, A., 13, 14; 1889, **747**, A., 14; 1890, **911**, A., 14; 1891, **1080**, A., 15; 1892, **1274**, A., 17; 1893, **1381**, A., 18.

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- Nice, 1886, **189**, A., 4, 5, 8; 1887, **337**, A., 7; 1888, **550**, A., 4; 1889, **744**, A., 6; 1890, **900**, A., 7; 1891, **1073**, A., 7; 1892, **1198**, A., 9; 1893, **1420**, A., 9, 10.
- Nickerie, 1890, **956**, A., 11; 1891, **1108**, A., 13, 15; 1892, **1307**, A., 6; **1329**, A., 22.
- Nicolaieff, 1886, **115**, A., 7, 9; 1887, **346**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **536**, A., 10, 12; 1889, **706**, A., 19; 1890, **877**, A., 31; 1891, **1024**, A., 12; 1892, **1232**, A., 12; 1893, **1439**, A., 14.
- Ningpo, 1886, **161**, A., 3; 1887, **365**, A., 7; 1888, **523**, A., 1, 6; 1889, **775**, A., 3; 1892, **1235**, A., 7; 1893, **1393**, A., 2, 8.
- Norfolk (Va.), 1888, **463**, A., 10, 11; 1890, **835**, A., 15, 16; 1891, **1001**, A., 16, 17; 1892, **1176**, A., 12; 1893, **1340**, A., 12.
- Norway, 1886, **130**, A., 4; **605**, A., 5; 1890-91, **1143**, A., 15; 1892, **1272**, A., 9.
- Noumea (New Caledonia), 1887, **335**, A., 4; 1888, **521**, A., 3; 1889, **758**, A., 3; **909**, A., 3; **1091**, A., 3.
- Novorossisk, 1889, **146**, M., 2; 1890, **871**, A., 18; 1890, **1027**, A., 12; **1191**, A., 14; 1893, **1371**, A., 23.
- Nuevitas, 1892, **1213**, A., 22; 1893, **1356**, A., 25.
- Nukualofa, 1887, **405**, A., 6.
- Obotti, 1892, **1224**, A., 28; **1384**, A., 27.
- Odessa, 1886, **115**, A., 2, 5; 1887, **346**, A., 1, 4; 1888, **536**, A., 2, 3, 7; 1889, **706**, A., 10, 11; 1890, **877**, A., 12; 1891, **1024**, A., 2, 3; 1892, **1232**, A., 7; 1893, **1439**, A., 9.
- Oil Rivers Protectorate, 1891-92, **1144**, A., 19, 20.
- Oporto, 1892, **1308**, A., 17.
- Oran, 1887, **291**, A., 11; 1890, **853**, A., 25; 1891, **1043**, A., 29; 1892, **1180**, A., 31; 1893, **1347**, A., 32.
- Oratava, 1885, **5**, A., 9.
- Osaka, 1886, **208**, A., 6, 14; 1888-90, **947**, A., 31; 1892, **1260**, A., 30; 1893, **1459**, A., 41.
- Oscarshamn, 1886, **178**, A., 13; 1887, **368**, A., 13; 1888, **568**, A., 11; 1893, **1344**, A., 22.
- Pakhoi, 1886, **122**, A., 4; 1887, **298**, A., 5; 1888, **593**, A., 6; 1889, **732**, A., 9; 1890, **876**, A., 10; 1891, **1037**, A., 2, 8; 1892, **1197**, A., 8; 1893, **1407**, A., 13.
- Panama, 1886-9, **790**, A., 9; 1890, **971**, A., 8, 9; 1893, **1389**, A., 14.
- Papeete (see Tahiti).
- Para, 1891, **1136**, A., 23.
- Paraguay, 1888-90, **1006**, A., 24.
- Paraiba, 1886, **179**, A., 7; 1887, **374**, A., 8, 9, 10; 1888, **606**, A., 11.
- Paramaribo, 1888, **583**, A., 3, 4; 1889, **737**, A., 9; 1890, **956**, A., 9; 1891, **1108**, A., 11; 1892, **1307**, A., 5; **1329**, A., 21.
- Patras, 1882-6, **78**, A., 6; 1884-88, **457**, A., 5; 1889, **644**, A., 6; 1890, **819**, A., 3, 6; 1887-91, **980**, A., 1, 2; **1331**, A., 1.
- Pauillac, 1886, **101**, A., 3; 1887, **302**, A., 3.
- Pensacola, 1886, **92**, A., 14, 15; 1887, **270**, A., 19, 21; 1888, **465**, A., 16; 1889, **649**, A., 26; 1890, **833**, A., 16; 1891, **994**, A., 6; 1892, **1205**, A., 18; 1893, **1367**, A., 36.
- Pernambuco, 1886, **179**, A., 3, 5; 1887, **374**, A., 6, 7; 1888, **606**, A., 9.

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- Pernau, 1886, **167**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **376**, A., 4, 5; 1888, **516**, A., 4, 5; 1889, **667**, A., 13; 1890, **860**, A., 23; 1891, **1003**, A., 21; 1892, **1172**, A., 25; 1893, **1337**, A., 27.
- Philadelphia, 1886, **177**, A., 4, 5, 8, 9; 1887-8, **464**, A., 1, 2; 1889, **731**, A., 8; 1890, **964**, A., 10, 11, 12, 13; 1891, **1078**, A., 5-7; 1892-93, **1397**, A., 5.
- Philippeville (Algeria), 1890, **853**, A., 21; 1891, **1043**, A., 16; 1892, **1180**, A., 22; 1893, **1347**, A., 19.
- Philippine Islands, 1885, **103**, A., 6; 1886, **295**, A., 4; 1887, **494**, A., 4; 1888, **494**, A., 3; 1889, **678**, A., 3; 1890, **846**, A., 5; 1891, **1032**, A., 5; 1892, **1289**, A., 15, 21; 1893, **1391**, A., 10.
- Piræus, 1885, **33**, A., 4, 5; 1888, **474**, A., 1, 2, 3, 4; 1889, **672**, A., 2, 8; 1890, **834**, A., 1, 2, 3, 11; 1891, **1019**, A., 1, 3, 4, 5, 14; 1892, **1184**, A., 16; 1893, **1365**, A., 26.
- Porsgrund, 1886, **130**, A., 20; 1887, **440**, A., 55; 1888, **605**, A., 57; 1889, **781**, A., 54; 1890, **915**, A., 75, 76; 1891, **1143**, A., 77, 79.
- Port-au-Prince, 1890, **902**, A., 3, 7, 8; 1891, **1058**, A., 11, 12; 1892, **1240**, A., 13.
- Portland (Oregon), 1886, **186**, A., 14, 18; 1887, **375**, A., 4, 9; 1888, **555**, A., 10; 1889, **718**, A., 15; 1890, **906**, A., 8, 11, 17; 1891, **1086**, A., 14, 20; 1892, **1251**, A., 31; 1893, **1452**, A., 22.
- Porto Alegre, 1886, **216**, A., 8, 9; 1893, **1425**, A., 28.
- Porto Rico, 1886, **238**, A., 3, 7; 1887, **436**, A., 5, 7; 1888, **628**, A., 6, 9; 1890, **968**, A., 7; 1891, **1306**, A., 9.
- Port Townsend, 1886, **186**, A., 39, 40; 1887, **392**, A., 6; 1888, **555**, A., 20, 21; 1889, **718**, A., 31; 1890, **906**, A., 30; 1891, **1086**, A., 31; 1892, **1251**, A., 65; 1893, **1452**, A., 75.
- Port Said, 1887, **294**, A., 4*, 9; 1888, **485**, A., 5, 11; 1889, **684**, A., 8; 1890, **830**, A., 3, 11, 14; 1891, **1095**, A., 7; 1892, **1259**, A., 8.
- Portugal, 1871-85, **240**, A., 10, 11; 1883-87, **382**, A., 8; 1874-1888, **700**, A., 31; 1889-91, **1075**, A., 26; 1891-92, **1257**, A., 16.
- Poti, 1886, **115**, A., 18, 19; 1887, **346**, A., 19, 20; 1888, **536**, A., 26; 1889, **677**, A., 10; 1890, **871**, A., 16; 1891, **1027**, A., 16; 1892, **1191**, A., 11; 1893, **1371**, A., 26.
- Prevesa, 1887, **394**, A., 14; 1888, **623**, A., 20; 1889, **822**, A., 26; 1890, **962**, A., 16; 1891, **1310**, A., 44.
- Providence, 1886, **182**, A., 20; 1887, **370**, A., 23; 1889, **747**, A., 20; 1890, **911**, A., 19, 20; 1891, **1080**, A., 23; 1892, **1274**, A., 25; 1893, **1381**, A., 25.
- Puerto Plata, 1886, **87**, A., 3; 1887, **284**, A., 1; 1889, **729**, A., 2; 1890, **902**, A., 17, 18; 1892, **1240**, A., 24.
- Puntarenas, 1891, **1031**, A., 6; 1893, **1352**, A., 7.
- Quilimane, 1885, **60**, A., 17; 1890, **855**, A., 27; 1891, **1009**, A., 6; 1892, **1316**, A., 7.
- Rabat, 1885, **3**, A., 11; 1886, **209**, A., 9; 1887, **360**, A., 10; 1888, **582**, A., 21, 22; 1889, **787**, A., 13; 1890, **955**, A., 14; 1891, **1139**, A., 12; 1892, **1304**, A., 24, 26, 28.
- Reggio (Calabria), 1890, **953**, A., 23; 1891, **1122**, A., 26.
- Rethymo, 1885, **56**, A., 7.

* In this table the order of the words "Steam" and "Sailing" should be reversed.—[W. M.]

Shipping—continued.

- Réunion, 1885, **44**, A., 4, 5; 1886, **207**, A., 7; 1888, **624**, A., 7; 1892, **1322**, A., 8.
- Reval, 1885, **73**, A., 15; 1886, **248**, A., 14; 1887, **447**, A., 32; 1888, **564**, A., 25; 1889, **777**, A., 41; 1890, **950**, A., 23; 1891, **1119**, A., 50; 1892, **1275**, A., 51.
- Rhode Island, 1887, **370**, A., 21.
- Rhodes, 1885-8, **764**, A., 34; 1889, **764**, A., 40; 1890, **894**, A., 14; 1891, **1062**, A., 17.
- Richmond (Va.), 1888, **463**, A., 8; 1889, **648**, A., 15; 1890, **835**, A., 13; 1891, **1001**, A., 15; 1892, **1176**, A., 19; 1893, **1340**, A., 14.
- Riga, 1886, **167**, A., 1, 2; 1887, **376**, A., 2; 1888, **516**, A., 2; 1889, **667**, A., 5; 1890, **860**, A., 12; 1891, **1003**, A., 13; 1892, **1172**, A., 16; 1893, **1337**, A., 16.
- Rio de Janeiro, 1885-6, **106**, A., 2, 5, 6; 1887, **265**, A., 6, 7, 10, 11; 1888, **807**, A., 16; 1891, **1136**, A., 23.
- Rio Grande do Norte, 1886, **179**, A., 9; 1888, **606**, A., 13.
- Rio Grande do Sul, 1885, **32**, A., 5, 11; 1886, **216**, A., 6, 7; 1889, **702**, A., 11; 1891, **1077**, A., 2, 24, 25, 26; 1892, **1263**, A., 33, 36; 1893, **1425**, A., 7, 39.
- Risör, 1886, **130**, A., 24; 1887, **440**, A., 57; 1888, **605**, A., 59; 1890, **915**, A., 77; 1891, **1143**, A., 81, 82; 1892, **1272**, A., 69, 70; 1893, **1427**, A., 80.
- Rome, 1881-85, **149**, A., 9.
- Rosario, 1891, **1028**, A., 4, 5, 6; 1892, **1161**, A., 8.
- Rotterdam, 1885, **58**, A., 1, 5, 6, 7; 1886, **213**, A., 4, 5; 1893, **1446**, A., 10.
- Rouen, 1886, **96**, A., 12, 13; 1887, **277**, A., 12, 13; 1888, **486**, A., 12; 1889, **671**, A., 19; 1890, **839**, A., 22; 1893, **1372**, A., 37.
- Roumania, 1881-90, **226**, M., 3.
- Russia, 1887, **447**, A., 12.
- Saffi, 1886, **181**, A., 16; 1887, **326**, A., 16; 1888, **553**, A., 14; 1889, **712**, A., 17; 1890, **857**, A., 17; 1891, **1011**, A., 23; 1892, **1221**, A., 18.
- Saigon, 1886, **90**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **280**, A., 3; 1888, **477**, A., 4; 1889, **659**, A., 3; 1890, **851**, A., 3; 1891, **1057**, A., 5, 6; 1892, **1175**, A., 4; 1893, **1343**, A., 8.
- St. Brieuc. (See Le Legué.)
- St. Jago de Cuba, 1890-91, **1132**, A., 2.
- St. Malo, 1886, **91**, A., 6; 1887, **271**, A., 4; 1888, **473**, A., 5; 1890, **886**, A., 6; 1891, **1052**, A., 5; 1892, **1270**, A., 7; 1893, **1349**, A., 7.
- St. Nazaire, 1886, **214**, A., 13; 1887, **411**, A., 8; 1889, **736**, A., 7; 1890, **901**, A., 6; 1891, **1045**, A., 6; 1892, **1209**, A., 5; 1893, **1374**, A., 7.
- St. Paul (United States), 1886, **140**, A., 21.
- St. Petersburg, 1885, **73**, A., 4, 12; 1884-6, **248**, A., 5, 20, 21; 1888, **564**, A., 11, 12; 1881-89, **777**, A., 7; 1890, **950**, A., 5, 20; 1892, **1275**, A., 13, 44.
- St. Thomas, 1885-86, **228**, A., 5.
- Salonica, 1884, **24**, A., 2, 3, 8; 1885, **75**, A., 1, 9; 1886, **254**, A., 1, 2, 5; 1887, **394**, A., 1, 10; 1888, **623**, A., 13; 1889, **822**, A., 7; 1889-90, **962**, A., 2, 8, 10; 1891-92, **1310**, A., 2, 3, 23.

Shipping—continued.

- Salvador, 1887, **378**, A., 6; 1888, **548**, A., 5; 1889, **749**, A., 8; 1892, **1281**, A., 7.
- Samarang, 1886, **143**, A., 9; 1887, **344**, A., 8; 1888, **532**, A., 6; 1889, **695**, A., 10; 1890, **884**, A., 8; 1891, **1029**, A., 13; 1892, **1190**, A., 16; 1893, **1338**, A., 14.
- Samoa, 1890, **831**, A., 2; 1891, **1064**, A., 2, 3; 1892, **1262**, A., 2.
- Samssoon, 1885-6, **135**, A., 12; 1887, **342**, A., 12; 1888, **549**, A., 11; 1889, **689**, A., 11; 1890, **878**, A., 13; 1891, **1059**, A., 13, 14; 1893, **1346**, A., 14.
- San Blas, 1890, **965**, A., 25.
- Sandakan, 1885, **34**, A., 10; 1888, **493**, A., 5.
- Sandefjord, 1891, **1143**, A., 59, 61.
- San Diego, 1886, **186**, A., 36; 1887, **375**, A., 23, 26; 1888, **555**, A., 34; 1889, **718**, A., 52; 1890, **906**, A., 55; 1891, **1086**, A., 58; 1892, **1251**, A., 94.
- San Francisco, 1886, **186**, A., 10; 1887, **313**, A., 4, 5; 1888, **555**, A., 3, 4; 1889, **718**, A., 6; 1890, **906**, A., 6; 1891, **1086**, A., 4; 1892, **1251**, A., 3; 1893, **1452**, A., 4.
- San Lucar, 1890, **895**, A., 4.
- San Nicholas, 1885, **56**, A., 8.
- San Pedro, 1892, **1251**, A., 89.
- Santander, 1887, **408**, A., 9; 1888, **612**, A., 6; 1889, **733**, A., 8; 1890, **923**, A., 18; 1891, **1054**, A., 13; 1892, **1278**, A., 17; 1893, **1398**, A., 33.
- Santo Domingo, 1886, **117**, A., 1; 1888, **482**, A., 2; 1890, **928**, A., 3; 1891, **1030**, A., 3; 1892, **1240**, A., 16; 1893, **1373**, A., 2.
- Santos, 1886, **168**, A., 3, 7; 1887, **315**, A., 3, 5; 1888, **498**, A., 8; 1889, **693**, A., 6, 7; 1891, **1018**, A., 2.
- Sardinia, 1885, **51**, A., 2; 1886, **154**, A., 2, 5; 1890, **887**, A., 9; 1891, **1049**, A., 9; 1892, **1214**, A., 6, 9; 1893, **1378**, A., 5.
- Sarpsborg, 1893, **1427**, A., 55.
- Savannah, 1886, **136**, A., 2; 1887, **311**, A., 4; 1888, **531**, A., 4; 1889, **691**, A., 6; 1890, **868**, A., 5; 1891, **1072**, A., 33.
- Savona, 1886, **134**, A., 9; 1891, **1025**, A., 11; 1893, **1370**, A., 32.
- Scutari (Albania), 1888, **537**, A., 23, 24; 1890, **1099**, A., 29.
- Seattle, 1892, **1251**, A., 61; 1893, **1452**, A., 64.
- Seriphos, 1892, **1204**, A., 14; 1893, **1362**, A., 17.
- Sevastopol, 1886, **115**, A., 12; 1887, **346**, A., 10; 1888, **536**, A., 17; 1889, **706**, A., 25; 1890, **877**, A., 24; 1891, **1024**, A., 19, 20; 1892, **1232**, A., 16; 1893, **1439**, A., 24.
- Seville, 1886, **162**, A., 5, 14; 1887, **350**, A., 3; 1889, **714**, A., 11; 1890, **895**, A., 12, 13; 1891, **1055**, A., 18, 19; 1892, **1269**, A., 21; 1893, **1359**, A., 9.
- Shanghai, 1885, **14**, A., 5, 8; 1886, **199**, A., 1, 7, 8; 1887, **387**, A., 13; 1888, **579**, A., 15; 1889, **755**, A., 9; 1890-91, **1101**, A., 25, 26; 1892, **1266**, A., 3, 23; 1893, **1442**, A., 25.
- Sicily, 1886, **239**, A., 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20; 1887, **395**, A., 3, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27; 1888, **576**, A., 28-30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42, 44, 47; 1889, **762**, A., 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 34, 35, 37, 40; 1890, **949**, A., 2, 11, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 35, 37, 39; 1891, **1117**, A., 2, 24, 28, 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 40, 44; 1892, **1243**, A., 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35; 1893, **1380**, A., 2, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 35, 36, 38, 43.

Shipping—continued.

- Sitia, 1885, **56**, A., 8, 9.
 Skien, 1886, **130**, A., 22; 1887, **440**, A., 55; 1888, **605**, A., 57; 1889, **781**, A., 54; 1891, **1143**, A., 79; 1892, **1272**, A., 70, 72; 1893, **1427**, A., 82.
 Smyrna, 1882-5, **67**, A., 1-4; 1886, **175**, A., 1, 2, 3; 1888, **587**, A., 2; 1889, **764**, A., 10, 11; 1890, **894**, A., 7, 8; 1891, **1062**, A., 8, 9; 1892, **1254**, A., 7, 8; 1893, **1456**, A., 6.
 Söderhamn, 1885, **21**, A., 8; 1886, **178**, A., 14; 1887, **368**, A., 14; 1888, **568**, A., 16; 1889, **772**, A., 14; 1891, **1125**, A., 16; 1892, **1256**, A., 15; 1893, **1344**, A., 24.
 Sourabaya, 1886, **143**, A., 10; 1887, **344**, A., 9; 1888, **532**, A., 6; 1889, **695**, A., 11; 1890, **884**, A., 8; 1891, **1029**, A., 13, 14; 1892, **1190**, A., 16; 1893, **1338**, A., 14.
 Spain, 1889, **817**, A., 4.
 Spezia, 1886, **134**, A., 9; 1887-88, **507**, A., 12; 1890, **862**, A., 14; 1891, **1025**, A., 14; 1892-93, **1370**, A., 40, 68.
 Stavanger, 1886, **130**, A., 33; 1887, **440**, A., 60; 1888, **605**, A., 61; 1889, **781**, A., 56; 1890, **915**, A., 79, 80; 1891, **1143**, A., 84; 1892, **1272**, A., 75; 1893, **1427**, A., 86.
 Stettin, 1886, **211**, A., 6, 7; 1887, **449**, A., 24, 25; 1888, **547**, A., 3-6, 18; 1887 to 1888, **603**, A., 28, 29; 1889, **682**, A., 3-7; 1890, **882**, A., 21, 22, 24, 25; 1891, **1014**, A., 4, 5, 7, 8, 16; 1892, **1115**, A., 4; 1892, **1201**, A., 3; 1897, A., 32; 1893, **1366**, A., 5, 17.
 Stockholm, 1885, **21**, A., 1, 3; 1886, **178**, A., 1, 8, 9; 1887, **368**, A., 1, 7, 8; 1888, **568**, A., 6, 7; 1889, **772**, A., 7.
 Stora, 1891, **1043**, A., 17; 1892, **1180**, A., 23; 1893, **1347**, A., 21.
 Stralsund, 1892, **1297**, A., 42.
 Strömstad, 1886, **131**, A., 7; 1887, **324**, A., 7; 1889, **750**, A., 8; 1890, **931**, A., 7; 1891, **1067**, A., 10; 1892, **1247**, A., 10; 1893, **1434**, A., 11.
 Suakin, 1886, **82**, A., 1, 2; 1887, **272**, A., 3; 1891, **988**, A., 2; 1892, **1206**, A., 16; 1893, **1363**, A., 2.
 Suda, 1885, **56**, A., 7, 8.
 Suez, 1886, **84**, A., 2, 3; 1887, **294**, A., 10, 11; 1888, **485**, A., 12; 1889, **684**, A., 10; 1891, **1095**, A., 8; 1892, **1259**, A., 11.
 Sulina, 1887, **268**, A., 4; 1890, **837**, A., 3, 9; 1893, **1345**, A., 12.
 Sundsvaal, 1885, **21**, A., 9; 1886, **178**, A., 16, 17; 1887, **368**, A., 15; 1888, **568**, A., 12; 1889, **772**, A., 13; 1891, **1125**, A., 11; 1892, **1256**, A., 11; 1893, **1344**, A., 13, 15.
 Swatow, 1887, **304**, A., 3, 4, 6; 1888, **495**, A., 6, 8; 1889, **681**, A., 9; 1890, **850**, A., 7, 10; 1890-91, **1034**, A., 6, 7, 10; 1892, **1202**, A., 11; 1893, **1413**, A., 2, 11.
 Swinemünde, 1886, **211**, A., 7; 1887, **449**, A., 24, 25; 1888, **547**, A., 5, 13; 1889, **682**, A., 7-9; 1890, **882**, A., 23, 24, 26, 27; 1891, **1014**, A., 6, 7, 9, 10; 1892, **1201**, A., 6; 1897, A., 5, 32; 1893, **1366**, A., 7.
 Syra, 1885, **37**, A., 1; 1886, **193**, A., 1, 2, 3; 1887, **418**, A., 1, 2, 3; 1888, **557**, A., 1, 2; 1889, **673**, A., 1; 1890, **866**, A., 1-3; 1891, **1051**, A., 2, 3; 1892, **1204**, A., 7; 1893, **1362**, A., 8.
 Tacoma, 1892, **1251**, A., 54; 1893, **1452**, A., 54.

Shipping—continued.

- Taganrog, 1886, **80**, A., 1, 2, 12; 1887, **263**, A., 5, 10; 1888, **491**, A., 7, 9, 14; 1889, **675**, A., 8, 14; 1890, **841**, A., 6, 7, 16; 1891, **1042**, A., 4, 5, 6, 20; 1892, **1234**, A., 20; 1893, **1375**, A., 15.
- Tahiti, 1885, **36**, A., 2, 3; 1886, **151**, A., 3; 1887, **319**, A., 7; 1888, **602**, A., 6; 1889, **759**, A., 5; 1890, **904**, A., 4; 1891, **1065**, A., 2, 3; 1892, **1210**, A., 2.
- Tainan, 1886, **156**, A., 1, 8; 1887, **332**, A., 4; 1888, **518**, A., 1, 6; 1889, **703**, A., 5; 1890, **875**, A., 11; 1891, **1061**, A., 7; 1892, **1192**, A., 9; 1893, **1401**, A., 6.
- Tamatave, 1886, **201**, A., 14.
- Tamsui, 1886, **124**, A., 2; 1887, **283**, A., 1, 2; 1888, **575**, A., 7; 1889, **679**, A., 6; 1890, **920**, A., 6; 1891, **1093**, A., 9; 1893, **1395**, A., 10.
- Tangier, 1885, **3**, A., 1, 4, 5; 1886, **209**, A., 1, 2, 5; 1887, **360**, A., 6; 1888, **582**, A., 7, 8; 1889, **787**, A., 2, 3, 4, 7; 1890, **955**, A., 1, 2, 3, 9; 1891, **1139**, A., 7; 1892, **1304**, A., 7, 10.
- Taranto, 1887, **397**, A., 30; 1889, **741**, A., 11; 1890, **907**, A., 16; 1891, **1079**, A., 2, 20; 1892, **1248**, A., 2, 21; 1893, **1433**, A., 2, 23.
- Tarragona, 1886, **97**, A., 30; 1887, **274**, A., 24, 25; 1888, **489**, A., 24; 1889, **692**, A., 29; 1890, **924**, A., 28, 29; 1891, **1060**, A., 17; 1892, **1225**, A., 34; 1893, **1454**, A., 5.
- Temriuk, 1887, **263**, A., 12; 1888, **491**, A., 16; 1889, **675**, A., 16; 1890, **841**, A., 19; 1891, **1042**, A., 24; 1892, **1234**, A., 24; 1893, **1375**, A., 18.
- Tenerife, 1885, **5**, A., 5, 6; **148**, A., 1, 2, 3, 7, 8; 1886-7-8, **581**, A., 2, 4; 1889, **757**, A., 2; 1890, **957**, A., 4, 5, 6, 7; **246**, M., 10; 1892, **1296**, A., 7, 8, 9, 10.
- Ténès, 1891, **1043**, A., 25; 1892, **1180**, A., 28; 1893, **1347**, A., 30.
- Tetuan, 1885, **3**, A., 8; 1886, **209**, A., 10; 1887, **360**, A., 12; 1888, **582**, A., 11, 12; 1889, **787**, A., 16; 1890, **955**, A., 20; 1891, **1139**, A., 16; 1892, **1304**, A., 13, 16.
- Texas, 1887, **266**, A., 1; 1888, **458**, A., 1; 1890, **823**, A., 11; 1891, **989**, A., 14, 19; 1892, **1164**, A., 17.
- Theodosia, 1893, **1439**, A., 26.
- Tientsin, 1885, **15**, A., 2, 7; 1886, **190**, A., 3, 4; 1888, **539**, A., 6; 1889, **725**, A., 6; 1892, **1258**, A., 11.
- Timor, **1457**, A., 13.
- Tonga, 1885, **25**, A., 1; 1889-90, **993**, A., 5, 6, 7; 1891, **1137**, A., 5.
- Tonnay-Charente, 1886, **214**, A., 6; 1887, **411**, A., 6; 1888, **561**, A., 17; 1889, **736**, A., 16; 1890, **901**, A., 17, 18; 1891, **1045**, A., 17; 1892, **1209**, A., 12; 1893, **1374**, A., 15, 16.
- Tönsberg, 1886, **130**, A., 16; 1887, **440**, A., 67; 1888, **605**, A., 69; 1889, **781**, A., 62; 1890, **915**, A., 43; 1891, **1143**, A., 94-97; 1892, **1272**, A., 76, 78; 1893, **1427**, A., 90.
- Torre Vieja, 1890, **924**, A., 32.
- Trebizond, 1886, **135**, A., 3, 9, 10; 1887, **342**, A., 10; 1888, **549**, A., 3, 8, 9; 1889, **689**, A., 9; 1890, **878**, A., 11; 1890-91, **1059**, A., 11, 12; 1892, **1173**, A., 11; 1893, **1346**, A., 13.
- Trieste, 1885, **55**, A., 2; 1886, **233**, A., 8; 1887, **430**, A., 11, 12, 13; 1888, **607**, A., 2, 3; 1889, **836**, A., 2; 1890-91, **1145**, A., 5-7; 1891-92, **1292**, A., 15; 1893, **1353**, A., 55.

(1866)

Y

Shipping—continued.

- Tripoli, 1886, **89**, A., 1; 1887, **267**, A., 1; 1888, **476**, A.; 1889, **653**, A., 1; 1891, **1022**, A., 1, 2.
- Tromsø, 1886, **130**, A., 47; 1887, **440**, A., 64, 65; 1888, **605**, A., 66; 1890, **915**, A., 88; 1892, **1272**, A., 81; 1893, **1427**, A., 92.
- Trouville, 1886, **96**, A., 23; 1887, **277**, A., 25; 1888, **486**, A., 27; 1889, **671**, A., 39; 1890, **839**, A., 35; 1891, **999**, A., 24; 1892, **1174**, A., 26; 1893, **1341**, A., 26.
- Truxillo, 1886, **107**, A., 3; 1887, **364**, A., 3.
- Tunis, 1886, **206**, A., 7; 1887, **383**, A., 12; 1888, **608**, A., 2; 1889, **785**, A., 6; 1890, **932**, A., 9, 10; 1891, **1109**, A., 9, 12, 13; 1892, **1293**, A., 13, 14; 1893, **1423**, A., 8, 15.
- Turkey, 1891-92, **1224**, A., 8.
- Uddevalla, 1886, **131**, A., 8; 1887, **324**, A., 9; 1888, **524**, A., 10; 1889, **750**, A., 10; 1890, **931**, A., 9; 1891, **1067**, A., 12; 1892, **1247**, A., 11; 1893, **1434**, A., 13.
- Uleaborg, 1887, **447**, A., 38; 1888, **564**, A., 32; 1889, **777**, A., 53; 1891, **1119**, A., 61; 1892, **1275**, A., 71.
- Uruguay, 1885-89, **794**, A., 13; 1889-90, **1124**, A., 25-29; 1890-91, **1294**, A., 12, 14.
- Vadsö, 1886, **130**, A., 52; 1887, **440**, A., 71; 1888, **605**, A., 74; 1889, **781**, A., 65; 1890, **915**, A., 98; 1891, **1143**, A., 99; 1893, **1427**, A., 101.
- Valencia (Spain), 1886, **97**, A., 26; 1887, **274**, A., 14, 15; 1888, **489**, A., 15; 1889, **692**, A., 18; 1890, **924**, A., 16, 17, 18; 1891, **1060**, A., 9; 1892, **1225**, A., 20, 22-24; 1893, **1454**, A., 16.
- Valparaiso, 1885, **120**, A., 1, 2; 1892, **1311**, A., 8.
- Vardö, 1886, **130**, A., 50; 1887, **440**, A., 69; 1888, **605**, A., 70; 1889, **781**, A., 63; 1890, **915**, A., 94; 1891, **1143**, A., 102; 1892, **1272**, A., 88; 1893, **1427**, A., 104.
- Varna, 1885, **1**, A., 4, 5; 1887, **269**, A., 3; 1888, **558**, A., 3, 4; 1889, **752**, A., 61; 1890, **936**, A., 48, 49; 1891, **1110**, A., 51, 52; 1892, **1300**, A., 35, 36; 1893, **1448**, A., 32.
- Venezuela, 1885, **42**, A., 2; 1886, **138**, A., 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; 1888, **528**, A., 3, 7; 1889-90, **912**, A., 4.
- Venice, 1886, **245**, A., 1, 2; 1887, **439**, A., 1, 2; 1888, **641**, A., 2; 1889, **809**, A., 2; 1890, **978**, A., 2; 1891, **1151**, A., 3; 1892, **1326**, A., 3.
- Vera Cruz, 1886, **146**, A., 12, 13, 20; 1887, **322**, A., 2, 3, 26; 1888, **604**, A., 3, 4, 5, 14; 1889, **786**, A., 6; 1880-92, **1218**, A., 9, 21; 1893, **1342**, A., 11, 14.
- Vigo, 1887, **329**, A., 13; 1888, **520**, A., 14, 15; 1889, **711**, A., 21, 23; 1890, **914**, A., 19, 22; 1891, **1056**, A., 31, 33; 1892, **1195**, A., 23.
- Villafranca Roads (Nice), **1420**, A., 11.
- Villanneva, 1888, **489**, A., 14; 1889, **692**, A., 17.
- Volo, 1886, **98**, A., 2; 1888, **474**, A., 6; **559**, A., 4; 1889, **672**, A., 10; 1890, **834**, A., 12; 1891, **1019**, A., 16; 1892, **1184**, A., 17; 1893, **1365**, A., 18, 27.
- Warberg, 1888, **524**, A., 15; 1889, **750**, A., 14; 1890, **931**, A., 12; 1891, **1067**, A., 15; 1892, **1247**, A., 16; 1893, **1434**, A., 16.
- Wenchow, 1886, **139**, A., 4; 1887, **285**, A., 6; 1888, **513**, A., 7; 1889, **688**, A., 8; 1890, **838**, A., 2, 8; 1891, **1010**, A., 7; 1892, **1212**, A., 13; 1893, **1406**, A., 6.

Shipping—continued.

- Wiborg, 1887, **447**, A., 34; 1888, **564**, A., 26, 27; 1889, **777**, A., 46; 1890, **950**, A., 33; 1891, **1119**, A., 55; 1892, **1275**, A., 73.
- Wilmington (California), 1886, **186**, A., 31; 1887, **375**, A., 22; 1888, **555**, A., 31; 1889, **718**, A., 48; 1890, **906**, A., 51; 1891, **1086**, A., 54.
- Wilmington (Carolina), 1886, **137**, A., 1, 19, 20.
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365	Ningpo	1	427	Charleston	1
366	Chefoo	1	428	Amsterdam	1
367	Bushire	1	429	Hamburg	4
368	Stockholm	2	430	Trieste	1
369	Santiago	1	431	New York	2
370	New York	2	432	Antwerp	1
371	Pernambuco	1	433	Munich	1
372	Söul	1	434	Buenos Ayres ..	1
373	Chinkiang	2	435	Warsaw	1
374	Pernambuco	1	436	Porto Rico	1
375	San Francisco	2	437	Réunion	1
376	Riga	1	438	Lisbon	1
377	Newchwang	2	439	Venice	1
378	San Salvador	1	440	Christiania	5
379	Frankfort	2	441	Maranham	1
380	Hankow	2	442	Sofia	1
381	Bucharest	1	443	Copenhagen	1
382	Lisbon	1	444	Galatz	1
383	Tunis	1	445	Tabreez	1
384	Tangier	1	446	Bogotá	2
385	Santiago	2	447	St. Petersburg ..	3
386	Diarbekir	1	448	Nice	1
387	Shanghai	2	449	Stettin	2
388	Rome	2	450	Fiume	1
389	Buenos Ayres	1	451	Chinkiang	1
390	Amsterdam	1	452	The Hague	1
391	Warsaw	1	453	Malaga	1
392	San Francisco	1	454	Taganrog	1
393	Alexandria	1	455	Mozambique	1
394	Salonica	2	456	Bogotá	2
395	Palermo	1	457	Patras	1
396	Mexico	4	458	Galveston	1
397	Naples	3	459	Buda-Pesth	1
398	Boston	1	460	Madeira	1
399	Hakodate	1	461	Warsaw	1
400	Nantes	1	462	Paris	2
401	Madeira	1	463	Baltimore	1
402	Hakodate	1	464	Philadelphia ..	2
403	Nagasaki	1	465	New Orleans	2
404	Hioyo	2	466	New Orleans	2
405	Tonga	1	467	Cherbourg	1
406	Adana	1	468	Buenos Ayres ..	1
407	Valparaiso	1	469	Algiers	1
408	Bilbao	1	470	Ichang	1
409	Santiago	1	471	Copenhagen	1
410	Paramaribo	1	472	Athens	1
411	Nantes	1	473	Cherbourg	1
412	Bangkok	1	474	The Piræus	1
413	Yokohama	2	475	Galatz	1
414	Mozambique	1	476	Tripoli	1
415	Canton	2	477	Saigon	1

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
478	Serajevo	1	540	Amoy	1
479	Brussels	2	541	Mogador	1
480	Bengazi	1	542	Vienna	1
481	Odessa	1	543	Antwerp	1
482	Santo Domingo	1	544	Lisbon	2
483	Rome	1	545	New York	1½
484	Lisbor	1	546	San Francisco	1
485	Port Said	2	547	Stettin	1½
486	Havre	3	548	San Salvador	0½
487	Boulogne	1	549	Trebizond	1
488	Callao	1	550	Nice	1
489	Barcelona	2	551	Baghdad	0½
490	Boulogne	2	552	Fiume	1
491	Taganrog	2	553	Mogador	2
492	Kiungchow	1	554	Buenos Ayres	1½
493	Sandakan	1	555	San Francisco	2½
494	Manila	1	556	Carthage	0½
495	Swatow	1	557	Syra	1
496	Guayaquil	1	558	Varna and Bourgas	1
497	Rome	1	559	Thessaly	0½
498	Santos	1	560	Yokohama	1
499	Boston	1	561	Nantes	1½
500	Aleppo	1	562	Suakin	0½
501	Bordeaux	2	563	Algiers	1
502	Valparaiso	1	564	St. Petersburg	2½
503	St. Petersburg	1	565	Söul	1
504	Rio de Janeiro	4	566	Newchwang	1
505	Brest	1	567	Roustchouk and Philipopolis	1
506	Dunkirk	1	568	Stockholm	1½
507	Genoa	2	569	Tonga	1
508	Beyrout	1	570	Chicago	1½
509	Colonia	1	571	Adana	0½
510	Marseilles	1	572	Buenos Ayres	3
511	Kiukiang	1	573	Frankfort	1½
512	Buda-Pesth	2	574	Canton	1½
513	Wanchow	10	575	Tamsui	5½
514	Coquimbo	1	576	Palermo	3
515	Charleston	1	577	Amsterdam	1
516	Riga	1	578	Ajaccio	0½
517	Mollendo	1	579	Shanghai	1½
518	Taiwan	1	580	Warsaw	0½
519	Wuhu	1	581	Teneriffe	1
520	Corunna	2	582	Tangier	2
521	Noumea	1	583	Surinam	0½
522	San José	1	584	Loanda	1
523	Ningpo	1	585	Alexandria	1
524	Göthenburg	2	586	Cagliari	1
525	Hankow	2	587	Smyrna	0½
526	Foochow	1	588	Mannheim	1
527	Erzeroum	2	589	Nagasaki	1
528	Ciudad Bolívar	1	590	Hakodate	1
529	Jaffa	1	591	Bushire	1
530	Ancona	1	592	Chinkiang	0½
531	Savannah	1	593	Pakhoi	1
532	Batavia	1	594	Hiogo	1½
533	Adrianople	1	595	Bangkok	1
534	Nisch	11	596	Serajevo	1
535	Vienna	1	597	Copenhagen	1½
536	Odessa	8	598	Cephalonia	0½
537	Constantinople	2	599	Chefoo	0½
538	Damascus	1	600	Guatemala	1½
539	Tientsin	1			

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
601	Tonga	0½	663	Antwerp	1
602	Tahiti	1	664	Boston	1
603	Stettin	2	665	Madeira	0½
604	Vera Cruz	1½	666	New Hebrides	0½
605	Christiania	4	667	Riga	1
606	Pernambuco	1½	668	Charleston	1
607	Trieste	1½	669	Algiers	2
608	Tunis	0½	670	Stuttgart	1
609	Havana	2	671	Havre	3
610	Frankfort	0½	672	The Piræus	1
611	Tabreez	0½	673	Syra	1
612	Bilbao	1	674	Boulogne	1
613	Barcelona	0½	675	Taganrog	2
614	Tokio	1	676	Wuhu	0½
615	Naples	2½	677	Batoum	1
616	Batoum	0½	678	Manila	1
617	Odessa	1	679	Tamsui	1
618	La Rochelle	1	680	Kiungchow	1
619	Rome	1	681	Swatow	1
620	Nice	1	682	Stettin	6
621	Kiukiang	0½	683	Bordeaux	2½
622	Paris	1	684	Port Said	1
623	Salonica	1½	685	Coquimbo	0½
624	Réunion	1	686	Warsaw	1
625	Ichang	1	687	Ichang	1
626	Bogotá	1	688	Wenchow	1
627	Malaga	2	689	Trebizond	1
628	Porto Rico	1	690	Damascus	0½
629	Bushire	2½	691	Savannah (Georgia)	1
630	The Hague	0½	692	Barcelona	2½
631	Berlin	1	693	Santos	1
632	Adrianople	1½	694	San José	1
633	Rome	1½	695	Batavia	1
634	Santiago	0½	696	Genoa	1½
635	Tahiti	0½	697	Calais	2
636	Maranham	0½	698	Marseilles	1
637	Mexico	2	699	Brest	1
638	Christiania	1	700	Lisbon	2½
639	Copenhagen	1	701	Leghorn	2
640	Paris	1	702	Rio Grande do Sul	1
641	Venice	1	703	Tainan	1
642	Cherbourg	0½	704	Kewkiang	4
643	New York	1	705	Fiume	1
644	Patras	1	706	Odessa	2
645	Bourgas	0½	707	Suakin	0½
646	St. Petersburg	3	708	Hankow	0½
647	Taganrog	0½	709	Amoy	1
648	Baltimore	1½	710	Buda-Pesth	1½
649	New Orleans	2	711	Corunna	2
650	New Orleans	1	712	Mogador	2
651	Samos	0½	713	Cadiz	0½
652	Buda-Pesth	1½	714	Cadiz	1
653	Tripoli	0½	715	Rio de Janeiro	2½
654	Buenos Ayres	0½	716	Newchwang	0½
655	Paris	1	717	Chinkiang	0½
656	Cherbourg	1	718	San Francisco	6
657	Warsaw	0½	719	Bussorah	0½
658	Rome	1½	720	Beyrout	1
659	Saigon	0½	721	Adrianople	0½
660	Buenos Ayres	0½	722	Nantes	0½
661	Galveston	1	723	Caracas	1
662	Galatz	1½	724	Mogador	0½

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
725	Tientsin.. ..	1	787	Tangier.. ..	1½
726	Foochow	1	788	Rome	2
727	Port-au-Prince..	0½	789	Stuttgart	1½
728	Callao	1	790	Panama.. ..	1½
729	Puerto Plata ..	0½	791	Berne	1½
730	San Francisco ..	1	792	Asuncion	0½
731	Philadelphia ..	2½	793	Bahia	7½
732	Pekhoi	1	794	Monte Video ..	1½
733	Bilbao	1	795	Munich.. ..	2
734	Dunkirk	1	796	Bucharest	1
735	Vienna	1	797	Tokio	1
736	Nantes	1½	798	Tabreez.. ..	1
737	Paramaribo	1	799	Antwerp	1
738	Honolulu	0½	800	Malaga	1
739	Chicago.. ..	2	801	Odessa	1
740	Söul	1	802	Malaga	2
741	Brindisi	1½	803	Amsterdam ..	1
742	Mozambique	1	804	Bogotá	1½
743	Caldera and Lota	1½	805	Guayaquil	0½
744	Nice	1½	806	Lima	1
745	Aleppo	1	807	Rio de Janeiro..	3
746	Hakodate	1	808	Dantzig.. ..	1½
747	New York	2	809	Florence	1½
748	Cagliari.. ..	1	810	Lisbon	1
749	San Salvador ..	1	811	Quito	0½
750	Gothenburg	2	812	Para	0½
751	Nagasaki	1	813	Palermo	2½
752	Sofia	3½	814	Copenhagen ..	1
753	Meshed.. ..	1	815	Serajevo	0½
754	Yokohama	2½	816	Porto Rico	1
755	Shanghai	2	817	Madrid.. ..	0½
756	Lisbon	1½	818	Brussels	0½
757	Teneriffe	0½	819	Patras	0½
758	Noumea	0½	820	Stuttgart	1
759	Tahiti	0½	821	Taganrog	1
760	Bushire.. ..	1½	822	Salonica	2
761	Frankfort	2	823	Galveston	1
762	Palermo	2½	824	Rome	1½
763	Guatemala	1	825	Paris	1½
764	Smyrna.. ..	4	826	Bushire.. ..	0½
765	Munich.. ..	2	827	New Orleans ..	3
766	Hioho	1½	828	Buda-Pesth ..	0½
767	Alexandria	1½	829	Hamburg	3
768	Maracaibo	0½	830	Port Said	1
769	Macao	1	831	Samoa	0½
770	Canton	1	832	Guayaquil	0½
771	Bangkok	2½	833	New Orleans ..	2
772	Stockholm	1½	834	The Piræus	1
773	Jaffa	0½	835	Baltimore	1½
774	Copenhagen	0½	836	Trieste	2
775	Ningpo	0½	837	Galatz	1½
776	Stettin	2	838	Wenchow	1
777	St. Petersburg..	3	839	Havre	2½
778	St. Petersburg..	0½	840	Rome	1½
779	St. Jago de Cuba	1½	841	Taganrog	2
780	Chefoo	1	842	Calais	1
781	Christiania	3½	843	Boston	1
782	Marseilles	0½	844	Bordeaux	2½
783	Baghdad	1	845	Charleston	1½
784	Naples	1½	846	Manila	5
785	Tunis	4	847	Madeira	0½
786	Vera Cruz	1	848	Paris	2

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
849	Tripoli	0½	911	New York	1½
850	Swatow	1	912	Caracas	1½
851	Saigon	0½	913	Greytown	0½
852	Vienna	1½	914	Corunna	2
853	Algiers	2	915	Christiania	5½
854	Algiers	1	916	Callao	1
855	Mozambique	8	917	Macao	1
856	Antwerp	1½	918	Söl	1
857	Mogador	2	919	Dunkirk	1
858	Ichang	0½	920	Tamsui	1
859	Calais	8½	921	Bussorah	0½
860	Riga	2	922	Yokohama	3½
861	San José	1	923	Bilbao	1½
862	Genoa	1½	924	Barcelona	2½
863	Warsaw	1	925	The Hague	1
864	Wuhu	1	926	Chefoo	1
865	Marseilles	1	927	Buenos Ayres	0½
866	Syra	1	928	Santo Domingo	0½
867	Jeddah	0½	929	Constantinople	0½
868	Savannah	0½	930	Erzeroum	1½
869	Suakin	0½	931	Gothenburg	2
870	Berlin	1	932	Tunis	1
871	Batoum	1½	933	New York	1
872	Rosario	0½	934	Nagasaki	1
873	Buenos Ayres	0½	935	Hakodate	1½
874	Mogador	1	936	Sofia	3
875	Tainan	6½	937	Frankfort	2
876	Pakhoi	1	938	Bangkok	9
877	Odessa	2½	939	Berne	1½
878	Trebizond	1½	940	The Hague	1½
879	Mollendo	0½	941	Christiania	1
880	Kiukiang	1	942	Christiania	0½
881	Antananarivo	1	943	Brunei	1½
882	Stettin	2½	944	Alexandria	1½
883	Fiume	1½	945	Therapia	0½
884	Batavia	1	946	Bushire	1½
885	Samoa	0½	947	Tokio	2½
886	Cherbourg	1	948	Stockholm	2
887	Cagliari	1	949	Palermo	2½
888	Hankow	1½	950	St. Petersburg	2½
889	Vienna	1½	951	Quito	0½
890	Amoy	1	952	Rio de Janeiro	2
891	Adrianople	0½	953	Naples	2
892	Chicago	2½	954	Amsterdam	1
893	Brest	1	955	Tangier	2
894	Smyrna	1	956	Paramaribo	1
895	Cadiz	1	957	Teneriffe	1
896	Aleppo	1	958	Athens	2
897	Foochow	1	959	Odessa	1
898	Kiungchow	1	960	Copenhagen	9
899	The Hague	1½	961	Tokio	1
900	Nice	1½	962	Salonica	1½
901	Nantes	1½	963	Stertin	3½
902	Port-au-Prince	1½	964	Philadelphia	2
903	Bengazi	1	965	Mexico	2
904	Tahiti	0½	966	Malaga	2½
905	Chinkiang	1	967	Berne	1
906	San Francisco	3	968	Puerto Rico	0½
907	Brindisi	2	969	Buda-Pesth	1
908	Beyrout	1	970	Bogotá	1
909	Noumesa	0½	971	Panama	1½
910	San Francisco	1	972	Munich	2

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No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
973	Copenhagen	4	1035	Paris	1
974	Guatemala	1	1036	Ichang	5
975	Munich	2	1037	Pakhoi	1
976	Meshed	1½	1038	Foochow	1
977	Para	0½	1039	Brest	1
978	Venice and Ancona ..	1	1040	Madeira	0½
979	The Hague	1½	1041	Antwerp	1½
980	Patras	1	1042	Taganrog	2½
981	Paris	1½	1043	Algiers	2½
982	Zanzibar	2½	1044	Hankow	1½
983	Buenos Ayres	0½	1045	Nantes	1½
984	Copenhagen	1	1046	Belgrade	2
985	Stuttgart	1	1047	Fiume	1
986	New Orleans	1½	1048	Wuhu	1
987	New Orleans	10	1049	Cagliari	1
988	Suakin	0½	1050	Erzeroum	1
989	Galveston	1½	1051	Syra	1
990	Berlin	1	1052	Cherbourg	1
991	Zanzibar	1½	1053	Lima	1
992	Guayaquil	1	1054	Bilbao	1½
993	Tonga	1	1055	Cadiz	2
994	New Orleans	1	1056	Corunna	2½
995	Mozambique	1½	1057	Saigon	1
996	Galatz	1½	1058	Port-au-Prince ..	1
997	Nantes	1½	1059	Trebizond	1
998	Algiers	1	1060	Barcelona	1½
999	Havre	2½	1061	Tainan	1
1000	Buenos Ayres	6	1062	Smyrna	1½
1001	Baltimore	1½	1063	Old Calabar	0½
1002	Taganrog	1	1064	Samoa	0½
1003	Riga	2	1065	Tahiti	1
1004	Bordeaux	2½	1066	Chefoo	6
1005	The Hague	1½	1067	Gothenburg	2
1006	Buenos Ayres	1½	1068	Buenos Ayres	1½
1007	Constantinople	1½	1069	Loanda	1½
1008	Rome	1	1070	Guatemala	1
1009	Mozambique	1	1071	Zanzibar	1
1010	Wenchow	1	1072	Charleston	2½
1011	Mogador	2½	1073	Nice	1
1012	Amoy	1	1074	Caracas	1
1013	Kiukiang	1	1075	Lisbon	2
1014	Stettin	1½	1076	Calais	2
1015	Boston	1	1077	Rio Grande do Sul ..	5½
1016	Callao	1	1078	Philadelphia	2½
1017	Aleppo	1	1079	Brindisi	2
1018	Santos	2½	1080	New York	2
1019	Piræus	1	1081	San Francisco	1½
1020	Mogador	1	1082	Frankfort	4
1021	Adrianople	0½	1083	Hiogo	1½
1022	Tripoli	1	1084	Tokio	1½
1023	Jerusalem	1	1085	Amsterdam	1
1024	Odessa	6	1086	San Francisco	3
1025	Genoa	1½	1087	Bangkok	0½
1026	Kiungchow	1	1088	Söul	1½
1027	Batoom	4½	1089	Chiengmai	1
1028	Buenos Ayres	1	1090	Copenhagen	0½
1029	Batavia	1	1091	New Caledonia	0½
1030	Santo Domingo	0½	1092	Bushire	2
1031	San José	1	1093	Tamsui	1
1032	Manila	1½	1094	Dunkirk	1
1033	Marseille	1	1095	Port Said	1
1034	Swatow	1	1096	Guatemala	0½

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
1097	Chungking	9	1159	Bengazi	1
1098	Nagasaki	1	1160	Santos	2½
1099	Constantinople ..	2	1161	Buenos Ayres.. ..	1½
1100	Buenos Ayres	0½	1162	Nantes.. ..	1
1101	Shanghai	2	1163	Beira	5
1102	Jeddah	0½	1164	Galveston	1½
1103	Chicago	3	1165	Berlin	1
1104	Erzeroum	0½	1166	Bordeaux	2½
1105	Loanda	3	1167	Calais	2½
1106	Macao	0½	1168	Hague	2
1107	Canton	1	1169	Athens	12
1108	Paramaribo	1½	1170	Galatz.. ..	1½
1109	Tunis	1½	1171	Guayaquil	1
1110	Sofia	3	1172	Riga	2
1111	Brunei	1½	1173	Trebizond	1
1112	Athens	2½	1174	Havre	2½
1113	Alexandria	2	1175	Saigon	0½
1114	Vienna	1	1176	Baltimore	1½
1115	Stettin.. ..	2½	1177	Brest	1
1116	Berne	1	1178	Buenos Ayres.. ..	0½
1117	Palermo	2½	1179	Adrianople	0½
1118	Tokio	1½	1180	Algiers	2½
1119	St. Petersburg ..	3	1181	Boston.. ..	1
1120	Teneriffe	1	1182	Marseilles	1½
1121	Damascus	1	1183	Warsaw	1
1122	Naples.. ..	2	1184	Piræus.. ..	1½
1123	Hakodate	1	1185	Callao	1
1124	Montevideo	2½	1186	Jerusalem	0½
1125	Stockholm	1½	1187	Chefoo	1½
1126	Dantzic	2	1188	Munich	2
1127	The Hague	1½	1189	Resht	1
1128	Odessa.. ..	1	1190	Batavia	1½
1129	Berne	1½	1191	Batoum	1½
1130	Malaga	3	1192	Tainan.. ..	1
1131	Rome	2½	1193	Amoy	1
1132	St. Jago de Cuba ..	4½	1194	Zanzibar	4
1133	Munich	1½	1195	Corunna	2
1134	Meshed	1	1196	Algiers	15½
1135	Guayaquil	0½	1197	Pakhoi.. ..	1
1136	Rio Janeiro	4½	1198	Nice	1½
1137	Tonga	1	1199	Kiungchow	1½
1138	Copenhagen	1	1200	Aleppo	1
1139	Tangier	1½	1201	Stettin.. ..	4½
1140	Buenos Ayres.. ..	2½	1202	Swatow	1
1141	Maranham	1	1203	Charleston	2½
1142	Baghdad	1½	1204	Syra	1
1143	Christiania	5½	1205	New Orleans	2½
1144	Old Calabar	2	1206	Suakin	1½
1145	Trieste.. ..	1½	1207	Caracas	1
1146	Quito	1	1208	Somali Coast	1
1147	Buenos Ayres.. ..	6	1209	Nantes.. ..	1
1148	Bogota.. ..	1	1210	Tahiti	2
1149	The Hague	2	1211	Ichang	3½
1150	Mexico.. ..	2½	1212	Wenchow	1
1151	Venice and Ancona ..	2	1213	Havana	2
1152	Calais	1	1214	Cagliari	1
1153	Lorenzo Marques ..	1½	1215	Old Calabar	0½
1154	Patras	1	1216	Foochow	1
1155	Taganrog	1	1217	Wuhu.. ..	1
1156	Stockholm	1	1218	Vera Cruz	1½
1157	Washington	2	1219	San José	1
1158	Paris	1½	1220	Antwerp	1

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No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
1221	Mogador	2½	1283	Buenos Ayres ..	8½
1222	Berlin	1½	1284	Canton	1
1223	Rome	1	1285	Washington ..	4½
1224	Constantinople ..	6½	1286	Warsaw	0½
1225	Barcelona	2½	1287	Pekin	0½
1226	Madeira	5½	1288	Amsterdam ..	1
1227	Söul	1½	1289	Manila	2½
1228	Chinkiang	1	1290	Bahia	1
1229	Newchwang	1	1291	Munich	1
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* See note on p. 442.

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